SATURDAY. DECEMBER 1, 1781.

THE

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OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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ALL KINDS OF

COLOURS,

For the Army and Navy, made and sold, on the moſt reaſonable terms, by REBECCA YOUNG, in Walnut-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the laſt Veſſels from Europe,

AND TO BE SOLD, by

WILLIAM NICHOLS,

At his STORE, on the North Side of Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the INDIAN KING.

A Large and General Aſſortment of the FOLLOWING ARTICLES, viz.

SCARLET, brown, purple, black, green, blue, light coloured, ſuperfine and ſecond Broadcloths,
Scarlet, brown, blue, light and coloured ſuperfine Knaps & Coatings,
Blue, grey, light and ſcarlet Duffils & Frizes,
White, buff and ſcarlet Caſſimers and Wiltons,
Crimſon, brown, blue, ſtriped, black, ſpotted and corded Velvets and Velverets,
Olive & white Corduroys,
Tickſets and Duroons,
Barragons,
Childrens worſted Hoſe,
Pink, blue, black and cloth coloured Duroys,
Prunellas and Durants,
Tammies and Sattinets,
Crimſon, green, ſky-blue and pink Ruſſels, Moreens and Callimancoes,
Jeans, Fuſtians and Beavers,
Camblets and Hairbines of all colours and fineneſs,
Corded Worſteds and Everlaſtings,
Serges and Serge de Jeans,
Blue and white Plains and Halfthicks,
7-8, 3-4, and apron-wide cotton & linen Checks,
An aſſortment of Iriſh Linens,
Fine and coarſe Hollands,
Yard and half-yard and 3 8 brown and white Sheetings,
Brittannias and Plattellaroyals,
Lavals, Ponturies, Oznabrigs and Ticklenburgs,
Sail and Duck Cloth,
Marſeilles Quilting,
Plain and corded Dimities and Diapers,
Wide and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings, Dowlaſs and Flanders Ticking,
Jaconet and book Muſlins,
Tapes, Bobbins & Laces,
Plain and figured Kentings, kenting Handkerchiefs and Catgut,
Plain & millionet Lawns,
Cambrick,
Millionet Handkerchiefs and figured Apron Patterns,
Plain and figured Gauzes and gauze Handkerchiefs,
Womens Gloves of all colours,
Ditto ſilk Mitts,
Mens ſilk Gloves,
A beautiful Aſſortment of dark and light Chintzes,
Elegant chintz Bed-patterns,
Fine and coarſe Calicoes and Cottons,
Ginghams and Bengalls,
Nankeens and Damaſcus,
Ducapes, Paduaſoys, Mantuas, Luteſtrings, Brocades, Modes and Taffities,
Green, blue, claret, bloom, orange, and white 2-4 and 3-4 ell Perſians and Sarſnets,
Pekings, Mexicans and Muſſlemans,
Ell-wide Perſians, black and coloured,
Mens, women and childrens cotton and thread Hoſe,
Elegant Tambour Waiſtcoat Patterns,
Beſt Sewing-ſilk,
Black Thread,
Coloured ditto,
Silk and linen Handkerchiefs,
Black and coloured Barcelona ditto,
Beſt ſcarf Twiſt, Mohair and Buttons,
Black and white Blond Laces and Edgings,
Thread ditto,
Painted, figured and plain Ribbands,
Superfine, ſecond and coarſe Bolting-Cloths,
Plated Buttons,
Skeleton and hoop Wire,
Beſt Tully Gartering,
Cotton Cord and Toſſels,
Bandana, ſilk and cotton Romalls,
Quality and narrow Bindings and Ferrets,
Snuff Boxes,
With many other Articles, too tedious to enumerate.

Said NICHOLS returns his beſt Thanks to thoſe who have heretofore favoured him with their Cuſtom, and hopes, in future, from his Attention to Buſineſs, and Willingneſs to Pleaſe, that it will be the Intereſt of his Cuſtomers to continue their Favours.

Philadelphia, November 26, 1781.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Coffee-Houſe, on TUESDAY the 4th Day of December next, at Four o'clock in the Afternoon, A certain Brick MESSUAGE, TENEMENT, and Piece of GROUND, with ſeveral Back-buildings, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, from the river Delaware, in the City of Philadelphia; containing in breadth, on Walnut-ſtreet, aforeſaid, 16 feet 6 inches, and in length or depth 108 feet, ſubject to a Ground-rent of fourteen Spaniſh, coined, Silver Pieces of Eight.

Alſo, another MESSUAGE and Lot or Piece of GROUND, adjoining the aforeſaid Lot, containing in breadth, on the South ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, 24 feet 9 inches, and in length or depth 220 feet; taken in Execution, as the property of Harry Gordon, by

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

Public Notice is hereby given,

That the ſubſcribers have opened an OFFICE, for the Settlement of the Pay accounts of Officers of the Hoſpital and Medical Department, in actual ſervice, priſoners (of the line of this ſtate, flying-camp and militia) and others, provided for by the Honourable the Aſſembly of this ſtate, in their Supplement to the Act, entitled, "An Act to adjuſt and ſettle the Accounts of the Troops of this State," &c. &c. which ſupplement was enacted the firſt day of October laſt. The Office is held in Second-ſtreet, a few doors above Race-ſtreet, where Attendance will be given, from 9 o'clock till one in the forenoon, and from three to five in the afternoon, for FOUR WEEKS from this Date, Sundays excepted, within which time all perſons claiming the benefits of ſaid act, are requeſted to attend.

The Claims (if any there are) of ſuch, as being provided for by former acts, have yet neglected to attend, notwithſtanding the conſiderable length of time this Office has been open for that purpoſe, the frequent notice given thereof, and attendance in the different counties for the convenience of Applicants, will alſo be examined into, if made within the time abovementioned.

JAMES STEVENSON, } Auditors, &c.
JOHN NICHOLSON, }

Philadelphia, Nov. 19, 1781.

To be SOLD at Public Sale,

At the Coffee-houſe in Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the fourth day of December next, at five o'clock in the evening; (if not before diſpoſed of by private ſale.)

A valuable plantation ſituated

in London Britain townſhip, Cheſter county, near the plantation where the honourable John Evans, eſq; reſides, containing upwards of 220 acres, near one half whereof is well timbered woodland, the remainder cleared and under good fence; upwards of 12 acres excellent meadow, watered by a never failing ſtream running through the land, which will admit the making of more meadow at a ſmall expence. There are two log tenements, barn and ſtabling on the premiſes. The ſituation is convenient for bringing the produce to market, being about 10 miles from Chriſtiana bridge, 12 miles from Newport, and 16 miles from Wilmington, and in the neighbourhood of ſeveral good griſt-mills. The preſent tenant John Hahn will ſhew the premiſes to any perſon applying to him.

Alſo, 12 1-2 acres of excellent upland, lately cleared and under good new cedar poſt and rail fence, ſituated aboue three miles and an half from Philadelphia, on the road leading to George Gray's Ferry, adjoining the land of Samuel Rhoads, eſq.

If any perſon is deſirous of purchaſing by private ſale before the day above appointed, the owner will take ſpecie, ſtate money, merchandize or country produce in payment, and the firſt-mentioned premiſes will be ſold with or without a conſiderable ſtock.

For farther particulars enquire of LEONARD DORSEY or of CHRISTOPHER BAKER, at the corner of Vine and Second-ſtreets.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ABRAHAM JONES, Houſe-carpenter, late of the diſtrict of Southwark, in the county of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their reſpective accounts, that the ſame may be adjuſted and ſettled agreeable to law, by

SARAH JONES, } Adminiſtratrix.
Philadelphia, ISAAC JONES, }
Nov. 14, 1781. BENJAMIN JONES, } Adminiſtrators

From the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE, for January, 1781.

DISSERTATION on the Treatment of the NEGRO RACE.

THAT individuals ſhould violate the laws of humanity, and act in direct contradiction to the very precepts of the religion they profeſs, is far from being wonderful in the hiſtory of human nature: but that nations, who have arrived to a high degree of refinement, to whom the nobleſt ſentiments of virtue and univerſal benevolence are not unknown, and who profeſs a religion, which bears the beſt evidences of its being promulgated by that God, whoſe goodneſs and tender mercies are over all his works---that theſe ſhould univerſally countenance that inhuman conduct, at which every virtuous perſon ought to ſhudder; this is one of thoſe inconſiſtencies in the conduct of mankind, which never could gain belief, were it related to ſome ſenſible recluſe, far remote from ſociety and the ordinary means of information. Yet ſuch is the preſent policy of the Europeans, that thouſands of unhappy beings, all 'deathleſs as their haughty lords,' have been exiled from their native homes, from all the dear relations of family life, and in perpetual ſlavery doomed perhaps to ſatiate luxury with exceſs, or to add to the increaſing heaps of ever craving avarice.

Can the tender hearted, who deplore the common calamities of mankind, or weep over ſome ſad tale of domeſtic woe, be unaffected by the cruel ſufferings of thoſe who only differ from us in colour, or in ſome variations of ſhape and feature? nature regards all the diverſities of mankind with equal tenderneſs and care. Nature revolts at the chriſtian inhumanities, which their ſable annals diſplay. To the great Supreme, of whatever ſhape or whatever colour we are, we owe alike our being and our conſtant preſervation. And let European prejudice triumph in the ſuppoſition of ſuperior mental powers, they alſo poſſeſs the heavenly faculty of reaſon, though with them it is rude and uncultivated; nor are they inſenſible to the ſacred obligations of virtue, to the gentle impreſſions of friendſhip, the ardent ſenſations of love, or the melting tenderneſſes of nature. But it is not in a ſtate of ſlavery that we can judge of their capacities or their virtues. What were our venerable anceſtors, the Goths and Vandals, from whom we may boaſt our high deſcent? Uninformed barbarians, in a ſtate of nature, with ſcarce one beam of reaſon or of virtue to enlighten them. Yet this ſavage race never felt that ſlavery, which depreſſes every faculty, and ſinks humanity below itſelf.

The reader, who is fond of tracing the varieties of human underſtanding, or of marking the ſimplicity of deduction, in a mind unacquainted with the principles of ſcience, will perceive perhaps ſome ingenuity of thought, a kind of inference and reaſoning in a negro, who had been but recently brought from the coaſt of Guinea to Jamaica. The captain of the ſhip, that brought him over, going to viſit a friend at his plantation not far from Kingſton, came to two roads, and being at a loſs to know which was the right, and, meeting our negro, he aſked him which was the way to Mr. ———'s plantation: 'Na, na,' ſaid the ſlave, 'Tom a fool, but Tom not always a fool. What! you find your way from my country all the way without hedge or tree, and not find the way to maſſa's houſe! Na, na, Tom a fool indeed, but Tom not always a fool.' Nor could any intreaties procure the captain any other anſwer.

In America, it is generally believed and aſſerted, that the Africans are equally incapable of reaſon and of virtue. But to the ſuggeſtions of tyranny and the aſſertions of prejudice, let us oppoſe the following well authenticated fact, as related by the Abbe Raynal.

An Engliſh ſhip that traded in Guinea in 1752, was obliged to leave the ſurgeon behind, whoſe bad ſtate of health did not permit him to continue at ſea. Murray, for that was his name, was there endeavouring to recover his health, when a Dutch veſſel drew near the coaſt, put the blacks in irons, whom curioſity had brought to the ſhore, and inſtantly ſailed off with their booty. Thoſe, who intereſted themſelves for theſe unhappy people, incenſed at ſo baſe a treachery, inſtantly ran to Cudjoe, at whoſe houſe Murray lodged, who ſtopped them and aſked them what they were in ſearch of: 'The white man who is with you,' anſwered they, 'who ſhould be put to death, becauſe his brethren have carried off ours' 'The Europeans,' replied the generous hoſt, 'who have carried off our countrymen, are barbarians: kill them whenever you can find them. But he who lodges with me is a good man, he is my friend; my houſe is his fortreſs; I am his ſoldier, and I will defend him. Before you can get at him, you ſhall paſs over my body. O my friends, what juſt man would ever enter my doors, if I had ſuffered my habitation to be ſtained with the blood of an innocent man?' This diſcourſe appeaſed the rage of the blacks; they retired aſhamed of the deſign that brought them there;

and ſome days after acknowledged to Murray himſelf, how happy they were that they had not committed a crime, which would occaſioned them perpetual remorſe.

This event, continues the Abbe, renders it probable, that the firſt impreſſions which the Africans receive in the new world determine them either to good or bad actions. Repeated experience confirms the truth of this obſervation: thoſe who fall to the ſhare of a humane maſter, willingly eſpouſe his intereſts. They inſenſibly adopt the ſpirits and manners of the place where they are fixed. This attachment is ſome inves exalted even into heroiſm. A Portugueſe ſlave, who had fled into the woods, having learnt that his old maſter had been taken up for an aſſaſſination, came into the court of juſtice, and acknowledged himſelf guilty of the fact; let himſelf be put in priſon in lieu of his maſter; brought falſe, though judicial, proofs of his pretended crime, and ſuffered death inſtead of the guilty perſon.

With reſpect to their being ſuſceptible of love and friendſhip, the ſame excellent writer relates an inſtance, that is hardly to be paralleled in fable or hiſtory.

Two negroes, both young, handſome, robuſt, courageous, and born with a ſoul of an uncommon caſt, had been fond of each other from their infancy. Partners in the ſame labours, they were united by their ſufferings, which, in feeling minds, form a ſtronger attachment than pleaſures. If they were not happy, they comforted each other at leaſt in their miſery. Love, which generally obliterates the remembrance of all misfortunes, ſerved only to make theirs complete. A negro girl, who was likewiſe a ſlave, and whoſe eyes ſparkled, no doubt, with greater vivacity and fire from the contraſt of her dark complexion, excited an equal flame in the hearts of theſe two friends. The girl, who was more capable of inſpiring than of feeling a ſtrong paſſion, would readily have accepted either; but neither of them would deprive his friend of her, or yield her up to him. Time ſerved only to increaſe the torments they ſuffered, without affecting their friendſhip or their love. Often times did tears of anguiſh ſtream from their eyes, in the midſt of the demonſtrations of friendſhip they gave each other, at the ſight of the too-beloved object that threw them into deſpair. They ſometimes ſwore that they would love her no more, and that they would rather part with life than forfeit their friendſhip. The whole plantation was moved at the ſight of theſe conflicts. The love of the two friends for the beautiful negro girl was the topic of every converſation.

One day they followed her into a wood; there each embraced her, claſped her a thouſand times to his heart, ſwore all the oaths of attachment, and called her every tender name that love could inſpire; when, ſuddenly, without ſpeaking or looking at each other, they both plunged a dagger into her breaſt. She expired, and they mingled their tears and groans with her laſt breath. They roared aloud, and made the wood reſound with their violent outcries. A ſlave came running to their aſſiſtance, and ſaw them at a diſtance ſtifling the victim of their extraordinary paſſion with their kiſſes. He called out to ſome others, who ſoon came up and found theſe two friends embracing each other upon the body of this unhappy girl, and bathed in her blood; while they themſelves were expiring in the ſtreams that flowed from their own wounds.

Theſe lovers and theſe friends belonged to a body of 2,5000 negroes, deſtined to furniſh Europe with twelve or thirteen thouſand hogſheads of ſugar. Is it then in the midſt of ſuch ſevere labours, and in ſo degrading a ſtation, that we ſee ſuch actions as muſt aſtoniſh the whole world? If there can be a man who is not ſtruck with horror and compaſſion at the greatneſs of this ferocious love, nature muſt have formed him, not for the ſlavery of the negroes, but for the tyranny of their maſters. Such a man muſt have lived without commiſerating others, and will die without comfort; he muſt never have ſhed a tear, and none will ever be ſhed for him.

Their tenderneſs for their offspring, and their grateful recollection of good and generous actions, is remarkably illuſtrated by the following inſtance, related by captain Snelgrave, who traded many years on the coaſt of Guinea.

The chief, or king of the country, on the river of Old Callebar (for there are many petty princes on that river) went on board capt. Snelgrave, having a curioſity to view the ſhip, and to hear the European muſic. Being highly pleaſed with his entertainment, he invited the captain to go on ſhore. Snelgrave conſented; but, knowing the ferocity of that nation, he took care to be accompanied by the gunner and ten ſailors, well armed. When he landed, he was conducted to ſome diſtance from the ſhore, where he found the king, ſeated on a ſtool, under ſome ſhady trees. On one ſide was another ſtool, on which he was deſired to ſeat himſelf. The king ſpoke not a word, nor made the leaſt motion, till his gueſt was ſeated; when he bid him welcome, and enquired after his health. Snelgrave returned theſe compliments, at the ſame time bowing, and taking off his hat. Many of the negro courtiers were ſtanding round their maſter; and at ſome diſtance were about fifty of his guards, armed with bows and arrows, their ſwords by their ſides, and a barbed lance in their hands. The Engliſh ſailors poſted themſelves oppoſite to theſe, at the diſtance of 20 paces.

After having preſented the king with ſome toys, with which he ſeemed delighted, Snelgrave ſaw a little negro child tied by the leg to a ſtake, that was driven in the ground, flies and other inſects crawling over him, and two prieſts ſtanding by. Surprized at this ſight, he aſked the king the reaſon why the child was tied to the ſtake in that manner. The prince anſwered, that he was a victim, who was to be ſacrificed that night to the god Egbo, for the proſperity of his kingdom. Snelgrave inſtantly felt ſuch emotions of horror and compaſſion, that, as he himſelf owns, he rather too precipitately, ordered one of his people to untie the victim, in order to ſave his life. He had no ſooner done this, than one of the guards advanced towards him, with his lance raiſed, and with a threatening air. Snelgrave, apprehenſive that he would run the ſailor through, inſtantly drew from his pocket a ſmall piſtol, the ſight of which greatly terrified the king. But the captain bid the interpreter aſſure the prince, that he would not offer the leaſt violence to him or provided he would order his guard not to moleſt the Engliſh.

The king conſenting to this, and harmony being again reſtored, the captain, however, expoſtulated with him, for having thus violated the laws of hoſpitality, by permitting his guard to threaten his man with his lance. To this the negro monarch anſwered, that he was the firſt aggreſſor, in ordering his people to releaſe the victim, who was his property. The captain candidly acknowledged that he had been too haſty; at the ſame time apologiſing for his conduct, upon the principles of his religion, which, while it forbad the taken away the property of another, forbad alſo the putting of the innocent to death: that ſuch a conduct, ſo far from rendering heaven propitious, would incur the wrath of the omnipotent God, whom the white man adored. He added, that the great law of human nature was, 'not to do unto others that which we would not have them do unto us.'* He then offered to purchaſe the child, to which the king readily conſented; and to the captain's great ſurpriſe, only aſked a ſtring of blue beads, worth about half a crown, when it was imagined that he would have demanded ten times that ſum; it being common with the negroes, from the higheſt to the loweſt, to take all advantages of the Europeans. This favour being obtained, the captain ſtaid about an hour with the king, treating him with the European liquors and proviſions, which he had brought on ſhore on purpoſe. After this, he took leave, and the king expreſſed himſelf ſo highly pleaſed with this viſit, that he promiſed to go on board the ſhip again, before the captain left the river.

The day before he landed, Snelgrave had purchaſed the mother of this child, without divining what would happen in the ſequel. The ſurgeon obſerving that ſhe had much milk in her breaſts, queſtioned the perſon, who had brought her from the inland country, whether ſhe had not a child, to which he was anſwered in the negative. But, no ſooner was the little negro brought on board, than, inſtantly perceiving him in the arms of the ſailors, ſhe ſprang towards him with maternal impetuoſity, and ſnatched him into her own. The whole ſcene was the moſt affecting that can be imagined. The child was as handſome as a negro can be, and was about eighteen months old. But when the mother underſtood from the interpreter that the captain had reſcued her child from death, the expreſſions of her grateful heart were as lively as had been thoſe of maternal tenderneſs. This adventure was no ſooner known to the negroes, of whom there were above three hundred on board, than they all began to clap their hands, and to ſing in the captain's praiſe. What heart could be unaffected by ſuch a ſcene? Such an impreſſion did it make on theſe poor negroes, ſuch favourable ideas did it give them of the white men, that the captain failed not to find the happy effects of this adventure, by their peaceable demeanor through the voyage. When the captain arrived at Antigua, where he was to diſpoſe of his cargoe, he related every circumſtance to Mr. Studely, a planter, who inſtantly purchaſed the mother and ſon, and ever treated them with the moſt humane attention.

If, then, the ſable race are ſuſceptible of reaſon, virtue, fidelity, and heroic generoſity; if their ſavage boſoms glow with love, friendſhip, and the tenderneſſes of human nature, we muſt juſtify your treatment of them on ſome other principles than that of the mere difference of ſhape and colour. 'The ſlave-trade is advantageous.' † And, in the ſame ſenſe, equally advantageous is rapine and murder. 'But they generally live much better in our plantations than they ever did in their own country.' ‖ But admitting this to be univerſally the caſe, is there any life ſo luxurious, that can compenſate the loſs of freedom? 'They are criminals, who have forfeited their liberty to ſociety.'¶ But had they forfeited it to you? Have you reaſon to think the deciſions always equitable? Are you not rather more certain that you have introduced a thirſt of gain among them, more ſavage than themſelves: and that vaſt numbers are condemned, as criminals, merely that they may be ſold as ſlaves? 'They are debtors, who have become the property of their maſters.'—And can Engliſhmen bear this barbarous idea? 'They are priſoners of war, great numbers of whom would otherwiſe be inhumanly deſtroyed, were there not an opportunity of diſpoſing of them to the Europeans.'§ But do you not contribute infinitely more to their depopulation, than their own inteſtine wars? 'The Abbe Raynal aſſerts, that out of nine millions of unhappy beings, who have been exported from Guinea, 1,400,000 are the only ſurvivors in America and the Weſt-Indies. This account will not appear ſurpriſing, when it is known to be a fact, that an annual importation of 30,000 negroes is neceſſary to recruit the European plantations. The ſalvation of lives, there is as much the governing principle in the ſlave trande as the ſalvatiou of ſouls.

But leaving this important queſtion, we cannot congratulate every humane mind, on the certainty, that, within a few years paſt, the planters have become more enlightened with regard to their beſt intereſts, and that even the negro ſlaves are now deemed objects of humanity. In our iſlands all poſſible care is taken of them in ſickneſs. They are permitted to create a property of their own. They have a piece of ground for themſelves, which they are allowed time to cultivate on Saturday afternoons and Sundays. Nor let this indulgence alarm the ſcrupulous. A planter may naturally conſider a negro's day of labour for himſelf, as, to all intents and purpoſes, a Sabbath, or day of reſt. They deal in horſes, cattle, poultry, &c. and are ſometimes known to die worth money enough to have a quantity of Spaniſh dollars buried with them for their ſolace, when they return to their native country. ‖ The French are ſtill more indulgent. Humanity diſdains not to be indebted to ſuperſtition, and gives many a ſaint's day to the good catholic ſlaves. Nor are ſuch a number of lives loſt in the voyage from Guinea as uſed to be, through want of cleanlineſs and care, as well as from mutinies. And how eſſential cleanlineſs and care muſt be, appears from the ſtriking difference of two ſhips, that loaded at the ſame time on the Gold-coaſt. Both arrived ſafe at Guadaloupe. Of 600 ſlaves in one, only 175 remained, and the owners loſt 7000l. Of 670 ſlaves in the other, 661 were ſafely landed, and produced a clear gain of 9000l.

* An admirable argument this in the mouth of a captain in the ſlave trade! Shenſtone, who in his 20th elegy has put a pathetic lamentation in the mouth of an African ſlave, makes him ſpeak thus of his chriſtian tyrants:

Yet, in their face, ſuperior beauty glows:
Are ſmiles the mien of rapine and of wrong?
Yet from their lip the voice of mercy flows,
And e'en religion dwells upon their tongue.

† Though, to traffic in human creatures may, at firſt ſight, appear barbarous, inhuman and unnatural; yet the traders have as much to plead in their own excuſe, as can be ſaid for ſome other branches of trade, namely, the 'advantage' of it; and that not only in regard of the merchants, but alſo of the ſlaves themſelves. Snelgrave's account of Guinea. ‡ Ibid.

¶ Snelgrave's account of Guinea. § Ibid.

‖ The negroes have all the notion, that, after death, they ſhall return happy to their own country. To this Shenſtone alludes in his 20th Elegy:

Yet ſhores there are, bleſt ſhores for us remain,
And favour'd iſles, with golden fruitage crown'd;
Where tufted flow'rets paint the verdant plain,
Where ev'ry breeze ſhall med'cine every wound.
There the ſtern tyrant, that imbitters life,
Shall, vainly ſuppliant, ſpread his aſking hand;
There ſhall we view the billows raging ſtrife.
Aid the kind breaſt, and wait his boat to land.

A Further SALE of the

Public Lots of this City,

For the redemption of the Bills of Credit of this State, dated April the 29th, 1780, will be held at the Coffee-houſe, on THURSDAY, the 6th of December inſtant, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon. A Plan of the Lots may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe, and at the Surveyor General's Office. The conditions the ſame as the laſt ſales.

Having compleated the Sales of the brigantine Freeland and Cargo, taken by the letter of marque brigantine Two Eſthers; and of the ſtores taken out of the ſhip Savage, by the privateer ſhip Congreſs; condemn'd in the court of admiralty for this ſtate: All perſons who have demands on ſaid prizes, for charges, or who are authorized or entitled to receive ſhares thereof, are deſired to make their claims at my office, within three days from the date hereof. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

Philadelphia, Nov. 30, 1781.

Bartholomew Robiglio,

AND

Auguſtin Florimont,

HAVE the honour to return their Thanks to thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen that have employed them; mean time they have the honour to inform the Public in general, that they continue, the ſaid B. ROBIGLIO to teach the Engliſh, French, and Italian Languages, the Italian Method of Book-Keeping; And A. FLORIMONT to teach the Art of Drawing and Fencing. Having taken, for that purpoſe, a convenient Apartment in Elbow-lane, near the White-horſe, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets; where proper Attendance will be given, on reaſonable Terms.

N. B. An Evening SCHOOL is open from five to eight o'clock.

TO BE SOLD,

An elegant Chariot,

With HARNESS compleat for four Horſes. Alſo,

A PAIR OF

High blooded Bay Horſes,

From Virginia. For Terms apply to Mr. JACOB HILTZHEIMER. Philadelphia Nov. 30.

Four Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen, on the 19th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, near the borough of Wilmington, a dark Brown MARE, 12 years old, about 14 hands high, with a ſtar in her forehead, and ſome white hairs on her back, and when let looſe is pretty hard to catch. Any perſon finding the ſaid Mare, and will deliver her to Mr. DAVID BRINTON, Tavern keeper in Wilmington, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by me,

Nov. 29. SAMUEL BYARS.

Twelve Dollars Reward,

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, a Negro BOY, named BOB, about eleven years old: Had on when he went away, a blue frize jacket and trowſers: Alſo a Negro GIRL, about 12 years old, named MOLLY, dreſſed in blue frize. They are lately from St. Thomas and both ſpeak bad Engliſh. It is apprehended they are harboured by free Negroes in the city. Whoever will return them to JOHN PRINGLE, in Front-ſtreet, near the Draw-bridge, ſhall receive for the former Eight, and the latter Four Dollars Reward.

SAMUEL M. BROWN.

WAS taken up and brought to the Work-houſe of this city, a Negro BOY, named TOM; taken on the road to New-York, where he ſaid he was going; ſays he came from St. Thomas's with Captain Thomas Campble of the Brig Ranger: He is about 12 years of age, full, ſmooth faced, and very black; had on a blue jacket and trowſers. Philadelphia, Nov. 8.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1.

Head Quarters, Continental Village, Nov. 17, 1781.

SIR,

ON the morning of the 13th inst. lieut. De Forest of the Connecticut line, who had been detached by major general Parsons, with twen y five regu ar troops, and captain Lockwood of the mi itia, with fifteen volunteers, including lieutenants Hull and Meade of the Connecticut state troops, formed a design of boarding a sloop of ten carriage guns, then at anchor in East Chester bay; and having taken a small sloop of about 30 tons in East Chester creek, they embarked and fell down the creek to the bay. Upon being hailed by the sloop, they answered, that "the rebel boats were down and they had pushed out of the creek to anchor under their protection." With this deception they laid her on board, but found themselves disappointed in the strength of the vessel, her nettings being almost twelve feet above the gunwale. Here the assailants prevailed after four minutes conflict with bayonets and lances only; they cut the nettings so as to admit one man to enter; lieutenant Mead boarded, (and received a wound, supposed to be mortal) he was followed by the rest, who, in a short time carried the vessel: she had twenty five men on board, at the same time a part of the detachment made after the wood fleet, six of whom were taken. The vessels were brought to Stamford. About forty prisoners were taken, twenty five of whom are soldiers. We had none killed; lieutenant Mead and three men wounded, the former dangerously. The enemy had none killed; the captain of the armed sloop and four men were badly wounded. This enterprize was conducted with much address and great gallantry.

I have the honor to be,
with the highest respect,
Your excellency's most obed ent servant,
W. HEATH.

His Excellency,
the President of Congress.

Published by order of Congress,
CHARLES THOMPSON,

Yesterday the SPEAKER, accompanied by several MEMBERS of the HOUSE of ASSEMBLY, waited upon his Excellency General WASHINGTON, and presented the following ADDRESS.

To His Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esquire, Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States of America.

SIR,

THE Representatives of the freemen of Pennsylvania, in general assembly met, wish to express their sincere joy on your excellency's arrival in this city.

The very great events that have lately taken place in Virginia, under your command, have fully justified the expectations, formed by your country, of your abilities and patriotism; to add to her esteem for you was impossible.

Humbly depending on the protection of Providence, we entertain the strongest hopes, that your distinguished qualities—the wise and generous exertions of our illustrious ally—the glorious behaviour of his forces, and the gallantry and good conduct of the American armies, will bring the present contest to such a conclusion, as will establish the freedom, independence, and prosperity of the United States, on a permanent foundation.

That, amidst the public happiness, to which you have so eminently contributed, and the grateful praises and affections which you have so well deserved, you may enjoy every private felicity, is one of the first and warmest wishes of our hearts.

(Copy.) Signed by order of the House,
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Speaker.

To which His EXCELLENCY was pleased to return the following ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

I ESTEEM myself highly honoured by the Address of so respectable a body as the Representatives of the freemen of Pennsylvania, in general assembly met. While I confess that it is extremely pleasing to me, to know that my conduct, in the late successful enterprize against the enemy in Virginia, meets the approbation of my fellow citizens: I think it a duty incumbent upon me to declare, that great part of the merit of that important event was owing to the assistance I derived from the good conduct and bravery of the officers and men under my command.

The powerful succours which we received from the land and sea forces of our great, good and generous ally ought to, and I am sure does, make the most grateful impression upon the heart of every true American.

In return for your warm expressions of personal regard, permit me most sincerely to assure you, that I wish nothing more ardently, than the peace and prosperity of the state which you represent.

With all possible respect,
I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed.) GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The honourable the SPEAKER and REPRESENTATIVES of the freemen of the state of Pennsylvania, in general assembly met. (Copy.)

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS Assembled, October 29th, 1781.

Resolved,

THAT the thanks of the United States in Congress assembled, be presented to his excellency general Washington, for the eminent services which he has rendered to the United States, and particularly for the well concerted plan against the British garrisons in York and Gloucester, for the vigor, attention and military skill with which that plan was executed, and for the wisdom and prudence manifested in the capitulation.

That the thanks of the United States in Congress assembled, be presented to his excellency the count de Rochambeau, for the cordiality, zeal, judgment and fortitude, with which he seconded and advanced the progress of the allied army against the British garrison in York.

That the thanks of the United States in Congress assembled be presented to his excellency count de Grasse, for his display of skill and bravery in attacking and defeating the British fleet off the Bay of Chesapeake, and for his zeal and alacrity in rendering, with the fleet under his command, the most effectual and distinguished aid and support to the operations of the allied army in Virginia.

That the thanks of the United States in Congress assembled be presented to the commanding and other officers of the corps of artillery and engineers of the allied army, who sustained extraordinary fatigue and danger in their animated and gallant approaches to the lines of the enemy.

That general Washington be directed to communicate to the other officers and the soldiers under his command, the thanks of the United States in Congress assembled for their conduct and valour on this occasion.

Resolved, That the United States in Congress assembled, will cause to be erected at York in Virginia, a marble column, adorned with emblems of the alliance between the United States, and his most christian majesty; and inscribed with a succinct narrative of the surrender of earl Cornwallis to his excellency general Washington, commander in chief of the combined forces of America and France; to his excellency the count de Rochambeau, commanding the auxiliary troops of his most christian majesty in America, and his excellency the count de Grasse, commanding in chief the naval army of France in Chesapeake.

Resolved, That two stands of the colours taken from the British army under the capitulation of York be presented to his excellency general Washington in the name of the United States in Congress assembled.

Resolved, That two pieces of field ordnance, taken from the British army under the capitulation of York, be presented, by the commander in chief of the American army, to count de Rochambeau; and that there be engraved thereon a short memorandum, that Congress were induced to present them from considerations of the illustrious part which he bore in effectuating the surrender.

Resolved, That the secretary of foreign affairs be directed to request the minister plenipotentiary of his most christian majesty, to inform his majesty, that it is the wish of Congress, that count de Grasse may be permitted to accept a testimony of their approbation, similar to that to be presented to count de Rochambeau.

Resolved, That the board of war be directed to present to lieutenant-col. Tilghman in the name of the United States in Congress assembled, a horse properly caparisoned, and an elegant sword, in testimony of their high opinion of his merit and ability.

November 7, 1781.

Resolved, That the secretary of foreign affairs be directed to prepare a sketch of emblems of the alliance between his most christian majesty and the United States, proper to be inscribed on the marble column to be erected in the town of York, under the resolution of the 29th day of October last.

Resolved, That an elegant sword be presented, in the name of the United States in Congress assembled, to colonel Humphry, aid de camp of general Washington, to whose care the standards taken under the capitulation of York, were consigned; as testimony of their opinion of his fidelity and ability, and that the board of war take order therein.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, November 27, 1781.

The bill entitled, "An act to encourage the apprehending prisoners of war, who have, or hereafter may, escape," &c. was taken up for a second reading, and having been debated by paragraphs, the same was ordered to be transcribed, and in the mean time printed for public consideration.

PERER Z. LLOYD, clerk.

An act to encourage the apprehending prisoners of war, who have, or hereafter may, escape from the place of their destination, and to discourage harbouring them in this state.

WHEREAS, it has been found by experience, that the lenity and indulgence extended to the British and German prisoners of war, confined in sundry places within the united states, have been abused by them to base and perfidious purposes; and that many of them, assuming the habit and profession of labourers, have effected their escape, and joined our enemies within the British lines at New York: For remedy whereof,

Be it enacted, &c. That it shall and may be lawful for any of the inhabitants of this state, as well as to the different officers, whether civil or military, in the same, and they are hereby strictly enjoined and required, to make diligent enquiry after, and take up such all prisoners of war, as they may have reason to believe, are either secreted or concealed under any habit or pretence whatsoever, and them forthwith to bring before the next justice of the peace for examination. And if upon such examination, it shall appear that said person, so brought, is a prisoner of war, he shall be committed to the jail of the county, and notice immediately transmitted to the war office, of the name and place of confinement of such offender, that proper measures may be taken to return him to the place of his destination: but if he refuses to give a satisfactory account of himself, then he shall be committed to the jail of the county where such person may be apprehended, there to remain, until the next court of general quarter sessions of the peace, which court shall take order on the case of said prisoner.

And for the encouragement of those persons who may exert themselves in bringing such offenders to justice: Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said justice or justices, shall deliver to any person, having so apprehended a prisoner of war, a certificate of the service performed, directed to the lieutenant of the county, or sub-lieutenant of the district, where such person shall reside, requiring them to exempt the said person from his next tour of militia duty, and he shall be accordingly exempted. But if the said person shall refuse such certificate, he shall produce an account of his expences and charges in performing the said service, and shall be allowed his reasonable account, for which he shall receive from the said justice or justices, a draught on the treasurer of the county; which said draught shall be allowed to him, or any other person to whom he may assign the same, in the payment of state taxes.

And in order the more effectually to deter all persons from the base and treacherous practice of aiding, abetting, concealing, or assisting such prisoners of war: Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That whatsoever person shall be duly convicted in any court of quarter sessions of this state, either of concealing, aiding, abetting, or otherwise assisting such prisoner of war in making his escape, shall forfeit, on such conviction, the sum of fifty pounds, one half to the state, and the other half to the person prosecuting for the same; but if the person so convicted shall be unable to pay, he shall be publicly whipped with thirty-nine lashes; and this offence is hereby declared to be made encuireable in the court of quarter sessions, and the constables shall, on making their quarterly returns, answer on oath, touching their knowledge of any offence against this law: Provided always, That nothing in this act shall be meant, construed, or intended to affect any persons, who shall receive prisoners of war for the purposes of labour, by any order from the war office, or such officer whom they may authorize to grant such order. But such persons, so receiving prisoners of war, are hereby required to enter the names of such prisoners with the next justice of the peace, within one week after bringing them to the places of their respective residences.

One Guinea Reward,

LOST last Tuesday Evening, a Shell SNUFF-BOX with a Silver Top, in which is set the Portrait of his Excellency General Washington. Any person delivering said Box to JAMES PEALE, may have the above Reward.

Lombard-street, Dec. 1.

Just come to Hand, and to be SOLD, by

JONAS PHILLIPS,

At his STORE, the South side of Market-street, between Front and Second-streets, Philadelphia,

A LARGE Assortment of DRY GOODS, of various KINDS, which he will dispose of by wholesale at a very reasonable price, either for gold or silver, Pennsylvania state money, tobacco or flour, &c.

He takes the liberty to acquant his friends and customers, that he has opened his store for the reception of all kind for merchandize on commission; where constant attendance will be given, and the utmost care and diligence, will be used in disposing of the goods soon, and to the best advantage, and the money paid on demand. Captains of vessels, with their supercargoes, who daily arrive in this city, being strangers and not knowing where to dispose of their goods, if they will please to call at the commission store, they will always find storage and a ready sale for their goods—for which they may receive gold or silver, state money, bills of exchange, Virginia and Maryland tobacco, flour, and other country produce, &c. Nov. 26, 1781.

TO BE SOLD.

The valuable Merchant

MILLS and SAW MILLS, with two pair of stones, one whereof is French burs of the best quality, the other colongs; the bolting-cloths are good; the mills are in good order, water plenty in the driest season, with little expence of keeping the dam in repair, as it is turned by the main Brandywine-creek; the mill-house is built of stone, about 38 feet square. Also, a good dwelling-house, part frame and part stone, a good frame barn, stables and other out-houses, with about 30 acres of good land, nine acres whereof is good watered meadow, and as much more may be made with very little expence; a good bearing orchard of the best fruit. It is pleasantly situated in a healthy part of the country, within 30 miles of Philadelphia, 15 of Marcus Hook and Wilmington. Likewise, a Lot of Ground publicly situated in the borough of Wilmington, Newcastle county. Any person inclining to purchase, by applying to DAVID BRINTON, at the Indian King, in the borough of Wilmington, or the subscriber living at the mills, may know the terms.

BENJAMIN POWEL.

East-Bradford, Chester county, Nov. 9.

WAS taken out of the house of the subscriber, on the 21st of November, instant, a large Silver CREAM-JUG, the maker's name Fortune, marked in the bottom H. C. bottom of the foot broke off. Whoever stops it, if offered for sale, or secures it, so that the owner may get it again, shall have ONE DOLLAR Reward, paid by JOHN CRAWFORD, in Marcus-Hook.

N B. All Silversmiths are desired to stop it if offered for sale. Nov. 22.

Notice is hereby given, to such as have LANDS in the County of Bedford, and do not live in the said County, that they may have an Opportunity of paying the Taxes due for the same, to the Subscriber, being Treasurer for the said County, at the House of Mrs. Clinton, at the Corner of Chesnut and Third streets. BARNARD DOUGHERTY.

November 28, 1781.

Imported in the Ship Nonſuch, captain Wells, from Nantz, and to be ſold, on the moſt reaſonable terms, Wholeſale and Retail, by

Smith & Tilton,

At their ſtore in Second ſtreet, next to the Friend's Meeting-houſe,

A NEAT aſſortment of ſuperfine ſecond and coarſe broadcloths, of all colours, with ſilk ſerges, rattinets, ſhalloons, and other ſuitable trimings.
Coatings.
Frizes and ſwanſkins.
Scarlet, yellow, aad white flannels.
Sattinets, prunellas, and princeſs ſtuff.
A variety of velvets and velverets.
Durants.
Tamies.
Callimancoes.
Mens worſted and ſilk hoſe.
A large aſſortment of linens.
Calicoes and chintzes.
Flanders bedticks.
Yard and 5-4 muſlins.
Cambricks and lawns.
Oznabrigs.
Black ſattins & peelongs
Ditto modes and mantuas.
Perſians and ſarſnets.
A variety of neat ſilks for gentlemens wear.
Bandano and ſilk romal handkerchiefs.
black and coloured Barcelona ditto.
Printed linen ditto.
Black lace.
Gold ditto.
Buckrams.
Black ribbons.
Pins and needles.
Loaf ſugar.
Indigo.
And an elegant eight day clock, &c. &c.

GEORGE A. BAKER,

At the SLIP at Arch ſtreet FERRY, Philadelphia,
Has to diſpoſe of by Wholeſale and Retail,
For Caſh, or in exchange for Country Produce,

A FEW Pipes Fyall Wine,
Liſbon Wine,
Fine old Jamaica Spirits,
Weſt India Rum,
Country ditto,
Taffia,
French Brandy,
Holland Gin,
Molaſſes,
Double and ſingle refined Loaf Sugars,
White and brown Box Sugars,
Muſcovado ditto,
Bhuchong Tea,
Bohea ditto,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Barley,
Rice,
Raiſins,
Pepper,
Alliſpice,
Ginger,
Nutmegs,
Indigo,
Allum,
Copperas,
Brimſtone,
Chalk,
Rozin,
Tar,
Wheſtones,
Powder and Shot,
Lead,
Fine and coarſe Salt,
Mens Shoes,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Cotton,
An Aſſortment of neat Iron Caſtings,
Frying Pans,
Linſeed Oil,
Indian Corn,
A few Firkins excellent Iriſh Butter,
Window Glaſs of 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 9 by 11, 10 by 12, and 12 by 14, by the Box, half Box, or leſs Quantity,
Long and ſhort Pipes by the Box and Groſs, &c. &c. &c.

Juſt imported in the Nonſuch and other veſſels from France, and other parts of Europe &c. And to be Sold by

Peter & William Wikoff,

At their houſe in Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreet, for ſpecie, bills of exchange, loan office certificates and paper money of the late emiſſions,

SUPERFINE broadcloths of various colours, calicoes, chintz, and baftas, cambricks, linens, ſerge de Rome, needles, wool cards ſtocked and in the leaf, coffee in caſks and bags, wine, copperas, gin, bottled cyder of the beſt quality: a good neat ſulky &c. &c.
October 25th, 1781.

A Quantity of the
Very beſt BEAVER,
TO BE SOLD, by
John Redman,
In Water-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets.

TO be SOLD by the Subſcriber,
In Second-ſtreet, one door from the corner of Pine-ſtreet,
Beſt double and ſingle Glouceſter CHEESE,
One hogſhead of GIN,
Madeira and Liſbon WINE, by the quarter caſk or gallon,
COFFEE by the bag,
Engliſh CLOATHS BRUSHES,
An aſſortment of TIN WARES, DRY GOODS, &c.
DAVIS BEVAN.

Philadelphia, November 6, 1781.

ALL thoſe that have any demands on the eſtate of ISSAC COREN, deceaſed, by bond, note, or otherwiſe, are deſired to bring in their accounts, atteſted, for ſettlement; and all thoſe who are indebted, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment.
RUTH COREN, Executrix.

Wanted immediately,

A SMALL FARM, in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, from two to five miles diſtance from the city; the improvements and ſoil muſt be good: of choice it ſhould not contain leſs than twenty acres or more than 150. Any perſon having ſuch an intereſt to rent will pleaſe to apply to the Printer.

Thurſday, November 29, 1781.
THIS EVENING,
And for ſeveral EVENINGS ſucceſſively,
Jewels and Diamonds for Sentimentaliſts,

CONSISTING of a Variety of excellent ancient and modern AUTHORS in Arts, Sciences, Biography, Voyages, Travels, Poetry, Novels and Entertainment, will be exhibited by Auction, at the Store of ROBERT BELL, near St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet.

*** Hours of Sale each Evening, from Six to Nine o'clock, at which Movements of Time, the Books will inſtantaneouſly either be ſold or ſacrificed, according to the taſte of the company.

Printed Catalogues to be had at the place of ſale.

Mr. Donnelly,
Late WRITING MASTER of the UNIVERSITY,

AT the ſolicitation of a number of his friends, propoſes to open School, on the third of December next in Gray's Alley, near Second ſtreet, for the inſtruction of a ſelect number of young ladies, in the rudiments of Engliſh Grammar, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Book keeping. The hours of attendance from 9 to 12 in the forenoon. He alſo continues to teach in private families the after part of the day.

Such as may pleaſe to honour him with the education of their children, will pleaſe to leave a note for him at Captain LANG'S, in Market ſtreet, or at Mr. BAILEY'S printing office, and they ſhall be waited upon immediately. Nov. 27.

Juſt Imported, in the late Veſſels from Europe and St. Thomas, and now SELLING, By
William Sitgreaves,
At his STORE in Market-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, the Corner of Lætitia-Court, A large ASSORTMENT of DRY GOODS, ſuitable to the Seaſon: Among which are the following, viz.

BEST nine quarter green Rugs,
Blankets,
A variety of fine and ſuperfine Broadcloths,
Caſſimers,
Striped and plain Coatings,
Fine Naps and Swanſkins,
Twilled and plain Flannells,
Baize and Serges,
Negro Cottons,
Mens and womens thread cotton, worſted and yarn Hoſe,
Velvets, Velverets and Corduroys,
Rattinets,
Camblets, Callimancoes, and Durants,
Black Ruſſels,
Jone's Spinning,
Brown and white Flemiſh Sheeting,
Iriſh, Laval, and Holland Linens,
Britannias and Oznabrigs,
Seven-eighth and 3-4 German Dowlaſs,
Striped Bedtick,
Bed-Bunts,
Seven-eights, yard and apron wide cotton checks,
Dark and light ground Chintzes, printed Linens, Cottons, & Calicoes,
Striped Ginghams,
Ruſſia Linens and Diapers,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Fancy, figured, corded and India Demities,
India and coloured Jeans,
Manchester Gown-Patterns,
Catgut and Millinet,
Striped, plain, and figured Gauzes,
Gauze Handkerchiefs and Aprons,
Book and jaconet Muſlins,
Ell wide India Perſians,
Luteſtrings and Mantuas,
Sattins, Modes, and Peelongs,
Sarſnets and Perſians,
Ribbands,
Polecat & Bandano Handkerchiefs,
Barcelona ditto,
Silk and cotton Romalls,
Check and printed linen Handkerchiefs,
Threads,
Silk Twiſt,
Tapes and Bobbin,
Silk Stockings,
Common ſewing Needles,
Knitting ditto,
A variety of childrens Books,
Writing and wrapping Paper,
Loaf Sugar, &c. &c.

ALSO,
A Stable, with a Coach-Houſe,
To be LET. Enquire as above.

At the Sign of
THE
VIRGINIAN's Commiſſion - Store,

In Water ſtreet, a few doors above Pine ſtreet,

GOODS will be received and ſold, on the loweſt Commiſſion, and every Care taken to expedite and render the Sales acceptable.

I would purchaſe Tobacco for a Commiſſion of five ſhillings per Hogſhead. Thoſe who will honour me with the Truſt, may rely on having it carefully inſpected, and put in the beſt order for ſhipping.
RICHARD GLASSOCK.

CAME to the plantation of John Lukens, eſquire, Gwinneth townſhip, Philadelphia county, about ſix weeks ago, a Red COW, with a white face, near ten years old, and quite dry. The owner is deſired to come to the ſubſcriber, at the above place, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.
Nov. 9. WILLIAM GUTHRIE.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
WILLIAM MOORE, Eſquire
PRESIDENT, and the SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL of the COMMONWEALTH of PENNSYLVANIA.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, by their proclamation, bearing date the 26th day of October laſt, for the many great and ſolemn conſiderations therein mentioned, have "recommended to the ſeveral ſtates to ſet apart the THIRTEENTH DAY of DECEMBER next, to be religiouſly obſerved as a day of THANKSGIVING and PRAYER, that all the people may aſſemble on that day, with grateful hearts to celebrate the praiſes of our Gracious Benefactor; to confeſs our manifold ſins: to offer up our moſt fervent ſupplications to the God of all grace—that it may pleaſe him to pardon our offences, and incline our hearts for the future to keep all his laws,—to comfort and relieve all our brethren who are in diſtreſs or captivity,—to proſper our huſbandmen, and give ſucceſs to all engaged in lawful commerce,—to impart wiſdom and integrity to our counſellors, judgement and fortitude to our officers and ſoldiers;—to protect and proſper our illuſtrious ally, and favour our united exertions for the ſpeedy eſtabliſhment of a ſafe, honourable and laſting peace,—to bleſs all ſeminaries of learning, and cauſe the knowledge of God to cover the earth as the waters cover the ſea."

Therefore as well in reſpect to the ſaid proclamation, as from the plain dictates of conſcience, publickly to acknowledge the favour and goodneſs of divine providence, and the duty incumbent on us to implore its further protection. We do hereby earneſtly recommend to the good people of Pennſylvania, accordingly to ſet apart the ſaid thirteenth day of December next, for the pious purpoſes expreſſed in the ſaid proclamation, and that they abſtain from all labour on that day.

Given by order of the council, under the hand of his excellency William Moore, eſquire, preſident, and the ſeal of the ſtate, at Philadelphia, this 22d day of November, in the year of our lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty one.

WILLIAM MOORE, Preſident.
Atteſt. T. MATLACK, Secretary.
God ſave the Commonwealth.

Sixteen Hard Dollars Reward.

BROKE or ſtolen out of the ſtables, at John Shannon's tavern, on Manatawney road, near Stony run, Philadelphia county, on the night of the 31ſt of October, between 8 and 9 o'clock, one Brown HORSE, with Waggon-Geers on, branded I HL; one Black HORSE, with Waggon-Geers on, branded I HL; one Black HORSE, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, left hind leg, at the fetlock joint, is thicker than the other, no brand or ear-mark; one other HORSE, a kind of a ſandy Roan, is ſomewhat blind of one eye, white mane and tail, no brand nor ear-mark: all ſtout, able Horſes; the two laſt mentioned Horſes had likewiſe their Gaers on. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſes, and delivers them to the ſubſcriber, in Oley, Berks county, John Shannon or Dieter Matthew, in Pottſgrove, Philadelphia county, ſhall be entitled to receive the above Reward; and if ſtolen, and the Thief is taken and ſecured in any jail, in this or any other ſtate, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive SIXTEEN DOLLARS for the thief likewiſe.
JOHN HILL.
Oley, Berks county, Nov. 6, 1781.

Twenty Hard Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the legion commanded by colonel Armand, two recruits: Benjamin Light, by trade a blackſmith, about five feet nine inches high, 32 years of age, ſwarthy complexion, blue eyes and black hair, born in Pennſylvania, Lancaſter county; and Francis Fleury, by trade a barber and hair-dreſſer, about five feet and ſix inches high, born in Paris, twenty eight years of age, black eyes, fair complexion, black hair; had on when he went away, a red coat faced with blue, with yellow binding on the button holes, made after the Britiſh faſhion, a ſmall red cap, ſomewhat reſembling a grenadiers, with the top tied down. Benjamin Light was dreſſed in common farmer's dreſs; he went away upon furlough, which has expired ſome time ſince. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerters, and will bring them to the ſubſcriber, or confine them in any gaol, ſhall receive the above reward or ten dollars for each, and all reaſonable charges paid by
JOHN SHARP, captain in
Nov. 23. colonel Armand's legion.

WANTED TO HIRE,
A Man and his Wife,
To Farm a ſmall Plantation near this City. Enquire of the Printer.

ALL perſons indebted to, or have any demands on the Eſtate of ROBERT BURNETT, late of this city, Gardener, are deſired to ſettle their Accounts with the ſubſcriber, within two months from this date.
ROBERT LUMSDEN, Adminiſtrator.
Philadelphia, November 14, 1781.

WHEREAS HANNAH, the wife of the ſubſcriber, has eloped from his bed and board; I do hereby forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting, after the date hereof. Nov. 16. JOSEPH BOUDEN.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

TUESDAY,] DECEMBER 4, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. XI.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB 815

A Further SALE of the

Public Lots of this City,

For the redemption of the Bills of Credit of this ſtate, dated April the 29th, 1780, will be held at the Coffee-houſe, on THURSDAY, the 6th of December inſtant, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon. A Plan of the Lots may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe, and at the Surveyor-General's Office. The conditions the ſame as the laſt ſales.

Having compleated the Sales of

the brigantine Freeland and Cargo, taken by the letter of marque brigantine Two Ellens; and of the Stores taken out of the ſhip Savage, by the privateer ſhip Congreſs; condemn'd in the court of admiralty for this ſtate: All perſons who have demands on ſaid prizes, for charges, or who are authorized or entitled to receive ſhares thereof, are deſired to make their claims at my office, within three days from the date hereof. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

Philadelphia, Nov. 30, 1781.

Philadelphia, November 26, 1781.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Coffee Houſe, on TUESDAY the 4th Day of December next, at Four o'clock in the Afternoon, A certain Brick MESSUAGE, TENEMENT, and Piece of GROUND, with ſeveral Back-buildings, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, from the river Delaware, in the City of Philadelphia; containing in breadth, on Walnut-ſtreet, aforeſaid, 16 feet 6 inches, and in length or depth 108 feet, ſubject to a Ground-rent of fourteen Spaniſh, coined, Silver Pieces of Eight.

Alſo, another MESSUAGE and Lot or Piece of GROUND, adjoining the aforeſaid Lot, containing in breadth, on the ſouth ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, 24 feet 9 inches, and in length or depth 220 feet; taken in Execution, as the property of Harry Gordon, by WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

To be SOLD at Public Sale,

At the Coffee-houſe in Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the fourth day of December next, at five o'clock in the evening; (if not before diſpoſed of by private ſale.)

A valuable plantation ſituated

in London Britain townſhip, Cheſter county, near the plantation where the honourable John Evans, eſq; reſides, containing upwards of 220 acres, near one half whereof is well timbered woodland, the remainder clear'd and under good fence; upwards of 12 acres excellent meadow, watered by a never failing ſtream running through the land, which will admit the making of more meadow at a ſmall expence. There are two log tenements, barn and ſtabling on the premiſes. The ſituation is convenient for bringing the produce to market, being about 10 miles from Chriſtiana-bridge, 12 miles from Newport, and 16 miles from Wilmington, and in the neighbourhood of ſeveral good griſt-mills. The preſent tenant John Hahn will ſhew the premiſes to any perſon applying to him.

Alſo, 12 1-2 acres of excellent upland, lately cleared and under good new cedar poſt and rail fence, ſituated above three miles and an half from Philadelphia, on the road leading to George Gray's Ferry, adjoining the land of Samuel Rhoads, eſq.

If any perſon is deſirous of purchaſing by private ſale before the day above appointed, the owner will take ſpecie, ſtate money, merchandize or country produce in payment, and the firſt-mentioned premiſes will be ſold with or without a conſiderable ſtock.

For farther particulars enquire of LEONARD DORSEY or of CHRISTOPHER BAKER, at the corner of Vine and Second-ſtreets.

Loſt, on the 20th Inſtant,

November, near Walnut-ſtreet Dock, a Gold-headed CANE, with T. P. in Cypher on the Head. The Value of the Cane will be paid on delivering it to the Printer hereof.

A Coachman is wanted to hire

or purchaſe; none need apply but ſuch as can procure a recommendation adequate to the undertaking. Enquire of the Printer.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Honourable the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania.

SATURDAY, November 10, 1781.

The following petition, endorſed, ſigned by 1566 inhabitants and freemen of the county of Philadelphia, was preſented to the Houſe and read: viz.

To the honourable the repreſentatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in general aſſembly met.

The ſubſcribers, inhabitants and freemen of the county of Philadelphia, in all humble manner complaining, beg leave to repreſent and ſhew,

THAT, the more effectually to ſecure the liberty of the ſubject, and the freedom of elections, from all other reſtraints than thoſe impoſed by wholeſome and well regulated laws, the bill of rights, and the conſtitution of this commonwealth expreſſly provide, that "all elections ſhall be by ballot, free and voluntary." That under this palladium of our rights, erected in ſupport of our moſt invaluable privileges, we firmly hoped, that the freedom of elections was ſafely guarded againſt thoſe ſtretches of tyranny and corruption, which had nearly inſlaved both Great Britain and America.

That, notwithſtanding this confidence, we are greatly alarmed at ſome late meaſures, planned with all the regularity of ſyſtem; and purſued with equal art and induſtry, to deſtroy this freedom and ſecurity; and which, if not oppoſed in their infancy with that ſpirit and manly firmneſs which is worthy of freemen, will with a rapid progreſs undermine and ſap the liberties of the good people of this ſtate. Theſe meaſures, ſo flagrant in their nature, as to have ſpread a general alarm, and awakened jealouſies in every patriotic breaſt we muſt claim the privilege of repreſenting to this honourable houſe, and of praying immediate redreſs againſt the preſſing injuries which we complain of.—When the militia of a part of the ſtate were lately collected at Newtown, in the county of Bucks, by the orders of their commander in chief, and were detained there, at a great expence, from their families and important concerns, until the approach of the general election, a private meeting was held there, between certain perſons, to which the body of the militia, though to be deeply affected thereby, were not deemed worthy of admittance.

At this private meeting a plan was concerted, fraught with the moſt dangerous conſequences, drawn up by a gentleman of legal knowledge, and executed with all the formalities of a ſolemn contract.

Its object was, to obtain the votes of the militia in favour of a particular ticket, by deſtroying the freedom of elections. This being agreed on, and the contracting parties bound by ſolemn covenants in writing, to carry it into execution, general Lacey, who commanded at that ſtation, iſſued his orders on the ſeventh of October, directing "That the ſoldiery ſhould march, "under the command of their officers, to the places of "holding elections; recommending to the officers to "pay the moſt particular attention to the conduct of "the men on their march, ordering that they ſhould "expreſſly obſerve to them, that they were ſtill under "the military law, as much ſo as when they were in "camp, and that their behaviour muſt be conformable "thereunto." He farther ordered, "That after the "men ſhould have ſeverally voted, and not before, the "commanding officers ſhould grant them permiſſion to "return to their farms, where they would have permiſ"ſion to remain until the Saturday night following;" adding that, "He expected they would pay the moſt "implicit obedience to orders, and that no man would "preſume to leave his company without permiſſion of "his commanding officer." Theſe orders, we cannot help obſerving, are of the moſt dangerous and alarming nature. They were iſſued by a military officer high in command, to men upon military duty under his authority. They are evidently calculated to preſcribe, under colour of military law, and the obedience due to military orders, a rule of conduct to be obſerved in an important tranſaction of civil life. And in order to enforce the moſt implicit obedience by freemen, to the will of thoſe who wiſhed to govern the election of freemen, the men were declared to be ſtill under military law, as much ſo as when in camp. The moſt implicit obedience to orders was expreſſly enjoined, and freemen were forbid, under authority of martial law, to preſume leaving their companies without permiſſion, until they ſhould have voted. This precaution could not have been uſed to prevent deſertion; becauſe, after voting, and not before, reputable inhabitants were to be permitted to viſit their families. The orders were expreſſly to compel every man to vote, or elſe not be at liberty to ſee their wives and children, although by law and the conſtitution every man had a right to refuſe voting at all. As a ſoldier cannot queſtion the propriety of orders, which he receives from his commanding officer, every man who was under military law muſt have conceived himſelf bound by his duty to obey the orders he received, be they to vote for any perſon whatever, and that under the pain of military puniſhment for diſobedience of orders. The militia, a reſpectable body of freemen, were marched in battalions from the general's quarters to the election ground, and tickets were put into their hands before they arrived there.

The general orders of the commanding officer did not permit the officers, who had a proper ſenſe of liberty, to ſuffer the men to go out of the ranks, or to allow them time or opportunity of altering the tickets; nor had they the aid of pen, ink and paper for this purpoſe, had they dared to do it. They had no opportunity of conſulting their friends, of learning what candidates were propoſed, or of deliberating and acting like freemen for themſelves. Fathers were not permitted to adviſe or even to ſpeak with their ſons, as they ſtood in the ranks. Inſtances happened of freemen being threatened to be flogged for refuſing to vote. Perſons not qualified by law to vote, were permitted to do it, and many liege ſubjects and reputable inhabitants, who were overawed by military parade and by military law, returned from the election ground to their homes without voting, after going there for that purpoſe. An inſpector was ſeen to tear tickets and throw them out of the window, becauſe they were not in favour of his favourites. To this degraded ſituation were the body of officers and the militia under their command, as well as many others reduced, by the militia act, calculated for the public good, being made uſe of as an engine of oppreſſion.

Theſe numerous and aggravated grievances form but a part of what the majeſty of the people, the dignity of law, and the cauſe of liberty ſuffered on the election day; a day, on which there was more the appearance of a combination againſt the freedom of election, than of any regard to the rights of the people or of the conſtitution. If this daring and outrageous innovation is not checked in the bud, it will ſoon be quoted as a precedent, and made uſe of by every ambitious man who purſues his own aggrandizement, under the ſpecious appearance of public good. The militia were ſtripped of their deareſt rights, and the injuries done to others were not of a leſs aggravated nature. The boſom of patriotiſm muſt heave with indignation at the inſult.

In behalf therefore of ourſelves, and of unborn poſterity, who are attempted to be ſhackled before they come into exiſtence, we call upon this honourable houſe, as guardians of the rights of the people, to inquire into the truth of our complaints. We extend our application farther, and pray, that upon their being ſupported, the election of repreſentatives in aſſembly for the county of Philadelphia may be ſet aſide, and a new election be ordered.

Several depoſitions and other papers, on the ſubject of the above petition, were alſo preſented and read, and, with the petition, ordered to lie on the table.

The PRINTER of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET is requeſted to inſert in his uſeful Paper the following OBSERVATIONS. C.

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Principiis obſta ſero Medicina paratur
Cum Mala per longas convaluêre Moras.

"Thoſe governments which CURE NOT evils, CAUSE."
Young's ſat.

HAVING in a preceding paper made ſome obſervations relative to the office of public auctioneer, as inſtituted in Philadelphia; I ſhall at preſent, upon the ground of reaſon and the conſtitution, examine a little into the propriety of a MONOPOLY or DUPLICITY of office: That there ſhould be offices erected for the more eaſy adminiſtration of juſtice in a well regulated government, is not to be diſputed, the practice of all countries confirms the neceſſity thereof, yet the practice of all countries on thoſe occaſions is not equally worthy of imitation; in Great Britain the corruption that prevails in many offices diſpenſed by court favourites, and diſpoſed of to court paraſites, to the great burthen of the people, together with the accumulated TITLES which we ſee conferred on many in conſequence of the offices they hold, muſt needs be a very alarming example: and the farming and combination of offices in ſome parts of the European cabinet, has nothing in it that can be very exhilirating to the free and firm ſpirit of an American: it was ſomething of this kind which fixed an indelible and opprobrious ſtigma upon the antient Romans, whoſe government we have in part adopted, (and let us not imitate the worſt parts it) for it was one of the remarkable characteriſtics of the miſerable degeneracy of that empire, when from the moſt noble, pure and exemplary conduct, they ſunk to ſuch a depth of meanneſs and venality, that "Omnia venalia Romæ," ALL things are for ſale at Rome," became

Best possible image

common proverb; and as Rome was not built in a day, ſo neither in a day did it fall to the ground: ſhe continued a flouriſhing ſtate for many centuries, but had her CORRUPTION began earlier, her DESTRUCTION no doubt would have been ſooner acompliſhed. Highly ſenſible of theſe things, thoſe citizens who were convened to form our CONSTITUTION, meant carefully to guard and ſecure us from thoſe dangers; and their deſign and intent is univerſally underſtood to have been not only to prevent a MONOPOLY of offices, but alſo to keep them as ſeparate as poſſible, this is declared to have been the fact by many members of that convention, and with THIS view they collectively declared, and we have agreed, "That government is or ought to be "inſtituted for the COMMON benefit, protection and ſe-"curity of the people, and not for the PARTICULAR "emolument or advantage of ANY ſingle man, family, "or ſet of men."——"That a frequent recurrence "to FUNDAMENTAL principles, and a FIRM adher-"ence to juſtice, moderation, &c are abſolutely ne-"ceſſary to preſerve the bleſſings of liberty and keep "a government free, and that the people ought there-"fore to pay particular attention to theſe points in the "choice of officers and repreſentatives, and have a "right to EXACT a due and conſtant regard to them "from their legiſlators and magiſtrates in the making "and executing ſuch laws as are neceſſary for the good "government of the ſtate." With this view it is alſo "declared, "That a member of aſſembly while he "continues ſuch, ſhall not hold ANY other office, ex-"cept in the militia." And "That no perſon who "holds ANY office in the gift of Congreſs, ſhall be "elected to repreſent this commonwealth in Congreſs." And with thoſe views it is alſo declared, "That the "treaſurer of the ſtate, truſtees of the loan office, na-"val officers, collectors of cuſtom and exciſe, judges "of the admiralty, attorney general, &c. ſhall not be "capable of a ſeat in the general aſſembly, executive "council or continental congreſs."——Theſe circumſtances amongſt others, clearly declare the intent of the convention and conſtitution, as well as part of thoſe fundamental principles to which it is declared neceſſary frequently to recur; and it would have been almoſt endleſs, if not needleſs to have rung out all the changes and combinations of office, which might take place in a government; now it is deplorable to ſee how ready even ſome who profeſs themſelves PATRIOTS, are to evade theſe things, and thus to trample upon the vitals of the conſtitution. It may perhaps be alledged that in the remote parts of the ſtate it has been thought proper to combine ſeveral offices of ſmall profit under the agency of one man; but one miſtake can never juſtify another, and if this be admitted as a rule where ſhall we ſtop? let us remember that a trifling breach, once made, may prove an inlet to a dangerous inundation of error; and it would no be a long journey from the offices of juſtice of peace and prothonotary, up to thoſe of firſt judge of the ſtate and judge of the admiralty, as both offices could be very readily performed by one man well verſed in his buſineſs. But it is to be hoped the eyes of the people of Pennſylvania will be kept open, as ſuch procedures would be dangerous to the conſtitution and the liberties of the people, for whom it will certainly be much ſafer to keep all offices, great and ſmall, forever ſeparate, rather than run the riſque of thoſe evils of which we ſeem to be in danger: and as it is a matter of doubt with many, whether the offices of councillor and auctioneer can with propriety be held together, it may be well to obſerve that naval officers, collectors of cuſtom and exciſe, &c. are expreſſly declared incapable of a ſeat in the executive council, &c. But for what reaſon can we ſuppoſe them declared under this incapacity, the anſwer is ready and the reaſon plain, becauſe by the 20th ſec. of the conſtitution, the executive council "are to ſit "as judges to hear and determine on impeachments." So that if a collector of cuſtoms was a councillor, and an impeachment made againſt him, he would ſit judge in his own cauſe, and might be capable of an undue influence: now with regard to a ſeat in council, what is the difference to the public between a collector of cuſtoms and public auctioneer; or can we ſuppoſe the comparative importance of office is greater between a councillor and collector of exciſe, than between a councillor and auctioneer; ſurely no, eſpecially as a public auctioneer, as the law now ſtands, is really and truly a collector of cuſtoms; being appointed to levy and collect from goods publicly ſold within his diſtrict, the duty or cuſtom of one per cent. In which caſe if an impeachment ſhould be lodged againſt him, and he at the ſame time a member of council, he would, as is before obſerved, ſit judge in his own cauſe, which would be ſuch an abſurdity in government, as it is preſumed no one can pretend to maintain; ſo that as the laws now ſtand, and according to the letter, as well as conſiſtent with the true ſpirit and intent of the conſtitution, it muſt appear altogether incompatible that the offices of councillor and auctioneer ſhould be held together.

Equality, ought as much as poſſible, to be the rule of government, but when a man is poſſeſſed of an office, which by the act of the legiſlature, as well as by that criterion the conſtitution has preſcribed, muſt be confeſſed to be not only profitable but too lucrative, to confer another office of honour, attended with conſiderable profit, on the ſame man, is certainly inconſiſtent with that ſpirit of equality which ought to preſide in a republican government. The Roman Cato uſed to ſay, that "for men to be too long or too much in "office in a government, is to have too little regard to "others, or to the dignity of the ſtate." Alexander Severus would never ſuffer offices of juſtice to be ſold, "For, ſaith he, it is not ſtrange that men ſhould SELL "what they BUY." And Pythagoras, in a public audience, told the ſenators of Crotonia, that they received their country as a depoſition or truſt from the people, wherefore they ſhould manage it accordingly, ſince they were to reſign their account with their truſt to their own children; and that the way to do it was to avoid all partiality amongſt the citizens, &c.

Theſe remarks are recommended to the ſerious conſideration of the people of Pennſylvania, by

CANDIDUS.

MADRID, Auguſt 7.

The winds having at laſt permitted the combined fleet to ſail, they left Cadiz on the 21ſt ultimo, in the morning; conſiſting of 49 ſhips of the line, in the following order of battle:

FIRST DIVISION.

Blue and White Squadron.

El San Miguel,	Spaniſh,	70	
L'Invincible,	French,	110	M. de Cheritay.
El Rayo,	Sp.	80	Don Guixal.
El Brillante,	Sp.	70	
Le Dauphin Royal,	Fr.	70	
La Concepcion,	Sp.	96	Don Miguel Gaſton.
La Sirena,	Sp.	70	
La Caſtilla,	Sp.	60	
La Gallicia,	Sp.	70	
Le Royal Louis,	Fr.	110	M. de Beauſſet.
El San Rafael,	Sp.	70	
La Santa Iſabella,	Sp.	70	

SECOND DIVISION.

White Squadron.

L'Actif,	Fr.	74	
El San Carlos	Sp.	80	Don Vincente Tenedos
Le Hardi,	Fr.	64	
El Angel de la Guardia	Sp.	70	
Le Protecteur,	Fr.	74	
La ſantiſima Trinidad	Sp.	112	Gen. Don Luis de Cor-
La Africa,	Sp.	70	dova, commanding
El San Domingo,	Sp.	66	the whole combin-
Le Zodiaque,	Fr.	74	ed fleet.
L'Indien,	Fr.	64	
El San Fernando,	Sp.	84	D. Hernando Angelo.

THIRD DIVISION.

Blue Squadron.

El Vencedor,	Sp.	70	
El San Damaſo,	Sp.	70	Don Antonio Forno.
Le Bien Aime,	Fr.	74	
Le Septentrion,	Fr.	64	
El San Pedro,	Sp.	70	
Le Majeſtueux,	Fr.	110	M. de Rochechouart.
Le Guerrier,	Fr.	74	
El San Joachin,	Sp.	70	
El San Juan Bautiſta,	Sp.	70	
El San Juſto,	Sp.	70	
El Orente,	Sp.	70	
Le Terrible,	Fr.	110	M. de la Motte Piquet
El Terrible,	Sp.	118	Don Antonio Valdes.

A light Squadron under M. de Guichen.

FIRST DIVISION.

La Bretagne	Fr.	110	M. de Guichen.
El Glorioſo,	Sp.	78	
Le Lion,	Fr.	70	
El Serio,	Sp.	64	
Le Magnifique,	Fr.	74	
El Meno,	Sp.	64	
Le Robuſte,	Fr.	74	

SECOND DIVISION.

El San Vincente,	Sp.	80	D. Ignacio Toſſa.
Le Fendant,	Fr.	74	
El San Pablo,	Sp.	70	
L'Alexandre,	Fr.	64	
El San Lorenzo,	Sp.	70	
Le Triomphant,	Fr.	80	M. du Parillon.

N. B. The officers whoſe names are here ſet down, are either admirals or commodores.

SALEM, November 15.

The priſoners who arrived in this port, in the late cartels from Newfoundland, conceive themſelves bound by a principle of gratitude, to acknowledge in this public manner, the very humane and benevolent treatment which they received from admiral Edwards, while in his power as priſoners of war at St. John's. Although, being a Britiſh officer, they as Americans, cannot but conſider him as a public enemy; yet as a man, they highly eſteem him for the goodneſs of his heart, and as poſſeſſing the amiable and exalted virtues of a philanthropiſt.—Their experience of his kindneſs, in alleviating the diſtreſſes incident to their ſituation as priſoners, will always be remembered with the moſt grateful ſenſibility. And they ſincerely wiſh, that whenever their countrymen may have occaſion to cenſure Britiſh cruelty, they may conſider that admiral Edwards ought always to be excepted.

Laſt Tueſday captain Collier, in a ſhip belonging to Newbury-Port, arrived at Marblehead in 32 days from Nantz, in France. We have intelligence by this veſſel, that the combined fleet had returned into port, after a cruize of ſome conſiderable time in the Britiſh channel; during which the fleet of Britain dared not to make its appearance at ſea. The people of England were greatly alarmed, and called loudly for peace. The militia on the ſea coaſt were kept under arms for ſeveral weeks, occaſioned by the terror which was ſpread by the appearance of the combined fleet. We alſo learn, that the Spaniards continue vigorouſly to puſh the ſiege of Gibraltar; and that the forces which were employed for the reduction of Minorca, after poſſeſſing themſelves of the whole iſland, to the environs of St. Phillips, had carried their approaches very near that garriſon, which, it was expected, would ſoon urrender.

BOSTON, November 19.

Upon the glorious and memorable occaſion of the compleat conqueſt and capture of the Britiſh army under lord Cornwallis, by the allied forces in Virginia, the hon. Conſul-General of France, gave a ball laſt Monday night, to the governor and council, the commodore and officers of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's ſhips in this harbour, the American officers, and a great number of the principal ladies and gentlemen of the town. The Conſul opened the ball with the lady of his excellency the governor. Every thing was conducted with the greateſt decorum; and the whole appearance was brilliant. The joy of the evening was particularly heightened by the mutual glow of friendſhip between the two nations, which ſparkled in every countenance on this happy occaſion.

A perſon who left London the 10th of September informs, that printed hand-bills were circulated throughout England, giving an account of the entire conqueſt of all the American colonies to the ſouthward of Philadelphia.

A paper of the 21ſt of September, publiſhed at Amſterdam, gives an account of the arrival at Liſbon from Goa of two officers of a ſhip, lately caſt away, belonging to commodore Hughes's ſquadron, who inform, that Hyder Alli had laid cloſe ſiege to Madraſs; that the French ſquadron were alſo before the harbour, in which were eight Indiamen, and a great number of other veſſels, that commodore Hughes could not come to their relief, by reaſon of the Monſoons, and that the Engliſh affairs in the Indies were in a deplorable ſituation.

Friday laſt a cartel arrived from Halifax, with 107 priſoners.

Nov. 22. Laſt Lord's day a brief was read in the ſeveral churches in this town, and a generous collection made for our unfortunate brethren of South-Carolina and Georgia.

Laſt Sunday arrived at a ſafe port, the letter of marque ſhip Rambler, in 25 days from Bilboa. By this veſſel we have the very agreeable account of the arrival at the port Corruna (Spain) the frigate Charleſtown, that ſailed from Amſterdam, about the 19th of Auguſt laſt, and ſuppoſed to have been loſt in a gale of wind which happened a ſhort time after.

Since our laſt arrived at a ſafe port, the Cato and Thorn privateers, having taken ſeveral valuable prizes; one taken by the Thorn, is ſaid to be the Jaſon (lately commanded by captain Manly) from Jamaica, bound to London, with rum, ſuga, &c. She made an obſtinate reſiſtance, and had ſeveral men killed. She had on board a number of invalid ſoldiers.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Philadelphia, dated Nov. 6.

"By our lateſt advices from Amſterdam, America is riſing in their eſteem; and in their inſtructions to their captains of privateers, they mention the United States among their friends and allies. As ſoon as the news of our having captured another Britiſh army, reaches them, they will doubtleſs be ready to make the moſt public declarations of our independence; but however that may be, the ſovereignty and independence of theſe ſtates is ſo well eſtabliſhed, that we may be pretty eaſy, if we make proper exertions within ourſelves."

PROVIDENCE, November 17.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated October 30.

"I congratulate you moſt ſincerely on the capture of Cornwallis and his Army. Will there not be an act of the Britiſh parliament to erace from the calender the miſchievous month of October?"

We learn that a veſſel is arrived at Acoxet from Virginia, which ſhe left 15 days ago, when the count de Graſſe, with his fleet, remained in the Cheſapeake.

A flag of truce from Halifax, with 200 Americans, late priſoners there, arrived at Seconet on Wedneſday morning laſt, after a very long paſſage; they ſuffered much for want of proviſion, which was entirely exhauſted ſome days previous to their arrival.

NEW-LONDON, November 23.

Saturday laſt the ſloop Randolph, captain Peck, returned from a cruize. Three days before his arrival he ſpoke a row galley out of Norwich river, by whom he was informed that a day or two before, they had been cloſe in with Sandy-Hook, and ſaw the Britiſh fleet, 25 in number, come to ſail and ſtand out to ſea; that each ſhip previous to their weighing anchor, fired a gun.

The above galley had taken an empty ſchooner, and a ſloop laden with wood, but the northerly winds had prevented their arrival.

We learn from New-York, that the traitor Arnold is very ſhortly to embark for England, in full confidence it is imagined, that his exploit in burning this town will ſufficiently recommend him to the favour of the king and Britiſh miniſtry.

Tueſday returned from a cruize the brig Minerva, captain Angel, who on Friday laſt ſaw 17 ſhips off the capes of Virginia, which he imagines were Britiſh ſhips of the line.

We hear that the brig Firebrand, captain Trowbridge, of New-Haven, is arrived at Amſterdam.

We hear that captain John Sloan, in a coaſting ſloop from Nantucket, bound to New-Haven, is carried into New-York.

Wedneſday laſt a flag with 17 Britiſh naval priſoners ſailed for New-York.

We hear that a ſhip ran aſhore on Block-Iſland laſt Saturday night, but where from we don't learn.

FISH-KILL, November 29.

A large fleet of merchantmen, &c. are preparing at New York for ſea, and will ſail in a few days for Europe; they are to be convoyed out by three ſhips of the line. The timid friends of government may avail themſelves of the favourable opportunity to take a paſſage poſition on the other ſide of the water.

By reports from New York, we learn, that ſir H. Clinton is generally condemned for the loſs of Cornwallis. That the tories, finding thoſe who joined Cornwallis, abandoned to the mercy of the civil magiſtrates, are clamorous: they ſay they have not the protection they were promiſed, and that they had rather throw themſelves on the mercy of their country than truſt a capitulation of Britiſh officers, in which their intereſts are not conſidered: That ſome of the merchants had turned whigs, becauſe general Washington did not ſuffer the property of the merchants of York and Glouceſter to be plundered.

TRENTON, Nov 28.

At a joint meeting of the legiſlative council and aſſembly, the honourable Abraham Clark, William C. Houſton, Jonathan Elmer and Elias Boudinot, eſqrs. and Silas Condict, eſq. were elected delegates to repreſent this ſtate in congreſs the enſuing year.

Best possible image

His excellency John Hanson, esquire; president of Congress, and the honourable Daniel Carroll, Samuel Chase, and Turbutt Wright, esquires, are elected delegates to represent this state in Congress.

Philadelphia, Dec. 4.

We hear that the honourable James Duane, William Lloyd, Ezra L'Hommedieu, John Morin Scot, and Egbert Benson, esquires, are appointed delegates to represent the state of New York, in the Congress of the United States for the ensuing year.

The inhabitants of this city were much pleased last Tuesday evening, by the brilliant exhibition of a number of transparent Scenes, designed and executed by that very ingenious artist, Mr. Charles W. Peale, who had previously prepared them for the purpose of celebrating the arrival in this city of our illustrious Commander in Chief. During the whole evening the people were flocking from all parts of the town to obtain a sight of these beautiful expressions of Mr. Peale's respect and gratitude to the conquering Hero. The following is a description of the paintings; but we do not pretend to do justice either to the elegance of the design, or to the author's fertile invention.

AT the lower window, a ship with the British colours below the French, and the word CORNWALLIS on the stern, emblematical, that by the assistance of the French fleet, Cornwallis was captured.

At the middle window, above, the portraits of his Excellency General Washington and Count Rochambeau, with rays of glory and in erlaced civic crowns over their heads, framed with palm and laurel branches, and the words in transparent letters, SHINE VALIANT CHIEFS; the whole encircled with stars and flowers de luce.

At another window, the Temple of Independence. The words STAMP-ACT, DUTIES ON TEA, &c. BOSTON PORT-BILL, as being the first cause of this structure. And the foundation of the building beginning with the words, LEXINGTON, BUNKER-HILL, FORT-MOULTRIE, TRENTON, PRINCETOWN, GERMANTOWN, BURGOYNE, FRENCH ALLIANCE, MONMOUTH, STONEY POINT, KINGS MOUNTAIN, COWPENS, EUTAW, CORNWALLS. The first story of the building of the Ionic order, on the base of which were these words, BY THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE, which supported thirteen columns, representing the states, supporting a frize, on which were wrote ILLUSTRIOUS SENATORS; and in a pediment, which covered the whole range of columns, were wrote, BRAVE SOLDIERY, with rays of light and support from the senate; the pediment ornamented with the following statues, Justice with her even scales, a flaming sword, and thirteen stars in the glory around the figure, emblematical of the justice of Congress; on the right, the statue of Hope, with her anchor; and on the left, the statue of Industry, with her bee hive. The second story of the Corinthian order, with statues in niches, with the words, HEROES FALLEN IN BATTLE; and an attic story, as the work compleated with the words AGRICULTURE, ARTS AND COMMERCE, and represented by the following statues: Agriculture, a figure holding a sheaf of wheat on her left arm, a sickle in her right hand, and a plow at her feet. The Arts represented by the statues of painting, sculpture, and architecture; Painting has a pallet and pencils in one hand, and the other supporting a picture; she has a golden chain hanging from her neck, with a medal, on which is IMITATION; the several links allude to the many parts necessary to be studied before a whole can be produced; or the combined qualifications of an able artist: and it being of gold, to shew that the art of painting cannot flourish without it is supported by the generosity of the oppulent. Sculpture is represented by a statue, holding in one hand a mallet and chissel, and in the other a bust, ornamented with laurels. Architecture by a statue, having in one hand a plan of elevation, and in the other a square and a plummet. Commerce by a statue, holding a globe in one hand, and the other on the prow of a ship. A dome covers the building and finishes with the figure of Fame, blowing her trumpet to the east; which may easily be comprehended.

And at another window the genius of America, trampling on Discord, being a handsome female figure, the bigness of life, cloathed in white, a purple girdle with the word VIRTUE on it, and a blue mantle strewed with stars, a fillet on her head, with the word PERSEVERANCE: She holds in one hand her bannor of thirteen stripes, with the words EQUAL RIGHTS, and in the other hand a globe with the word UNIVERSALITY on a circular index to the globe. The figure of Discord with his snakes instead of hair, and holding a torch, the flame of which turns down on himself.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, October 29, 1781.

Resolved,

THAT the thanks of the united states in congress assembled, be presented to major general Greene, for his wise, decisive and magnanimous conduct in the action of the 8th of September last, near the Eutaw Springs in South-Carolina; in which, with a force inferior in number to that of the enemy, he obtained a most signal victory.

That the thanks of the united states in congress assembled, be presented to the officers and men of the Maryland and Virginia brigades, and Delaware battalion of continental troops, for the unparalleled bravery and heroism by them displayed, in advancing to the enemy through an incessant fire, and charging them with an impetuosity and ardour that could not be resisted.

That the thanks of the united states in congress assembled, be presented to the officers and men of the legionary corps and artillery, for their intrepid and gallant exertions during the action.

assembled, be presented to the brigade of North-Carolina for their resolution and perseverance in attacking the enemy, and sustaining a superior fire.

That the thanks of the united states in congress assembled, be presented to the officers and men of the state corps of South-Carolina, for the zeal, activity and firmness by them exhibitted throughout the engagement.

That the thanks of the united states in congress assembled, be presented to the officers and men of the militia, who formed the front line in the order of battle, and sustained their post with honour, propriety, and a resolution worthy of men determined to be free.

Resolved,

That a British standard be presented to major-general Greene, as an honourable testimony of his merit, and a golden medal emblematical of the battle and victory aforesaid.

That major general Greene be desired to present the thanks of Congress, to captains Pierce and Pendleton, major Hyrne and captain Shubrick, his aids-de-camp, in testimony of their particular activity and good conduct during the whole of the action.

That a sword be presented to captain Pierce, who bore the general's dispatches giving an account of the victory, and that the board of war take order herein.

Resolved,

That the thanks of the united states in congress assembled be presented, to brigadier general Marion of the South-Carolina militia, for his wise, gallant and decided conduct, in defending the liberties of his country, and particularly for his prudent and intrepid attack on a body of the British troops on the 30th day of August last, and for the distinguished part he took in the battle of the 8th of September.

Extract from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Wanted immediately,

For the service of the Commander in Chief, a STEWARD and MAN COOK: Persons qualified to fill those offices will meet with the most liberal encouragement. It is expected that those who apply will bring with them sufficient recommendations. Dec. 3d.

State of New-Jersey, November, 1781.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

At William Cooper's Ferry, on MONDAY, the 10th Day of December next,

The Prize Sloop Sally,

With her Tackle, Apparel, Furniture and Cargo, now lying opposite said Ferry: Cargo consists of Pine Boards, Plank and Scantling. The Vendue will begin precisely at 10 o'clock in the Morning. The Purchaser must expect to pay the Cash the Day of Sale.

By Order of the Judge,
JOHN BURROWS, Marshal.

Kaighn *and* Attmore,

Have removed their STORE into Front-street, the sixth door below Arch street, where they have for SALE, the following MERCHANDIZE, viz.

A GENERAL Assortment of superfine and second Broadcloths of the most fashionable colours,
Silk Serge and Rattinet Linings;
An elegant Assortment of gold and silver spangled Buttons,
Sewing Silk,
Scarf Twist,
Silk Knee-garters,
Serge Denim,
Sattinet,
Callimancoes,
White Modes,
White Barcelona silk, book muslin and bordered gauze Handkerchiefs,
Chinese Ribbons,
Laval Linens,
Scotch Threads,
Blue Moreen,
Womens coloured kidd and lamb Mitts,
Small French Pins,
Quality Binding,
Red ell wide Persian,
Apron Tapes and Bobbins,
Striped Ginghams,
Double purple Calicoes,
Elegant Bed-furniture copperplate cottons,
Plain Bengalls,
India Nankeens,
Printed Jean and best velvet Jacket Shapes,
Cotton Counterpains,
Black glass Beads,
Black lead Pencils,
Brass hanging Compasses, for ships cabbins,
Jappaned Plate-Warmers,
Black Pepper by the dozen or hundred weight,
A new copper Still, containing 51 gallons, with Worm compleat,
Pulverized Jesuits Bark in bottles,
China Sauce boats,
Iron Pots, Kettles and Cart-boxes,
A small Kedge Anchor, with a moveable iron stock,
Logwood by the ton,
A neat and elegant Chariot, almost new.

To be LET, and may be entered on next April,

The Black-Horse Tavern.

in Market-street, opposite the Connistoga Waggon. It is an excellent stand for business, and in good repair, there was erected on the premises last summer, a neat, two story FRAME HOUSE, adjoining the Kitchen, 21 feet by 22 feet long; a large Frame Stable, with stalls for each horse, well floored with pine plank, and a loft that will hold between 12 and 15 tons of hay, with a large and convenient appartment for carriages, under the same roof with the stable. For further particulars enquire of ISAAC CONNELY, at the said place. Dec. 3.

ALL persons indebted to, or have any demands on the Estate of ROBERT BURNETT, late of this city, Gardener, are desired to settle their Accounts with the subscriber, within two months from this date.

ROBERT LUMSDEN, Administrator.

in Caroline county Virginia, a negro woman named Mary, about twenty four years old, tall and streight. She has a very remarkable scar on her N occasioned by a burn. I have been informed that said wench and a Negro man were carried out of Caroline county on Saturday the 17th of this month, four men, who drove two waggons which brought whiskey here for sale. The names of the two principal men were John Lindlay and John Moody, and is said belongs to the state of Pennsylvania.

If the said Lindlay or Moody will inform me from whom they purchased these Slaves, I will be much obliged to them, and I flatter myself they will do so, as well to detect the aggressor as to clear up their own characters. I will give TWENTY Dollars, in Specie, to any person that will give me information, so as to get the Negro Wench; and TWENTY more for the Fellow, as he may be mine (having several absent) and I will give ONE HUNDRED, said Money, on conviction of the person who stole the said Negroes.

GEORGE TURNER, for Richard Corbin, Esq.
Carolina county, Nov. 26, 1781.

Just Imported, and To be Sold, By

James Gallagher,

At his China and Glass-Ware STORE,

In Second-street, the third door below Market-street, and opposite the Quaker's Meeting-house.

CHINA, Blue and White, and Enameled.

GALLON, three quart, two quart, one quart, and pint Bowls.
Round and oval Dishes and Plates.
Tea and Coffee-Potts of different sizes.
Tea and Coffee-Cups and Saucers, ditto.
Sugar Dishes and Milk Pots.
Pudding Pans and Slop Bowls.
Brown and blue Tea Cups and Saucers.
Brown, burnt china Tea Pots, Sugar Dishes and Cream Pots.

QUEEN's-WARE.

ROUND and oval Dishes of all sizes.
Flat and Soup Plates.
Sallad Dishes and Fish Drains.
Pudding Dishes and Dish Covers.
Pepper and Mustard Pots, and Salts.
Round and oval Tureens, of all sizes.
Wash Hand Basons and Bottles, and quart Mugs.
Quart, pint, and half pint Bowls.
Tea Pots and Slop Bowls.
Tea Cups and Saucers.
Sugar Dishes and Cream Pots.

GLASS, single and double Flint, plain and cut.

GALLON, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint Decanters.
Flowered and plain Goblets, Mugs.
Half gallon, quart, pint, half pint, jill and half jill Tumblers.
Quart, pint, and half pint, cut and stemed, plain and labelled Punch, Grog, and Beer Glasses, with and without Covers.
Cut, flowered, and plain Wine Glasses, of all sizes.
Table Wash Basons, Cream Pots, Vinegar Cruets, Pepper and Mustard Pots, and Salts.
Eleven by 9, 10 by 8, 9 by 7, and 8 by 6, English, French, and Spanish Window Glass, by the box or smaller quantity.

A neat ASSORTMENT of

CUTLERY AND HARD-WARE,

Consisting of,

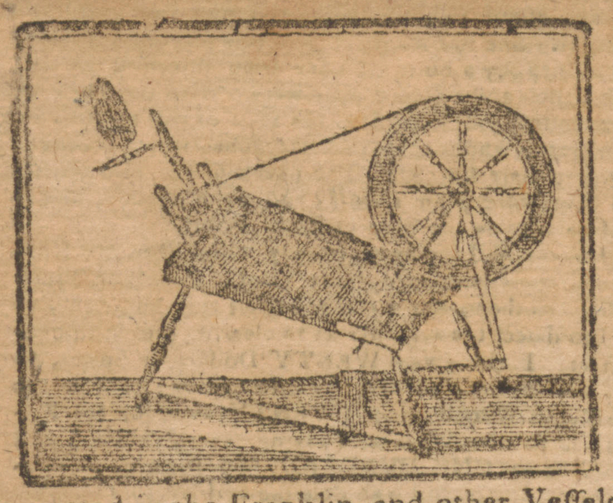
WHITE and stained ivory, real and sham buck, bone, cam wood, and ebony handled Knives and Forks.
Tortois shell, real buck, and stained horn Penknives.
Best cap'd and plain Raizors and Lancets.
Cutteau, shoe, and butchers Knives.
Scissars and taylors' Sheers,
Broad Axes, claw and lathing Hammers.
Augers, Gouges, Chissels, Files, and Rasps.
Jointer and Plane Irons, and two feet Rules.
Chest, H and HL Hinges, of different sizes.
Stock, chest, common, and bag Padlocks.
Gimblets, Brass Cocks, and Snuffers.
Kniting, sail, and sewing Needles.
Mens and womens Thimbles.
Fish Hooks, of all sorts and sizes.
Leather Ink Pots, common and temple Spectacles.
Plated, pinchbeck, yellow, and white metal, and steel Shoe and Knee Buckles; Chapes.
Coat, vest and sleeve, metal and horn Buttons.

ALSO,

DURHAM Flour of Mustard, by the box, dozen, or bottle.
Long and short smoaking Pipes, by the box, grace, or dozen.
Best European mould Candles, by the box.
Green Paint, brown and yellow Oaker, ground in oil, by the keg.
Mariners Compasses, of different sizes.

Said GALLAGHER returns his Thanks to the Public, and his Friends in particular, for their former Favours, and hopes their Continuance, from his Assiduity, Attention to Please, and Moderate Prices.

Captains of Vessels and others, Strangers in this City, having CHINA, GLASS, or QUEEN's WARES to dispose of, may meet with a Purchaser as above.



mported in the Franklin, and other Veſſels from Europe, and arrived by Land from Boſton, a larrge and elegant ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE,

Now opening for SALE, by

JOHN KEAN,

At the SPINNING WHEEL, on the Corner of Market and Third-ſtreets, viz.

SCARLET ſuperfine Broad Cloths.
Blue, brown, green, purple, ſuperfine Broad-cloths, twilled and knapped.
Brown, claret, cinnamon and cloth coloured ſecond Cloths.
Grey and brown, ſtrong Engliſh Knaps.
London brown, buff, ſcarlet, white and ſtriped Caſſimers.
London brown, ſtriped, purple, and a variety of Forreſt Cloths.
Buff, blue, green, cloth coloured and white Pluſh.
Green, ſcarlet, blue and cloth coloured fine Pluſh faſhionably ribbed.
A variety of ſpotted, brown, claret coloured and black Velvets, plain and cut.
Buff, brown, claret, olive, black, green, white and purple Corduroys.
Grey, white and ſtriped Coatings.
Black Everlaſtings.
Serge Denims.
Serge Dejean.
Prunellas,
Duroons.
A variety of corded and plain Worſteds, ſuitable for gentlemen's jackets and breeches.
A variety of ſilk Jacket and Breeches Patterns.
Corded Dimities.
White, brown, olive, blue and embooſſed Serges.
Embooſſed Flannels.
Minorca Serges.
White Flannels.
Corded, plain and ſpotted Callimancoes, of various colours.
Blue and brown Baizes.
White Swanſkin.
Shalloons of every colour.
Mens and womens worſted, cotton & ſilk Hoſe of various colours.
Purple, green and cloth coloured Crapes.
A beautiful aſſortment of Chintz and Calicoes.
Whitechapel and common Engliſh Needles.
Twelve and 14 oz. ſadlers Tacks.
Pound Pins.
Plated and gilded Buttons.
Silver Locket Butons of various patterns.
Ink Pots.
Hanover Laces.
Marſeilles Quilting.
White, blue, black, garnet, crimſon, pink and ſtriped Sattins.
Black, white and blue Half Sattins.
Azure, blue, green, white, pink, and black Modes.
Dove coloured Paduaſoys.
A few pieces of beautiful Brocades.
Green, brown, dove, cloth colour, blue, black, white, green, and crimſon ell-wide Perſians.
Pink, blue, black, green, white and crimſon Sarſnets.
Elegant ditto do. Apron.
Skilleting and Cap Wire.
Large fine Blankets.
Yard wide and 7-8 Bed-ticks of the beſt quality,
Six-quarters, yard, 3-8, yard wide and 7-8 cotton Checks.
Black and ſcarlet Princeſs Stuffs.
Olive, white, buff, blue, brown and ſpotted Jeans
Tablecloths and toweling Diaper.
Damaſcus,
Blue, white and green India Taffeties.
Seven-eight and yard wide Ticklenburg.
Sail Duck.
Mens, womens and childrens Engliſh Leather Shoes.
Ladies Stuff Ditto.
A large aſſortment of fine Thread Lace, Edgings and Trolly.
Silk Stockings, Gloves & Mits.
Purple Gloves and Mits.
Coarſe and fine Cambricks and Lawns.
Silk, kenting, linen and cotton Handkerchiefs of every pattern and colour.
Beautiful tiffany Handkerchiefs.
Iriſh, Dutch and French Linens.
Bag Holland.
Broad and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings.
Dowlas.
Lavals.
White and brown Sheeting.
Flowered & milnet Lawns.
Milnet lawn Handkerchiefs
Saving Silks of all colours.
Thread of every colour & Fineneſs.
Long Lawn.
Plain and ſtriped Muſlins, coarſe and fine.
Twiſt of different colours.
Mens coarſe Hoſe & Mits.
Snuff in bottles.
Camblets.
Durants.
Rattinets.
Venetian Poplins, &c.
Cinnamon, dove colour, black and cloth colour, ed, blue, brown, changeable & clouded Mantuas, of different patterns.
Muſlins tamboured.
Tapes.
Razors of the firſt quality, in caſes, with Straps, &c.
Watch Chryſtals and Springs.
Black and white narrow and broad Lace.
engals and Ginghams.
An aſſortment of Ribbands
Pots.
Iron Skillets.
Copper Coffee-pots and Skillets.
Braſs Candleſticks.
Caſt Boxes.
Window Weights.
Bake ſtones, &c. Alſo,
Cinnamon, Raiſins in jars, Philberts, and Almonds by the Bag.
Some hogſheads of extra-ordinary Indigo, with numberleſs other articles too tedious to mention.

J. KEAN returns his moſt grateful Thanks to thoſe who have generouſly favoured him with their Cuſtom, and begs Leave to aſſure them it will be his conſtant Study to merit a Continuation of their Favours.

Drugs and Medicines.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Chemical, Galenical, and genuine Patent
MEDICINES,
TO BE SOLD, BY

William Smith,

At the MEDICINAL STORE lately occupied by Mr. JOHN SPARHAWK, in Second-ſtreet, five Doors below the Friend's Meeting Houſe. Among which are—

ARGENT. Viv.
Bals. Capivi,
—— Peruv.
—— Tolut.
Borax,
Calomel,
Camphor,
Cantharid.
Cort. Peruv. opt.
Crem Tart.
Eſſ. Lemon,
Flor. Lavend.
—— Sulph.
Fol. Senæ,
Gum Ammon.
—— Aloes ſocot.
—— Arabic,
—— Aſſafœtid.
—— Benzoin.
—— Galban.
—— Guſaiac.
—— Myrrh,
—— Opium,
—— Scammon.
—— Tragacanth.
—— Gutt. Gamb.
Lap. Calaminar. ppt.
Magneſia,
Manna,
Merc. Corroſ. Subl.
Ol. Caryophill.
Piper Long.
Rad. Jallop,
—— Ipecac.
—— Rhæi,
Raſ. C. C.
Sal. Nitri,
Semina varia,
Spt. Sal. Vol. Oleos.
Tart. Emet.
Terra Japon.
Vitriol. Alb.

PATENT MEDICINES.

ANDERSON's, Hooper's, Lockyer's and Keyſer's Pills; Boſtock's and Godfrey's Cordial; Daffy's Elixir; Britiſh and Hearlem Oil; James's Powders; Walker's Jeſuits Drops; Turlington's Balſam; Bolderſon's and Ryan's Worm Cakes; Britiſh Teeth Powder; Hill's American Balſam; Elixir Bardana, and Balſam of Honey.

ALSO, Vials, Nipple Pipes, Urinals, Iſſue Plaiſter, Lavender and Honey Water, Ivory and Pewter Syringes.

With a ſmall VARIETY of

SURGEON's INSTRUMENTS, Viz.

TEETH Inſtruments,
Couching ditto,
Diſſecting Knives,
Beſt and common Lancets,
Trocaes and Canulas,
Male and Female Catheters, &c.

ORDERS from his former Correſpondents an others, who may pleaſe to apply to him, will be punctually attended to.

MEDICINE CHESTS for Ships or private Families, remote from a Phyſician, carefully put up, with ſuitable Directions.

Juſt Imported from France,
AND TO BE SOLD, BY

Saſportas and Le Bœuf,

At their STORE in Front-ſtreet, oppoſite the Coffee-Houſe, the following ARTICLES, viz.

SCARLET, blue, brown, and light-blue ſuperfine and ſecond-Broadcloths,
Blue, green, buff, and brown common ditto,
Serges of all colours,
Wiltons and Duroys,
White Flannels,
Dark and light Chintzes,
Cotton Calicoes,
Buff and white Marſeilles Quilting,
Plain and corded Dimities,
Jeans of different colours,
Seven-eight and yard wide cotton Checks,
French and Iriſh Linens,
Jaconet and book Muſlins,
Plain and figured Gauzes,
Gauze and Catgut Handkerchiefs,
Printed linen ditto,
Black and white Blond Laces,
Painted, figured, and plain Ribbons,
A Quantity of the beſt white ſilk Hoſe,
Artificial Flowers well aſſorted,
Coarſe and fine white Threads,
Broad and narrow Tapes,
Sail Duck.

With many other Articles, too tedious to enumerate.

ALSO, Fifty Hogſheads of good Virginia and Maryland Tobacco.

WANTED,
either to hire or purchaſe,
A Good COOK, alſo a middle aged WOMAN, to take care of children. None need apply but thoſe who can be well recommended. Apply to the Printer.

Wanted immediately as a wet NURSE, A Woman that can be well recommended; none elſe need apply. Enquire of the Printer.

ALL perſons are hereby forewarned not to truſt ANN CLARK, the late wife of the ſubſcriber, as we have parted, and I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date. MICHAEL CLARK.

Thurſday, November 29, 1781.
THIS EVENING,
And for ſeveral EVENINGS ſucceſſively,

Jewels and Diamonds for Sentimentaliſts,

CONSISTING of a Variety of excellent ancient and modern AUTHORS in Arts, Sciences, Biography, Voyages, Travels, Poetry, Novels and Entertainment, will be exhibited by Auction, at the Store of ROBERT BELL, near St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet.

*** Hours of Sale each Evening, from Six to Nine o'clock, at which Movements of Time, the Books will inſtantaneouſly either be ſold or ſacrificed, according to the taſte of the company.

Printed Catalogues to be had at the place of ſale.

An entire New Work.

Now Selling at BELL's Book-Store, near St. Paul's Church, in Third ſtreet, Philadelphia:

THE

Revolution of America.

By the ABBE RAYNAL,
Author of the philoſophical and political Hiſtory of the Eſtabliſhments and Commerce of the Europeans in both the Indies.

PRICE HALF A DOLLAR.

*** Variety of curious and uſeful BOOKS, in Hiſtory, Divinity, Voyages, Travels, Poetry, Novels, and Entertainment, may be had at ſaid BELL's Book Store.

Mr. Donnelly,

Late WRITING MASTER of the UNIVERSITY,

AT the ſolicitation of a number of his friends, propoſes to open School, on the third of December next in Gray's Alley, near Second ſtreet, for the inſtruction of a ſelect number of young ladies, in the rudiments of Engliſh Grammar, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping. The hours of attendance from 9 to 12 in the forenoon. He alſo continues to teach in private families the after part of the day.

Such as may pleaſe to honour him with the education of their children, will pleaſe to leave a note for him at Captain LANG'S, in Market ſtreet, or at Mr. BAILEY'S printing office, and they ſhall be waited upon immediately. Nov. 27.

Public Notice is hereby given,

That the ſubſcribers have opened an OFFICE, for the Settlement of the Pay accounts of Officers of the Hoſpital and Medical Department, in actual ſervice, priſoners (of the line of this ſtate, flying-camp and militia) and others, provided for by the Honourable the Aſſembly of this ſtate, in their Supplement to the Act, entitled, "An Act to adjuſt and ſettle the Accounts of the Troops of this State," &c. &c. which ſupplement was enacted the firſt day of October laſt. The Office is held in Second-ſtreet, a few doors above Race-ſtreet, where Attendance will be given, from 9 o'clock till one in the forenoon, and from three to five in the afternoon, for FOUR WEEKS from this Date, Sundays excepted, within which time all perſons claiming the benefits of ſaid act, are requeſted to attend.

The Claims (if any there are) of ſuch, as being provided for by former acts, have yet neglected to attend, notwithſtanding the conſiderable length of time this Office has been open for that purpoſe, the frequent notice given thereof, and attendance in the different counties for the convenience of Applicants, will alſo be examined into, if made within the time abovementioned.

JAMES STEVENSON,
JOHN NICHOLSON, } Auditors, &c.

Philadelphia, Nov. 19, 1781.

Mr. ROBINS,

Teacher of the French Language,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that on Monday, the 26th of November, he propoſes to open an evening ſchool for the teaching of the French language, which will begin at ſix o'clock.

Mr. Robins hopes that the attention he ſhall pay to the perfecting of his pupils in the various branches of this univerſal and elegant language, will entitle him to the public favour; and that his pupils will find this a very agreeable and inſtructive manner of ſpending their evenings. The long experience which he has had in the education of youth, and his extenſive travels will enable him to teach the young gentlemen a variety of oof other elegant and philoſophical amuſements.

Mr. Robins has hired a ſuitable houſe in Sixth-ſtreet, the ſecond door from the north corner of Market-ſtreet, where he will hold his ſchool. His name is over the door.

His exerciſes will be divided; half the week in teaching the rules of grammar, and tranſlating French into Engliſh, and vice verſa; with improving converſation in the French language, agreeable to the preſent method.

To be Let, A

LARGE convenient TAVERN, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, known by the name of the Bunch of Grapes; with two parlours, ſeven chambers, a large dancing room, two garrets, two kitchens, with a houſe at the end of the lot, and ſtables for thirty horſes. For further particulars enquire of Mrs. BINGHAM, in Pine-ſtreet, near St. Peter's Church.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. XI.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB 816.

ALL KINDS OF

COLOURS,

For the Army and Navy, made and sold, on the most reasonable terms, by REBECCA YOUNG, in Walnut-street, near Third-street, Philadelphia.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the last Vessels from Europe,

AND TO BE SOLD, by

WILLIAM NICHOLS,

At his STORE, on the North Side of Market-street, opposite the INDIAN KING,

A Large and General Assortment of the FOLLOWING ARTICLES, viz.

SCARLET, brown, purple, black, green, blue, light coloured, superfine and second Broadcloths,
Scarlet, brown, blue, light and coloured superfine Knaps & Coatings,
Blue, grey, light and scarlet Duffils & Frizes,
White, buff and scarlet Cassimers and Wiltons,
Crimson, brown, blue, striped, black, spotted and corded Velvets and Velverets,
Olive & white Corduroys, Tickfets and Duroons,
Barragons,
Childrens worsted Hose,
Pink, blue, black and cloth coloured Duroys,
Prunellas and Durants,
Tammies and Sattinets,
Crimson, green, sky-blue and pink Russels, Moreens and Callimancoes,
Jeans, Fustians and Beavers,
Camblets and Hairbines of all colours and fineness,
Corded Worsteds and Everlastings,
Serges and Serge de Jeans,
Blue and white Plains and Halfthicks,
7-8, 3-4, and apron-wide cotton & linen Checks,
An assortment of Irish & Linens,
Fine and coarse Hollands,
Yard and half-yard and 3 8 brown and white Sheetings,
Brittannias and Plattellaroyals,
Lavals, Ponturies, Oznabrigs and Ticklenburgs,
Sail and Duck Cloth,
Marseilles Quilting,
Plain and corded Dimities and Diapers,
Wide and narrow Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Flanders Ticking,
Jaconet and book Muslins,
Tapes, Bobbins & Laces,
Plain and figured Kentings, kenting Handkerchiefs and Catgut,
Plain & millionet Lawns,
Cambrick,
Millionet Handkerchiefs and figured Apron Patterns,
Plain and figured Gauzes and gauze Handkerchiefs,
Womens Gloves of all colours,
Ditto silk Mitts,
Mens silk Gloves,
A beautiful Assortment of dark and light Chintzes,
Elegant chintz Bed-patterns,
Fine and coarse Calicoes and Cottons,
Ginghams and Bengalls,
Nankeens and Damascus,
Ducapes, Paduasoys, Mantuas, Lutestrings, Brocades, Modes and Taffities,
Green, blue, claret, bloom, orange, and white 2-4 and 3-4 ell Persians and Sarinets,
Pekings, Mexicans and Musslemans,
Ell-wide Persians, black and coloured,
Mens, women and childrens cotton and thread Hose,
Elegant Tambour Waistcoat Patterns,
Best Sewing-silk,
Black Thread,
Coloured ditto,
Silk and linen Handkerchiefs,
Black and coloured Barcelona ditto,
Best scarf Twist, Mohair and Buttons,
Black and white Blond Laces and Edgings,
Thread ditto,
Painted, figured and plain Ribbands,
Superfine, second and coarse Bolting-Cloths,
Plated Buttons,
Skelleton and hoop Wire,
Best Tully Gartering,
Cotton Cord and Tossels,
Bandana, silk and cotton Romalls,
Quality and narrow Bindings and Ferrets,
Snuff Boxes,
With many other Articles, too tedious to enumerate.

Said NICHOLS returns his best Thanks to those who have heretofore favoured him with their Custom, and hopes, in future, from his Attention to Business, and Willingness to Please, that it will be the Interest of his Customers to continue their Favours.

State of New-Jersey, November, 1781.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

At William Cooper's Ferry, on MONDAY, the 10th Day of December next,

The Prize Sloop Sally,

With her Tackle, Apparel, Furniture and Cargo, now lying opposite said Ferry: Cargo consists of Pine Boards, Plank and Scantling. The Vendue will begin precisely at 10 o'clock in the Morning. The Purchaser must expect to pay the Cash the Day of Sale.

By Order of the Judge,
JOHN BURROWS, Marshal.

Whereas the Estates of Christian Voght, Nicholas Houssecker, and Thomas Carr, all late of the county of Lancaster, having been in due course of law forfeited to this state: We, the subscribers, Agents for the said county, do hereby give Notice to the said Christian Voght, Nicholas Houssecker, and Thomas Carr, That all their real estates within the said county, consisting of the following Messuages and Tracts of Land, viz. One two story Brick HOUSE, situate in the borough of Lancaster, late the estate of the said Christian Voght.

One Frame HOUSE, situate in the town of Lebanon, in the most public part thereof, in a corner near the market; the House is about 27 feet by 38, and hath been an old accustomed tavern; the Lot is about 64 feet by 176, with Sheds, Stables, &c. subject to a ground-rent of one shilling sterling per annum; likewise, one LOT, containing about 5 acres of Land, adjoining the said town of Lebanon, the greater part whereof is good meadow, subject to a ground-rent of 7s. and 6d. currency per acre per annum; late the property of the said Nicholas Houssecker.

One undivided tenth Part of 500 Acres of Land, situated in Donagal, Mountjoy, and Derry townships, on the road leading from Lancaster to Harris's-ferry, on both sides of Conawago creek; late the estate of the said Thomas Carr. All which will be Sold by Public Vendue, on the 11th Day of January next, at the Court-House, in the said county of Lancaster. The Sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, and to continue from day to day until the whole be sold. The Terms of Sale will be according to Law, viz. One-fourth part of the purchase money to be paid within ten days after sale, or the premises again to revert to the state, and the bidder liable to forfeit the said fourth part of the purchase money; the remaining three fourths thereof to be paid in one month after sale, and on a certificate produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchase money, a deed will be given as by law directed; and to prevent all difficulties with respect of payment the Agents will attend at the Court-house, on the 10th day after sale, to receive the first payment, after which no purchase money will be received, but the premises again sold for the benefit of the commonwealth; and the Agents also, pursuant to Law, hereby Notify all Claimants to the said Premises, or any part of them, and Creditors to the said Christian Voght, Nicholas Houssecker, and Thomas Carr, to exhibit their Claims and Demands to the Justices of the supreme court, within the time limited by Law, or they will be forever bared from the recovery thereof.

Lancaster, Dec. 1st, 1781. CHARLES HALL, GEORGE STEWART, } Agents.

One Guinea Reward,

LOST last Tuesday Evening, a Shell SNUFF-BOX with a Silver Top, in which is set the Portrait of his Excellency General Washington. Any person delivering said Box to JAMES PEALE, may have the above Reward.

Lombard-street, Dec. 1.

Cordage Lemon-juice, Brandy,

and a variety of European GOODS, to be SOLD

By Lacaze & Mallet,

In Water-street, above Arch-street.

TO BE SOLD,

A light Stage Waggon,

With HARNESS for two Horses. Enquire at the Store EZRA JONES, south side of Market-street, near Fifth street. November 9.

A Further SALE of the

Public Lots of this City,

For the redemption of the Bills of Credit of this state, dated April the 29th, 1780, will be held at the Coffee-house, on THURSDAY, the 6th of December instant, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon. A Plan of the Lots may be seen at the Coffee-house, and at the Surveyor-General's Office. The conditions the same as the last sales.

Whereas the Estate of John Reid, late of the county of Bucks, having by due course of Law, been forfeited and seized for the Use of the state. I the subscriber, Agent for the said county, do hereby give Notice, That the Estate of the said John Reid, late of the said county; consisting of the following Tract of Land and Tenement, situate in the township of Tenacum, containing about 1400 Acres improved, with several Tenements, and which will be divided into Lotts, for the more conveniency of the purchasers; a Plan of which will be shewn on the Day of Sale; late the Estate of the said John Reid, will be Sold at Public Vendue, at the Court-House of the said county, on the 15th Day of January next. The Sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold.

The Terms of Sale will be according to Law, viz. One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid in ten days after the sale, or the Premises again to revert to the state, and the bidder be liable to forfeit the said fourth part of the purchase money; and the remainder within one month after sale; and on failure thereof the premises, in like manner, to revert to the state, and the fourth part paid to be forfeited; and on certificates being produced for the payment from the Agents, or either of them, deeds will be given as by law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties in respect of payment, the Agents will attend at the Court House of the said county, on the 10th day after sale, to receive the first payment, and in like manner on the 30th day after sale, to receive the last payment, after which no purchase money will be received, but the premises again sold for the benefit of the commonwealth.

And I, the agent, do also, pursuant to law, hereby Notify all the Claimants to the Premises, or any part of them, and Creditors to the said John Reid, to exhibit their Claims and Demands to the Justices of the supreme court, within the time limited by law, or they will be forever bared from the recovery thereof.

GEORGE WALL.

Mr. Donnelly,

Late WRITING MASTER of the UNIVERSITY,

AT the solicitation of a number of his friends, proposes to open School, on the third of December next in Gray's Alley, near Second street, for the instruction of a select number of young ladies, in the rudiments of English Grammar, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Book keeping. The hours of attendance from 9 to 12 in the forenoon. He also continues to teach in private families the after part of the day. Such as may please to honour him with the education of their children, will please to leave a note for him at Captain LANG'S, in Market street, or at Mr. BAILEY'S printing office, and they shall be waited upon immediately. Nov. 27.

TO BE SOLD,

The remainig time of a Negro Girl's SERVICE, being several years. Enquire of the Printer.

May be had in a genteel part of the City, a few Rooms with Furniture without, as best suits, until the spring. Enquire of the printer.

TO BE SOLD,

An elegant Chariot,

With HARNESS compleat for four Horses. Also,

A PAIR OF

High blooded Bay Horses,

From Virginia For Terms apply to Mr. JACOB HILTZHEIMER. Philadelphia Nov. 20.

From the New-York Royal Gazette, of November 24, 1781.

SIR,

I AM directed to send you the inclosed letter from lieutenant general earl Cornwallis, to his excellency the commander in chief, which you are desired to publish in your next gazette. I am your obedient servant, CL. DELANCEY, adjutant general.

Nov. 25, 1781.

Mr. James Rivington, printer, &c.

York-Town in Virginia Octob. the 20th, 1781.

SIR,

I HAVE the mortification to inform your excellency that I have been forced to give up the posts of York and Gloucester, and to surrender the troops under my command, by capitulation on the nineteeth inst. as prisoners of war, to the combined forces of America and France.

I never saw this post in any favourable light. But when I found I was to be attacked in it in so unprepared a state, by so powerful an army and artillery, nothing but the hopes of relief would have induced me to attempt its defence, for I would either have attempted to escape to New York, by rapid marches from the Gloucester side, immediately on the arrival of general Washington's troops at Williamsburgh, or I would notwithstanding the disparity of numbers, have attacked them in the open field, where it might have been just possible that fortune would have favoured the gallantry of the handful of brave troops under my command. But being assured by your excellency's letters, that every possible means would be tried by the navy and army to relieve us, I could not think myself at liberty to enter on either of those desperate attempts. Therefore, after remaining two days in a strong position in front of this place, in hopes of being attacked, observing that the enemy had taken measures which could not fail of turning my left flank in a short time, and receiving on the second evening your letter of the 24th of September, informing that the relief would fail about the fifth of October, I withdrew within the works on the 29th of September, hoping, by the labour and firmness of the soldiers, to protract the defence until you could arrive. Every thing was to be expected from the spirit of the troops, but every disadvantage attended their labour, as the works were to be continued under the enemy's fire, and our stock of entrenching tools, which did not exceed four hundred when we began to work in the latter end of August, was now much diminished.

The enemy broke ground on the 13th, and constructed on that night, and the two following days and nights, two redoubts, which, with some works that had belonged to our outward position, occupied a gorge between two creeks or ravines, which come from the river on each side of town. On the night of the sixth of October, they made their first parallel, extending from its right on the river to a deep ravine on the left, nearly opposite to the center of this place, and embracing our whole left, at the distance of six hundred yards. Having perfected this parallel, their batteries opened on the evening of the ninth against our left, and other batteries fired at the same time against a redoubt advanced over the creek upon our left, and defended by about one hundred and twenty men of the 23d regiment, and marines, who maintained that post with uncommon gallantry. The fire continued incessant from heavy cannon, and from mortars and howitzers, throwing shells from eight to sixteen inches, until our guns on the left were silenced, our works much damaged, and our loss of men considerable. On the night of the eleventh, they began their second parallel about three hundred yards nearer to us. The troops being much weakened by sickness, as well as by the fire of the besiegers, and observing that the enemy had not only secured their flanks, but proceeded in every respect with regularity and caution, I could not venture so large sorties as to hope from them any considerable effect. But otherwise I did every thing in my power to interrupt their work, by opening new embrazures for guns, and keeping a constant fire with all the howitzers and small mortars that we could man.

On the evening of the fourteenth, they assaulted and carried two redoubts, that had been advanced about 300 yards for the purpose of delaying their approaches, and covering our left flank, and during the night included them in their second parallel, on which they continued to work with the utmost exertion. Being perfectly sensible that our works could not stand many hours after the opening of the batteries of that parallel, we not only continued a constant fire with all our mortars, and every gun that could be brought to bear upon it, but a little before day-break, in the morning of the fixteenth I ordered a sortie of about 350 men, under the direction of lieutenant colonel Abercrombie, to attack two batteries which appeared to be in the greatest forwardness, and spike the guns; a detachment of the guards, with the eightieth company of grenadiers, under the command of lieutenant colonel Lake, attacked the one; and one of light infantry, under the command of major Armstrong, attacked the other. They both succeeded, by forcing the redoubts that covered them, spiking eleven guns, and killing or wounding about 100 of the French troops, who had the guard of that part of the trenches, and with little loss on our side. This action, though extremely honorable to the officers and soldiers who executed it, proved of little public advantage, for the cannon having been spiked in a hurry, were soon rendered fit for service again, and before dark the whole parallel and batteries appeared to be nearly complete.

At this time we knew that there was no part of the whole front attacked in which we could shew a single gun, and our shells were nearly expended. I had therefore only to choose between preparing to surrender next day, or endeavouring to get off with the greatest part of the troops. I determined to attempt the latter, reflecting that though it should prove unsuccessful in its object, it might at least delay the enemy in the prosecution of farther enterprizes. Sixteen large boats were prepared, and upon other pretexts were ordered to be in readiness to receive troops precisely at ten o'clock, With these I hoped to pass the infantry during the night, abandoning our baggage, and leaving a detachment to capitulate for the town's people and the sick and wounded, on which subject a letter was ready to be delivered to general Washington. After making my arrangements with the utmost secrecy, the light infantry, greatest part of the guards and the 23d regiment, embarked at the hour appointed. Most of them landed at Gloucester; but at the critical moment, the weather, from being moderate and calm, changed to a most violent storm of wind and rain, and drove all the boats, some of which had troops on board, down the river.

It was soon evident that the intended passage was impracticable. And the absence of the boats rendered it equally impossible to bring back the troops that had passed, which I had ordered about two o'clock in the morning.

In this situation, with my little force divided, the enemy's batteries opened at day break. The passage between this place and Gloucester was much exposed, but the boats having now returned, they were ordered to bring back the troops that had passed during the night, and they joined us in the forenoon without much loss. Our works in the mean time were going to ruin, and not having been able to strengthen them by abbattis, nor in any other manner than by a slight frazing, which the enemy's artillery were demolishing wherever they fired, my opinion intirely coincided with that of the engineer and the principal officers of the army, that they were in many places very assailable in the forenoon, and that by a continuance of the same fire for a few hours longer, they would be in such a state as to render it desperate with our numbers to maintain them. We at that time could not fire a single gun; only one 8 inch and little more than 100 cohorns remained; a diversion by the French ships of war, that lay at the mouth of York river, was to be expected; our numbers had been diminished by the enemy's fire, but particularly by sickness, and the strength and spirits of those in the works were much exhausted by the fatigue of constant watching and unremitting duty.

Under all these circumstances, I thought it wanton and inhuman to the last degree to sacrifice the lives of this small body of gallant soldiers, who have ever behaved with so much fidelity and courage, by exposing them to an assault, which, from the numbers and precautions of the enemy, could not fail to succeed. I therefore proposed to capitulate. And I have the honour to enclose to your excellency the copy of the correspondence between general Washington and me on that subject, and the terms of capitulation agreed upon. I sincerely lament that better could not be obtained. But I have neglected nothing to alleviate the misfortunes and distress of both officers and soldiers. The men are well clothed, and provided with necessaries; and I trust will be regularly supplied by the means of the officers that are permitted to remain with them. The treatment in general, that we have received from the enemy since our surrender, has been perfectly good and proper. But the kindness and attention that has been shewn to us by the French officers in particular, their delicate sensibility of our situation, their generous and pressing offers of money, both public and private, to any amount, has really gone beyond what I can possibly describe. And will, I hope, make an impression on the breast of every British officer, whenever the fortune of war should put any of them into our power.

Although the event has been so unfortunate, the patience of the soldiers in bearing the greatest fatigues, and their firmness and intrepidity, under a persevering fire of shot and shells, that I believe has not often been exceeded, deserved the highest commendation and praise. A successful defence however, in our situation, was perhaps impossible, for the place could only be reckoned an intrenched camp, subject in most places to enfilade, and the ground in general so disadvantageous, that nothing but the necessity of fortifying it as a post to protect the navy, could have induced any person to erect works upon it. Our force diminished daily by sickness and other losses, and was reduced when we offered to capitulate, and on this side, to little more than 3,200 rank and file, fit for duty, including officers servants and artificers; and at Gloucester, about 600, including cavalry. The enemy's army consisted of upwards of 8000 French, nearly as many continentals, and 5000 militia. They brought an immense train of heavy artillery, most amply furnished with ammunition, and perfectly well manned.

The constant and universal cheerfulness and spirit of the officers in all hardship and danger, deserve my warmest acknowledgments. And I have been particularly indebted to brigadier general O'Hara, and to lieutenant colonel Abercrombie, the former commanding on the right and the latter on the left, for their attention and exertion on every occasion. The detachment of the 23d regiment and marines in the redoubt on the right, commanded by captain Abthorpe; and the subsequent detachments, commanded by lieutenant colonel Johnston, deserve particular attention. Captain Rochfort, who commanded the artillery, and indeed every officer and soldier of that distinguished corps, and lieutenant Sutherland, the commanding engineer, have merited in every respect my highest approbation. And I cannot sufficiently acknowledge my obligations to captain Symmonds, who commanded his majesty's ships, and to the other officers and seamen of the navy, for their zealous and active co-operation.

I transmit returns of our killed and wounded. The loss of the seamen and town's people was likewise considerable.

I trust that your excellency will please to hasten the return of the Bonetta, after landing her passengers, in compliance with the articles of capitulation.

Lieutenant colonel Abercrombie will have the honour to deliver this dispatch, and is well qualified to explain to your excellency every particular relative to our past and present situation.

I have the honour to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient and most humble servant.

(Signed) CORNWALLIS.

ANNAPOLIS, November 24.

ON Friday last our illustrious and beloved commander in chief left this city, attended by innumerable prayers for his health, safety, and happiness. When the citizens received the pleasing intimation of his excellency's intentions to honour them with his presence, all business ceased, and every consideration gave way to their impatience to behold their benefactor, and the deliverer of his country. On his appearance in the streets, people of every rank and every age eagerly pressed forward to feed their eyes with gazing on the man, to whom, under providence, and the generous aid of our great and good ally, they owed their present security, and their hopes of future liberty and peace: the courteous affability with which he returned their salutes, lighted up ineffable joy in every countenance, and diffused the most animated gratitude through every breast.

You would have thought the very windows spoke,
So many greedy looks of young and old
Through casements darted their desiring eyes
Upon his visage; and, that all the walls,
With painted imagery, had said at once,
GOD SAVE THEE, WASHINGTON.

The general's arrival was announced by the discharge of cannon, and he was accompanied to his excellency the governor's, by the honest acclamations of the whigs; a few tories, to expiate their crimes, and shuffle off the opprobrium of their characters, feebly joined in applauding the man, whose late successes had annihilated their hopes, and whose conduct is a satire on their principles. The president of the senate, speaker of the house of delegates, members of the general assembly and council, and many respectable citizens hastened to offer their tribute of affection, which was richly repaid by the engaging frankness and affectionate politeness of the reception. The evening was spent at the governor's elegant and hospitable board with festive joy, enlivened by good humour, wit and beauty.

On the next day the general was so obliging as to partake of a public dinner directed by the legislature, as a mark of their respect, and to render the participation of his company as universal as possible. In the evening the city was beautifully illuminated, and an assembly prepared for the ladies, to afford them an opportunity of beholding their friend, and thanking their protector with their smiles. His excellency, to gratify the wishes of the fair, crowned the entertainment with his presence, and with graceful dignity and familiar ease so framed his looks, his gestures, and his words, that every heart o'erflowed with gratitude and love, and every tongue grew wonton in his praise. When he retired from the assembly, this was the universal language:

Unrival'd and unmatch'd shall be his fame,
And his own laurels shade his envied name.

The following are the vote of thanks of the general assembly, the address of the citizens of Annapolis, and his excellency's answers.

VOTE OF THANKS.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY joyfully embrace the opportunity which your welcome arrival in this city affords them, of testifying to your excellency in person, their high sense of your signal services, and of shewing you every mark of esteem and respect. Dictated by the purest public spirit, your long and steady perseverance, and anxious unremitted vigilance, under the pressure of surrounding difficulties to save your country from the tyranny and oppression of a powerful nation, exhibit to the world a character of most exalted virtue, and fill the minds of all America with gratitude and veneration.

Strength of judgment, united with genius full of resources, and singularly distinguished by a constant serenity, and presence of mind, in the midst of dangers and distress, instantly discerned, and seized the decisive moments of enterprise, planned the passage of the Delaware in a wintry and tempestuous night, the consequential surprise and capture of the Hessians at Trenton, speedily followed by that masterly movement, which extricated undisciplined levies from an imminent and unequal conflict with veteran troops, eluded the vigilance of an active commander, turned retreat into victory at Prince town, checked the enemy's rapid career, raised the drooping spirits of your country, and inspired your soldiers with confidence in their general and themselves.

Your military talents, eminent as they are, form not the most admired part of your character: your inviolate regard to the civil authority manifested on all occasions, and in situations the most trying, claims the warmest acknowledgments of the guardians of the rights and liberties of the people.

Your great example has diffused its influence throughout the states, your watchful care and attention have been extended in every quarter, and the happy effects are viewed with equal admiration and pleasure in all our military operations, conducted by brave and virtuous officers, and executed by undaunted troops, patient and persevering under accumulated hardships and distress.

Accept, sir, the sincerest thanks of the legislature on behalf of this state for your eminent services; with warm and grateful hearts they entertain the highest sense of the great obligations you have laid upon them, obligations which cannot cease and can only be attempted to be discharged by endeavouring to preserve the memory of those actions by which they were created.

While we pay this just tribute to your excellency's distinguished merit, we feel a peculiar pleasure in acknowledging the powerful assistance afforded us by our generous ally, the signal proofs of skill and bravery exhibited by his officers and soldiers, and their strict discipline and exemplary behaviour in their march through this state.

We have the greatest satisfaction in congratulating you on the late most glorious success of the allied army under your immediate command; an event which reflects the highest honour upon your excellency, adds lustre to the allied arms, and affords a rational ground of belief that under the favour of divine providence, th

freedom, independence and happineſs of America will ſhortly be eſtabliſhed upon the ſureſt foundation.

THO. COCKEY DEYE, Speaker Ho. Del.
GEORGE PLATER, Preſ. Sen.

His EXCELLENCY's ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

I VERY ſenſibly feel the honour which has this day been conferred upon me by the vote of thanks of ſo reſpectable a body as that of the general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland.

The regard which they have been pleaſed to expreſs for me perſonally—the delicate manner in which they have recalled to view thoſe diſtant events which, in ſome degree, led to our preſent happy ſituation—and the general approbation which they have generouſly beſtowed upon the whole of my conduct, muſt ever ſecure to them my warmeſt eſteem, and muſt at the ſame time operate as freſh incentives to merit their future good opinion.

It is with the higheſt degree of pleaſure I obſerve that, a proper allowance has been made for the capital ſhare which the land and ſea forces of our great and good ally had in the reduction of the common enemy at York, in Virginia.—I ſhould deem myſelf unpardonable, were I not upon every occaſion, more eſpecially upon ſuch an one as the preſent, to declare, that to the ſound counſels and vigorous exertions of their excellencies the counts de Rochambeau and de Graſſe, much, very much of our ſucceſs was owing.

While I agree in ſentiment with the honourable body over whom you preſide, that we may entertain a rational ground of belief, that under the favour of divine providence the freedom—independence—and happineſs of America will ſhortly be eſtabliſhed upon the ſureſt foundation.—I think it a duty incumbent upon me to obſerve, that thoſe moſt deſirable objects are not to be fully attained but by a continuance of thoſe exertions which have already ſo greatly humbled the power of our inveterate enemies.—Relaxation upon our part, will give them time to recollect and recover themſelves, whereas a vigorous proſecution of the war muſt inevitably cruſh their remaining force in theſe ſtates, or put them to the ſhameful neceſſity of entirely withdrawing themſelves.

I cannot conclude without expreſſing my warmeſt wiſhes for the proſperity of a ſtate which has ever ſtood among the foremoſt in her ſupport of the common cauſe. I confeſs myſelf under particular obligations for the ready attention which I have experienced to thoſe requiſitions which in the courſe of my duty, I have occaſionally been under the neceſſity of making.

I have the honour to be,
with the moſt profound reſpect,
gentlemen, your moſt obedient
and humble ſervant,
G. WASHINGTON.

Hon. GEORGE PLATER, Preſ. of the ſenate,
Hon. THO. COCKEY DEYE, Speaker of the houſe of del.
} of the ſtate of Maryland.

CITY ADDRESS.

To his Excelleecy GENERAL WASHINGTON.

THE citizens of Annapolis feel themſelves happy in having an opportunity perſonally to expreſs their affection for, and gratitude to your excellency. Your private character forces admiration from the foes of virtue and freedom.

We derive peculiar pleaſure from the contemplation, that the ſucceſſes at Trenton and Princeton, laid the corner ſtone of our freedom and independence, and that the capture of earl Cornwallis and his army has compleated the edifice, and ſecured the temple of liberty to us and our poſterity. Theſe brilliant and important events are the more agreeable to every American, from the reflection that they were planned by, and executed under the immediate command of your excellency.

The love of your country alone, which induced you to accept the command of our armies at the expence of domeſtic happineſs, the perſevering fortitude and equanimity of ſoul you have diſplayed on every occaſion, and the very important ſervices rendered America, juſtify us in ſaluting you as the patriot, the hero, and the ſaviour of your country.

Our prayers, with thoſe of millions, are daily offered up to the Supreme Ruler of the univerſe, for your health, ſafety, and happineſs.

JOHN BULLEN, Mayor.

Annapolis, November 21, 1781.

His Excellency's ANSWER.

SIR,

I AM obliged by the polite and affectionate addreſs of the citizens of Annapolis. Nothing can be more flattering to me than to know, that my general conduct, has met the approbation of my countrymen: it is the moſt grateful reward for thoſe ſervices which I have ever, in the courſe of my command, endeavoured to render them, but which their too great partiality has oftentimes over rated.

That the ſtate in general, and this city in particular, may long enjoy the benefits which they have a right to expect from their very ſpirited exertions in the proſecution of this juſt war, is the ſincere wiſh of, ſir,

Your moſt obedient and
And very humble ſervant,
G. WASHINGTON.

The Worſhipful John Bullen, eſquire,
Mayor of the city of Annapolis.
Annapolis, November 21, 1781.

NEWPORT, November 17.

State of Rhode Iſland and Providence Plantations.
In GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
October Seſſion, 1781.

An act altering and changing the name and ſtile of the county heretofore called King's County, in this ſtate, into the name and ſtile of Waſhington.

WHEREAS, ſince the declaration of the independence of the United States of America, it becomes the wiſdom of the riſing republic to obliterate, as far as may be, every trace and idea of that government which threatened our deſtruction:

Be it therefore enacted by this general aſſembly, and by the authority thereof it is hereby enacted, that the name of King's County, by which the Southermoſt county in this ſtate was heretofore diſtinguiſhed, ſhall for ever hereafter ceaſe: and that, in perpetual and greatful remembrance of the eminent and moſt diſtinguiſhed ſervices, and heroic actions, of the illuſtrious commander in chief of the forces of the United States of America, the ſaid county ſhall for ever hereafter be known and called, in all legiſlative acts, legal proceedings, conveyances, &c. by the name and ſtile of WASHINGTON.

A true copy:
Witneſs, HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

CHATHAM, November 28.

It is with the utmoſt pain and diſtreſs that we inform our readers that the reverend Mr. James Caldwell, of Elizabeth-Town, was moſt inhumanly and barbarouſly murdered on Saturday laſt, by a ſoldier belonging to the year's men at that place.

This worthy gentleman being informed of the arrival of a young lady in a flag from New-York, at the point, whoſe family had been peculiarly ſerviceable to our unhappy fellow citizens, priſoners with the enemy, propoſed waiting on her and conducting her to the town as a grateful acknowledgment of the ſervices offered, by her family as above mentioned. He accordingly went to the point in a chair for that purpoſe, and after the young lady had got into the chair, the ſentinel obſerving a handkerchief tied up in a bundle in her hand, told Mr. Caldwell he muſt ſeize it in the name of the ſtate; on which Mr Caldwell jumping out of the chair, ſaid if that was the caſe, he would return it to the commanding officer, who was there preſent; but as he was ſtepping forward, another ſoldier impertinently told him to ſtop, which he immediately did, but notwithſtanding, the ſoldier, without further provocation, raiſed his gun and ſhot him dead on the ſpot. The villain was immediately ſeized and ſecured. He made but a very indifferent excuſe for this wicked conduct, and ſtill remains very ſullen and obſtinate. After his being ſecured, it appeared by ſeveral evidences that, though a ſoldier with us for near twelve months paſt, he had been ſeen in New-York within a fortnight; and, from ſeveral other circumſtances, there are juſt grounds of ſuſpicion that the wretch had been bribed to commit this abominable deed.

Mr. Caldwell was a man of very ſuperior talents, whether conſidered as a preacher, a ſtateſman, or a citizen. He was one of the firſt who embarked in the cauſe of his country, in which he has ever diſcovered a mind incapable of being intoxicated with parrial ſucceſſes, or meanly depreſſed by the clouds of adverſity. His zeal, activity, and unſhaken integrity under every circumſtance of the preſent revolution, are deeply imprinted on the minds of his countrymen. As a preacher of the goſpel he was excelled by very few of the preſent age; his oratory was natural and pleaſing, and exceedingly perſuading—He was a diligen and faithful miniſter of Jeſus Chriſt, to which the reformed lives and converſations of a large part of his numerous congregation bear an unepuivocal teſtomony.

He has left a moſt deſtitute and helpleſs family, conſiſting of nine children, the oldeſt about ſeventeen years of age, and the youngeſt not exceeding two, to experience the humanity and benevolence of theſe tender and ſympathetic minds who are not above the feelings of another's woe. Though Mr. Caldwell has been almoſt conſtantly engaged in public departments ſince the preſent war, which have been the ſource of riches and affluence to many others, yet ſuch was his uprightneſs and love of his country, that his riſing family are now left to deplore the want of a bare ſubſiſtence, but from the generoſity of thoſe who knew their father's virtues. We may juſtly conclude, with lamenting our country's loſs—a loſs to mankind—to human nature.

Philadelphia, Dec. 6.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS aſſembled,
November 23, 1781.

Reſolved,

THAT major general the marquis de la Fayette have permiſſion to go to France, and that he return at ſuch time as ſhall be moſt convenient to him.

That he be informed that on a review of his conduct throughout the paſt campaign, and particularly during the period in which he had the chief command in Virginia; the many new proofs which preſent themſelves of his zealous attachment to the cauſe he has eſpouſed, and of his judgment, vigilance, gallantry and addreſs in its defence, have greatly added to the high opinion entertained by congreſs of his merit and military talents.

That he make known to the officers and troops whom he commanded during that period, that the brave and enterpriſing ſervices with which they ſeconded his zeal and efforts, and which enabled him to defeat the attempts of an enemy far ſuperior in numbers, have been beheld by congreſs with particular ſatisfaction and approbation.

Extract from the minutes.
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Philadelphia, November 25, 1781.

SIR,

I HAVE been honoured with your excellency's letter of yeſterday, enclosing the reſolutions which congreſs have been pleaſed to paſs in my favour.

Teſtimonies of their eſteem and of their confidence that are ſo very flattering to me, could not but excite thoſe exalted ſentiments of gratitude which I am unable ſufficiently to expreſs.

My attachment to America, the ſenſe of my obligations, and the new favours conferred upon me, are ſo many everlaſting ties that devote me to her: at every time, in every part of the world, my heart will be panting for opportunities to be employed in her ſervice.

With unſpeakable pleaſure I ſhall tranſmit the reſolve of congreſs to the brave and virtuous troops whom it has been my happineſs to command.

While I beg you will preſent congreſs with the moſt reſpectful homage of my gratitude, give me leave, ſir, to acknowledge the polite manner in which your excellency has been pleaſed to announce their favours, and permit my beſt thanks to be joined to the aſſurance of the high reſpect with which I have the honour to be,

Your excellency's
Moſt obedient humble ſervant,
LA FAYETTE.

His Excellency John Hanſon,
Preſident of Congreſs.

*** The Members of the Philoſophical Society are deſired to meet on Friday evening the 7th inſtant, at the Library Chamber.

†*† The ſale of the Public Lots of this City, adverti ſed to be held this day at the Coffee-houſe, is poſtponed 'till Thurſday the 13th inſtant, the plan of the ſaid lots not being compleated in time for ſale on this day.

This Day, at 10 o'Clock,

In the Forenoon, at the Marſhal's Stores,
Will be Sold by Public Auction,
A large and neat
Aſſortment of Merchandize,

Part of the CARGO of the Brigantine KING GEORGE.
This DAY's SALE will conſiſt of

HORN, ivory and tortoiſe-ſhell Combs; leather Ink Potts, Flaſk, &c ſnuff and tobacco Boxes; neſts of horn and tinned Tumblers; a large aſſortment of Books and Stationary; Laces of different kinds; ladies Cuſhions and Curls; boxes of Hair Powder; a variety of Plumes and Feathers; gold and ſilver Toſſils and Loops, faſhionable Canes; a number of elegant Toys, &c. &c. &c.

*** On account of the cold Weather, the Sale will be held in the Marſhal's Front-office in Water ſtreet.

CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

Office of Finace.

5th December, 1781.

PROPOSALS will be received in this office, until the 20th inſtant, for the following contracts, to ſupply the rations deliverable by the united ſtates during the year 1782, to thoſe perſons entitled to draw them.

A contract for the poſt of Philadelphia.
A contract for the poſt of Reading.
A contract for the poſt of Lancaſter.
A contract for the poſts of York Town and Carliſle.
A contract for the poſts of Burlington and Trenton.
A contract for the poſts of Morriſton and Pumpton.

The contractors are to iſſue the rations; and the propoſals are to contain the loweſt prices and longeſt terms of payment, as alſo the price of the component parts, which are,

1 lb. Beef, or 3-4lb. Pork.
1lb. Bread,
1 Gill Rum or Whiſkey,
1 Quart Salt and two quarts Vinegar per hundred Rations.
8 lb. Soap and 3lb. Candles, per ſeven hundred Rations.

FOR SALE,
AT THE STORE OF
Alexander Neſbitt and Co.

In the Houſe of Mr. I. M. Neſbitt, below Walnut in Front-ſtreet,

FINE Roſe Blankets,
Black Brocade Handkerchiefs.
A Variety of mens and womens worſted and cotton Hoſe,
Mens mixed ſilk and worſted Hoſe,
Printed double purple Calicoes and Cottons,
Furniture Calicoes and Trimmings,
Superfine Cloths, Shalloons and Knaps,
Black, blue, and white hair Pluſh,
Five 3-quarter Diaper,
Black and white Crapes,
Iriſh, royal, and Level Linens,
White and brown Havanna Sugars,
A few barrels of Engliſh and Burlington Pork.

TO BE SOLD.

A PIECE of GROUND containing 35 acres, ſituate in Towamenſing township, Philadelphia county, 25 miles from the city. There is on the Premiſes a large Brick Houſe, two ſtories high, fit for a tavern, and was formerly occupied as one; with a Springhouſe, Barn, Stables, and Out-houſes, for a compleat dwelling or tavern. For terms apply to JOSEPH EATON, on the place.

LOST on the 20th of November, a Black Leather POCKET BOOK, containing a Two ſhilling Bill, of State Money, and ſundry other ſmall Bills; together with ſome Notes of Hand, &c. Whoever will deliver it to the Printer ſhall be genteelly rewarded.

To be hired by the day or jobb,

A genteel light WAGGON and good HORSES, with a careful driver. Enquire of William Sowerſby, at the white horſe and fountain, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, where horſes are taken to ſtand at livery. Thoſe who pleaſe to employ them may depend on the greateſt care an attention

A Coachman is wanted to hire

or purchaſe; none need apply but ſuch as can procure a recommendation adequate to the undertaking. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

By GRAFF and LINDSEY,

The corner of Market and Second ſtreets,

A neat aſſortment of Hard Ware,

CONSISTING of the FOLLOWING ARTICLES, viz.

IVORY, Chin-ſe, buck and bone handled Knives and Forks, Cutteau and Pen-Knives.
Plated Shoe, Knee and Stock Buckles,
Pinchbeck Shoe, Knee and Stock do.
Common do. do. and do.
Japanned Snuff and Tobacco boxes,
Gilt, plated and common Sleeve Buttons,
Foot and two foot Rules with ſlides,
Pinchbeck, white metal, and braſs tayl'or's Thimbles,
Trinkets, Handkerchiefs, Runners, Watch Chains and Seals,
Cork crews, ſteel Spurs, door Bolts, and braſs Cocks,
Pit Saw, hand Saw, and tenant Saw Files.
Razors, Combs and Pad-lo ks,
Japanned Snuffers, and ſundry other articles.

Juſt come to Hand, and to be SOLD, by

JONAS PHILLIPS,

At his STORE, the South ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

A LARGE Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, of various KINDS, which he will diſpoſe of by wholeſale at a very reaſonable price, either for gold or ſilver, Pennſylvania ſtate money, tobacco or flour, &c.

He takes the liberty to acquaint his friends and cuſtomers, that he has opened his ſtore for the reception of all kind of merchandize on commiſſion; where conſtant attendance will be given, and the utmoſt care and diligence, will be uſed in diſpoſing of the goods ſoon, and to the beſt advantage, and the money paid on demand. Captains of veſſels, with their ſupercargoes, who daily arrive in this city, being ſtrangers and not knowing where to diſpoſe of their goods, if they will pleaſe to call at the commiſſion ſtore, they will always find ſtorage and a ready ſale for their goods—for which they may receive gold or ſilver, ſtate money, bills of exchange, Virginia and Maryland tobacco, flour, and other country produce, &c. Nov. 26, 1781.

Frederick Roorbach,

On Callow-hill, or Arbuckle's-row, near the ſign of the Black horſe, in Second-ſtreet, Has for SALE, at the cheapeſt rate,

A very good two-horſe Waggon

and GEARS, and a ſecond-hand RIDING CHAIR and HARNESS; alſo, a few DRY GOODS, ſuch as, red and yellow Flannels, Moreans, Callimancoes, figured Camblets, Silk Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Oil-cloth Umbrelloes. He alſo takes this method to acquaint the Public, that he Makes and Mends Silk and Oil-cloth Umbrelloes, in the neateſt and beſt manner, with care and diſpatch.

Haym Salomon, Broker,

At his office in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets,

BUYS and ſells (in commiſſion) Bills of Exchange on France, or any other part of Europe: Likewiſe all kinds of Merchandize.

He alſo, diſcounts inland Bills or Drafts, and has it often in his power to procure Money on Loan for a ſhort time.

Any gentlemen who may be pleaſed to favour him with their buſineſs, may depend on his utmoſt exertions for their intereſt; part of the money advanced if required.

JOHN STOCK,

In Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Sixth and Seventh-ſtreets, oppoſite his Excellency the French Miniſter's,

MANUFACTURES

The beſt Ink-powder for Records;

which he ſells, wholeſale and retail, at a very reaſonable rate, and makes conſiderable allowance to thoſe who buy to ſell again; and warrants it to be of the firſt quality. Alſo, has for Sale, a ſmall Quantity of the beſt ALLEPO GALLS. He alſo powders all ſorts of Drugs and Medicines for Apothecaries and others.

P S. Said Ink-powder is likewiſe Sold by Mr. John Young, in Market-ſtreet, and Mr. Andrew Geyer, in Front-ſtreet.

To be ſold, an healthy Negroe

MAN, 25 years old; is a compleat Farmer, underſtands the management of Horſes, and is a good ſervant. For further information, apply to JOHN CUTMAN, in Lower Dublin townſhip, near the Nine Mile Stone, or JAMES GREGORY, the corner of Stamper's Alley, Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

A good ſecondhand Phaeton

And harneſs, complete. Enquire of William Dean, at the George-tavern, the corner of Second and Arch-ſtreets.

To be RENTED or SOLD,

A Large, commodious three-ſtory HOUSE, in a good ſtand in Second-ſtreet. Enquire of the Printer.

IMPORTED in the laſt veſſels from FRANCE, and TO BE SOLD at the Store of

JOSIAH HEWES,

In CHESNUT-STREET, Philadelphia,
By the BALE, viz.

Royal and Laval Linens, Britannia, Silk and Worſted Stockings, Callicoes, Check, Pins, &c.

ALSO,

Madeira Wine, Sugar, Pepper, Bohea Tea, Ground Ginger, &c.

George Meade & Co.

At their STORE on Walnut ſtreet Wharf, Have for SALE,

French Brandy,

Batavia Arrack,
Havannah and Port au Prince Sugars,
Coffee,
Salt, Raiſins in jars and caſks.

TO BE SOLD,

For Caſh, Bills on France, or exchang'd for a place in or near the city,

A plantation or tract of land

ſituate in Warrington townſhip, Bucks county, within one mile of Graeme Park, and about twenty-one miles from Philadelphia; containing 500 Acres or upwards, forming nearly a ſquare, and at preſent divided into two farms, rented for one half the produce, with about 40 Acres of Meadow in the whole, and 220 Acres Wood Land: The ſoil is equal to any in the townſhip, the land is free from ſtones or broken ground, and commands a beautiful proſpect. There is on one of the places a Farm-houſe, an excellent ſpring and a large ſtone Spring-houſe, with Hay-barracks, ſtabling, &c. On the other a large Farm-houſe half ſtone and half logs, five good rooms on a floor, a Waſh and Spring houſe. Barracks, Barn, Stabling and every neceſſary convenience for the 500 acres, a branch of Neſhaminy creek runs through a part of the laſt deſcribed farm, where a great quantity of meadow may be made. Alſo 110 acres of Wood-land, ſituate near a line dividing Malborough from Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, formerly known by the name of Thomas Gibſon's land, adjoining Ring's hill. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe or exchange, may know the terms by applying to THOMAS MASON, in Vine-ſtreet.

Nov. 15.

TO BE SOLD.

The valuable Merchant

MILLS and SAW-MILLS, with two pair of ſtones, one whereof is French burs of the beſt quality, the other colongs; the bolting-cloths are good; the mills are in good order, water plenty in the drieſt ſeaſon, with little expence of keeping the dam in repair, as it is turned by the main Brandywine-creek: the mill-houſe is built of ſtone, about 38 feet ſquare. Alſo, a good dwelling-houſe, part frame and part ſtone, a good frame barn, ſtables and other out-houſes, with about 30 acres of good land, nine acres whereof is good watered meadow, and as much more may be made with very little expence: a good bearing orchard of the beſt fruit. It is pleaſantly ſituated in a healthy part of the country, within 30 miles of Philadelphia, 15 of Marcus-Hook and Wilmington. Likewiſe, a Lot of Ground publicly ſituated in the borough of Wilmington, Newcaſtle county. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, by applying to DAVID BRINTON, at the Indian King, in the borough of Wilmington, or the ſubſcriber living at the mills, may know the terms.

BENJAMIN POWEL.

Eaſt-Bradford. Cheſter county, Nov. 9.

Two Half-Johanneſſes Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable (which was broke open on the night of the 12th inſtant) a Grey MARE, Saddle and Bridle: the Mare is about eight years old, 14 and 3-4 hands high, has a ſmall neck, ſhort ſwitch tail, and a wart upon her left buttock; the ſaddle is old, its ſeat and ſkirts are covered with buckſkin, has a green ſaddle cloth, piſtol holſters and bearſkin cap. Whoever ſecures the Mare and Thief, and gives notice thereof to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above Reward, or half that ſum for either of them.

Nov. 16. MATTHEW IRWIN.

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 25th October laſt, a Negro WENCH, named BELLA, aged 25 years, born in Barbadoes, ſpeaks good Engliſh, her dreſs unknown, as ſhe has a variety of cloaths with her. It is likely ſhe will paſs for a free woman, as ſhe is fond of dreſs and very talkative, and formerly was the property of Captain Kelly, in Almond ſtreet. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Wench, ſo that ſhe may have her again, ſhall receive the above Reward, and all reaſonable Charges, paid by

GEORGE GOODWIN, Southwark.

Wanted immediately, in a ſmall genteel family in this city, a man to drive a carriage and attend a pair of horſes, and a maid to attend children. Proper recommendations will be expected with them. Enquire of the Printer.

A Furnace and Forge to be Let.

Mary-Ann Furnace, with a great

plenty of Ore, alſo Spring-Forge, both ſituate in York county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, with all the improvements thereto belonging, likewiſe a ſufficient quantity of Meadow, arable and wood land, to carry on the works very extenſive, adjoining each. There is alſo a Griſt Mill belonging to the furnace. For further particulars enquire of JOHN STEINMETZ, in Market-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, Nov. 27.

Fifteen Pounds Specie Reward.

RUN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living near the Raccoon-ford, in Orange county, Virginia, the 24th September laſt, a very likely Mulatto SLAVE, named DICK, about 20 years of age, 5 feet, 8 or 10 inches high, has been uſed to all ſorts of houſe buſineſs, and in taking care of horſes; he is very fond of dreſs, and keeps his head neatly combed, and often ties his hair; he is a tolerable good ſhoemaker, and carried off his apron and tools with him; as he is a very fair Mulatto he will endeavour to paſs as a freeman; he cuts very well with the ſcythe and cradle, and laſt harveſt cut his knee-pan with a ſcythe, by which a ſmall ſcar remains: he had on and carried with him, a coat and jacket of white cotton filled in with black wool, and lapelled with blue cloth, had pewter buttons down each ſide the breaſt, a ſcarlet cloth jacket, an old hunting ſhirt dyed black, a new ſtraw hat, &c. but as he will change his dreſs he will be eaſieſt diſcovered by the cut on his knee (about a week before he run off, he ſold or lent a Mare, Saddle and Bridle, of mine, to one William Donaldſon, who deſerted the ſame night, below Frederickſburg, from a party of the Fauquier militia: ſhe is a ſorrel, with a ſtar in her forehead, 14 hands high, about 6 years old, and branded on the near buttock with a ſmall key; the ſaddle-tree was broke acroſs and plated on both ſides with iron, the ſkirts were ſowed to the ſeat with ſhoemakers thread.) I will give Five Pounds reward for the Fellow, if taken up and ſecured ſo that I get him again, or Ten Pounds if brought home and delivered to me; and Five Pounds for the Mare, &c. if brought home. JAMES ROBB.

N. B. Alſo, A Mulatto WOMAN SLAVE, the property of major Benjamin Porter, about 28 years of age, pitted much with the ſmall-pox, loſt her upper fore-teeth, full eyes, long hair, which ſhe is fond of combing; ſhe is well made. A Reward of Ten Pounds Specie, will be given to any perſon who will deliver her to Mr. Nicholas Daſon, near Frederick-town, or the ſubſcriber, Orange county, Virginia, if ſhe is taken out of the ſtate of Virginia. Octo. 26.

Thirty Pounds Specie Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcribers, living near Raccoon-ford, in Orange county, Virginia, the 2d of September laſt, Three NEGRO SLAVES, viz. GEORGE, a dark Mulatto fellow, about 17 years of age, near or quite 6 feet high, has a four, down look had on and carried with him, a white yarn coat turned up with blue, one pale blue coat, one ſtriped, Virginia cloth coat, one pair green cloth breeches, and one pair breeches cotton filled in with thread. HARRY, about the ſame age with George, a low, well-ſet fellow, ſprightly and quick ſpoken, and is very black; his cloathing, an old white coat, a new white hunting ſhirt, and an old Maccaroni hat. CHARLES, a black, about 16 years of age, ſlimer than Harry, has a pleaſant countenance, and ſpeaks ſlow: had on a common felt hat and black hunting ſhirt; he ſpins very well on the foot-wheel; we have reaſon to believe there was a white man with them, who had on a white cloth coat, with buttons down each ſide the breaſt, and an old Maccaroni hat, the other parts of his dreſs we cannot learn. We will give Five Pounds Reward for each or either of the Slaves, if taken up and ſecured ſo that we get them again, or Ten Pounds for each or either of them brought home and delivered to us.

JOHN BLEDSOE,
BENJAMIN CRAIG,
JEREMIAH CRAIG.

Octo. 26.

TO BE LET,

A LARGE STORE, well ſituated, on the North ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets; formerly occupied by Meſſrs. Gibſon and Aſheton, and now by White Matlack, and Co. Enquire at BARTHOLOMEW WISTAR, near the Meal Market.

WAS taken out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, on the 21ſt of November, inſtant, a large Silver CREAM-JUG, the maker's name Fortune, marked in the bottom H. C bottom of the foot broke off. Whoever ſtops it, if offered for ſale, or ſecures it, ſo that the owner may get it again, ſhall have ONE DOLLAR Reward, paid by JOHN CRAWFORD, in Marcus-Hook.

N. B. All Silverſmiths are deſired to ſtop it if offered for ſale. Nov. 22.

Notice is hereby given, to ſuch as have LANDS in the County of Bedford, and do not live in the ſaid County, that they may have an Opportunity of paying the Taxes due for the ſame, to the Subſcirber, being Treaſurer for the ſaid County, at the Houſe of Mrs. Clinton, at the Corner of Cheſnut and Third-ſtreets. BARNARD DOUGHERTY.

November 28, 1781.

Genteel Boarding and Lodgings,

by Mrs. ELLIOT, four doors above Third-ſtreet, in Vine-ſtreet.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE, in Market-Street.

SATURDAY, THE DECEMBER 8, 1781.

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. XI.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price Six-Pence. [NUMB 817.

State of New-Jersey, November, 1781.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

At William Cooper's Ferry, on MONDAY, the 10th Day of December next,

The Prize Sloop Sally,

With her Tackle, Apparel, Furniture and Cargo, now lying opposite said Ferry: Cargo consists of Pine Boards, Plank and Scantling. The Vendue will begin precisely at 10 o'clock in the Morning. The Purchaser must expect to pay the Cash the Day of Sale.

By Order of the Judge,
JOHN BURROWS, Marshal.

An entire New Work.

Now Selling at BELL's Book-Store, near St. Paul's Church, in Third-street, Philadelphia:

THE

Revolution of America.

By the ABBE RAYNAL,

Author of the philosophical and political History of the Establishments and Commerce of the Europeans in both the Indies.

PRICE HALF A DOLLAR.

*** Variety of curious and useful BOOKS, in History, Divinity, Voyages, Travels, Poetry, Novels, and Entertainment, may be had at said BELL's Book Store.

Public Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers have opened an OFFICE, for the Settlement of the Pay-accounts of Officers of the Hospital and Medical Department, in actual service, prisoners (of the line of this state, flying-camp and militia) and others, provided for by the Honourable the Assembly of this state, in their Supplement to the Act, entitled, "An Act to adjust and settle the Accounts of the Troops of this State," &c. &c. which supplement was enacted the first day of October last. The Office is held in Second-street, a few doors above Race-street, where Attendance will be given, from 9 o'clock till one in the forenoon, and from three to five in the afternoon, for FOUR WEEKS from this Date, Sundays excepted, within which time all persons claiming the benefits of said act, are requested to attend.

The Claims (if any there are) of such, as being provided for by former acts, have yet neglected to attend, notwithstanding the considerable length of time this Office has been open for that purpose, the frequent notice given thereof, and attendance in the different counties for the convenience of Applicants, will also be examined into, if made within the time abovementioned.

JAMES STEVENSON, } Auditors, &c.
JOHN NICHOLSON, }

Philadelphia, Nov. 19, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

A Farm, beautifully situated,

on the Banks of Delaware, about midway betwixt the mouth of Neshameny-creek and Bristol, containing about 120 acres, whereof about 40 acres are supposed to be as good banked meadow-ground as any on the river, well drained and partly improved, the rest fit for plough or pasture, including 8 or 9 acres of woodland The dwelling-house and sundry office-houses, all lately built of timber and well finished. The house has a piazza, in front, upwards of 52 feet in length, commaing a fine prospect of the river, of the city of Burlington and borough of Bristol; from the two last distant little more than two miles, from Philadelphia 18, and the great road passes within a mile of the house; there is a large good garden, and young orchard of choice grafted fruit trees; for fishing and fowling, in their different seasons, this place is, perhaps, equal to any, and superior to most on the river. For further particulars apply on the premises, to GEORGE GILLESPIE.

Also, A FARM in Hunterdon county, West Jersey, on the Old-York road, about two miles from Robinson's ferry, containing near 80 acres of good land, in a thick settled part of the country. It has a store, dwelling-house, barn, &c. with sufficiency of marsh and meadow, all in good fence. It will be sold very cheap, and time given for part of the purchase money. Apply as above.

ALL persons indebted to, or have any demands on the Estate of ROBERT BURNETT, late of this city, Gardener, are desired to settle their Accounts with the subscriber, within two months from this date.

ROBERT LUMSDEN, Administrator.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the last Vessels from Europe,

AND TO BE SOLD, by

WILLIAM NICHOLS,

At his STORE, on the North Side of Market-street, opposite the INDIAN KING,

A Large and General Assortment of the FOLLOWING ARTICLES, viz.

Scarlet, brown, purple, black, green, blue, light coloured, superfine and second Broadcloths,
Scarlet, brown, blue, light and coloured superfine Knaps & Coatings,
Blue, grey, light and scarlet Duffils & Frizes,
White, buff and scarlet Cassimers and Wiltons,
Crimson, brown, blue, striped, black, spotted and corded Velvets and Velverets,
Olive & white Corduroys, Tickfets and Duroons,
Barragons,
Childrens worsted Hose,
Pink, blue, black and cloth coloured Duroys,
Prunellas and Durants,
Tammies and Sattinets,
Crimson, green, sky-blue and pink Russels, Moreens and Callimancoes,
Jeans, Fustians and Beavers,
Cambletts and Hairbines of all colours and fineness,
Corded Worsteds and Everlastings,
Serges and Serge de Jeans,
Blue and white Plains and Halfthicks,
7-8, 3-4, and apron-wide cotton & linen Checks,
An assortment of Irish Linens,
Fine and coarse Hollands,
Yard and half-yard and 3 8 brown and white Sheetings,
Brittannias and Platillaroyals,
Lavals, Ponturies, Oznabrigs and Ticklenburgs,
Sail and Duck Cloth,
Marseilles Quilting,
Plain and corded Dimities and Diapers,
Wide and narrow Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Flanders Ticking,
Jaconet and book Muslins,
Tapes, Bobbins & Laces,
Plain and figured Kentings, kenting Handkerchiefs and Catgut,
Plain & millionet Lawns,
Cambrick,
Millionet Handkerchiefs and figured Apron Patterns,
Plain and figured Gauzes and gauze Handkerchiefs,
Womens Gloves of all colours,
Ditto silk Mitts,
Mens silk Gloves,
A beautiful Assortment of dark and light Chintzes,
Elegant chintz Bed-patterns,
Fine and coarse Calicoes and Cottons,
Ginghams and Bengalls,
Nankeens and Damascus,
Ducapes, Paduasoys, Mantuas, Lutestrings, Brocades, Modes and Taffities,
Green, blue, claret, bloom, orange, and white 2-4 and 3-4 ell Persians and Sarinets,
Pekings, Mexicans and Mufflemans,
Ell wide Persians, black and coloured,
Mens, women and childrens cotton and thread Hose,
Elegant Tambour Waistcoat Patterns,
Best Sewing-silk,
Black Thread,
Coloured ditto,
Silk and linen Handkerchiefs,
Black and coloured Barcelona ditto,
Best scarf Twist, Mohair and Buttons,
Black and white Blond Laces and Edgings,
Thread ditto,
Painted, figured and plain Ribbands,
Superfine, second and coarse Bolting-Cloths,
Plated Buttons,
Skelleton and hoop Wire,
Best Tully Gartering,
Cotton Cord and Tossels,
Bandana, silk and cotton Romalls,
Quality and narrow Bindings and Ferrets,
Snuff Boxes,
With many other Articles, too tedious to enumerate.

Said NICHOLS returns his best Thanks to those who have heretofore favoured him with their Custom, and hopes, in future, from his Attention to Business, and Willingness to Please, that it will be the Interest of his Customers to continue their Favours.

ALL KINDS OF

COLOURS,

For the Army and Navy, made and sold, on the most reasonable terms, by REBECCA YOUNG, in Walnut-street, near Third-street, Philadelphia.

From the [London] Public Advertiser, dated April 16, 1781.

State of Public Facts in the present Reign, with Remarks.

EVER since his present majesty ascended the throne, his kingdom has suffered almost a continued concussion by the violation of our constitution, and the exorbitant power of his ministers. Throughout this reign, public affairs have been conducted with obstinacy, and in contempt of the people. Government, the whole of this inglorious time, has abounded with wilful error and general loss. Ministers have drawn themselves from our true interest, and attached themselves to a domineering court; they have announced that those subjects are enemies of the king, who presume to arraign their conduct, though notoriously injurious to liberty, and subversive of all that is dear to Englishmen; they have insulted our generosity, and nearly undone what was done in the expulsion of the Stuarts; they glory in their attempts to accomplish by the influence of corruption, what the obstinate Charles wished to bring about by the influence of prerogative.

Our complaints in 1769 are recollected to be abhorred; they were carried to the foot of the throne by the livery of London, who there represented that the right of trial by jury was invaded, as well as the force of the habeas corpus act; that an individual had been imprisoned without trial, conviction, or sentence; that the military had been employed where peace officers would have been sufficient; and that they had killed those subjects who ought only to have been apprehended; that the slayers had been concealed; that arbitrary taxes had been imposed in the colonies; that the ministry had procured a rejection from a seat in parliament of a member not legally disqualified, and seated a person there not chosen by a majority of the electors; that the payment of pretended deficiencies in the civil list had been procured without examination; and that blood envelloped beings had been thanked for taking away the lives of the innocent and unarmed, by way of quelling the riot of a rash but exasperated mob. These evils are the consequence of our representative body having lost its efficiency; instead of being what it was intended to be, it has long been little more than a bastion of the ministry; a French parliament to register royal edicts in, or a Roman senate in the imperial times, giving us the idea of a free government at a time we are in want of the reality.

After trying the political experiment of taxing America, originally and unfortunately planned by the late Mr. Grenville, then relinquishing it, forcing the Americans to open resistance, and involving us in all the horrors of war, distress, faction, and animosity; we have been told from the throne of the authority of law, and the necessity of subordination, in language that perplexes every idea of freedom. This has been pronounced to parliament in contradiction of the known spirit of our constitution, and to an audience of slaves.

The firmness shewn by our brethren in America against that power, which if exerted among ourselves would be justly repelled, has by authority been termed sedition and rebellion. When the illustrious Hampden resisted the lawful sovereign's demand of an unlawful tax, was he too guilty of rebellion? The revolution was brought about to prevent a man's property from being taken without his consent, which makes the taxing our colonies by the parliament of Great-Britain, the same as that of Paris; and yet it is criminal to deny the sovereignty of parliament, although sovereignty in reality exists only with the people, in whom it is allodeal, not a fee simple, as erroneously asserted by Junius, and who have a right to exert it without any urgency of distress, if they think they can establish a new one without greater inconveniency than the future advantages are likely to balance. Government arises from them, and those into whose hands they trust its administration, are but trustees for their common welfare, although in a legal and constitutional sense they are in parliament the people themselves. The idea of government is the authority of a few over many; whenever therefore it assumes a power of opposing the sense of a majority, it is downright tyranny. This sovereignty has been placed in the parliament: but parliament being only a political creature, subject to all the weakness and infirmity of human nature, it would be to rob its creators of their natural and just rights, were it to arrogate to itself a sovereignty that belongs only to its parents: and either to make it infallible, or to put it out of the reach of correction. Governments are instituted among men to secure life, liberty and private happiness, deriving at the same time their just powers from the common consent of the governed; whenever it becomes destructive of the end it is meant to promote, it is the right of the people to resist, to alter, or abolish it.

In this sense, government implies every thing for the welfare, safety, and protection of the people;

verned, who are only bound to obedience for their own advantage. There can be no government without people, and obedience is never due but in the caſe of utility All mankind in free ſtates are neceſſarily concerned in government; and though they may want a power to correct or reform an abuſe of it, the right to do it is inherent in them. It may be a misfortune that the ſtate they have contributed to eſtabliſh ſhould ever abuſe their confidence, or arbitrarily conſtitute a reſiſtance of it treaſon: yet under all deſpotic governments, which are ſo from the accumulated power they draw from the governed, is this unhappily the caſe. Their ſubjects are ſlaves; utility among them is limited, and the governed are ſubſervient to the governors. We are not by nature formed to act under the will of another; if we were; it would ſeem that government was not formed for the good of ſociety, but for the ſake of thoſe who govern.

Hence the American declaration of independence is founded on neceſſity. The purpoſes of that government, under which perſons were heretofore ſubject, being oppoſed to their utility the ſame as to them, is morally and politically diſſolved. We have forfeited our right to their allegiance, and are hazarding, as invaders, a viſionary conqueſt at the expence of a real defeat. If we ſubdue them we ſhall be the vanquiſhed, in poſſeſſing their depopulated ſpoils. We may then look on America as another diſcovery, and begin to recolonize. In vain will thoſe deluded Britons, who have addreſſed the throne, look back for loſt wealth; in vain may they or their children expect a return!

Were the war againſt America for denying obedience to the moſt afflictive deſpotiſm, ſupported by reaſon or good policy, our country would unite in its proſecution: But it is otherwiſe. The Americans gloried in the name of Engliſhmen, and teſtified their attachment to this country by a long acquieſcence to the navigation and other acts of our parliament. We have had their excluſive trade and found an excluſive mart among them for our manufactures, yet they are diſobedient! yet they have trampled on our laws, manifeſtly intended to carry arbitrary contributions among, and of courſe impoſe upon, them.

Compulſion in a free country is unjuſt, and it is not becauſe the Americans originated from Britain that they ſhould be rendered tributary to it. Their country ſhould either form a part of it as completely as one of its ſhires, or be left to it ſelf. The favour of our originally ſending out our countrymen to colonize, has been a favour done to ourſelves at home more than to them, who, when they emigrated, became inhabitants of the then inhoſpitable lands of America for our benefit. The advantage to them has been no more than the reward of their labour. The parent ſtate aſſiſted and protected them in their infancy for its own welfare. America would otherwiſe have been loſt and inſignificant: when, therefore, it became of conſequence by cultivation, and her people increaſed, the parent ſtate derived the profit by a conſumption of her manufactures, and a barter of American commodities, the protection of the parent ſtate naturally relaxed, and its foſtering hand withered into imbecility. It is a ſoleciſm in politics, as it is abſurd in idea, that becauſe the Americans emigrated from Britain they ſhould, when able to govern and protect themſelves, be ſubject to her ſuperintendence. Place them on an equality with Britons, and Britiſh dominion will be equal: but they glory in the impoſſibility of doing this! It is no ſuch thing We have given them no opportunity of treating with us, on excluſive, liberal or equitable terms. We ſcorned their pretentions, rejected their petitions, and treated them with contempt. After reſolving, and re reſolving on, repealing and re-repealing of the moſt injurious and contradictory acts of parliament, reſpecting the taxation of America, and ſpilling a deluge of blood to enforce them, we firſt compelled them to declare their independence, and experiencing the power and bravery of their reſiſtance, then announced to them by another act that it was not the intention of the Britiſh parliament to tax them at all. Thus in an inſtant a political hocus pocus was the very object of the war given up and loſt; yet in the hour of expiring hope, on notifying this non-intention, the Americans refuſed to treat with us; our injurious conduct by them provoked retroſpection; they looked round in vain for towns we had burnt; for fathers, brothers and relations we had ſlain, but all lying in a general conflict: the embers of their wrath blown up, their arms familiarized, and themſelves inured to the neceſſary hardſhips of hoſtility, they diſdained our tender, and left us to enforce by every ſtretch of inimical power that pretended ſuperiority of dominion over them, which can never be ſecured but by a ruinous conqueſt unauthoriſed by any national or conſtitutional principle on earth.

ALFRED.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

GEORGE R.

(L. S.)

An Additional Inſtruction to all ſhips of war and privateers that have or may have letters of marque againſt the French king, or the king of Spain, or the ſtates general of the united provinces, their vaſſals or ſubjects, or others inhabiting within any of their countries, territories or dominions, or againſt any other enemies or rebellious ſubjects of the crown of Great Britain. Given at our court at St. James's, the 24th day of March, 1781, in the 21ſt year of our reign.

WHEREAS by our order in council, bearing date the 29th of December laſt, we thought fit to declare, that all ſhips and veſſels belonging to the ſtates general of the united provinces, which ſhall be employed in carrying cargoes of the growth, produce or manufacture of the iſlands of Grenada, the Grenadines, St. Vincent, and Dominica, ſhould, during the ſpace of four months from the date thereof, be conſidered in all reſpects as neutral veſſels going to neutral ports, within the meaning and ſpirit of the act of the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, for protecting goods and merchandize of the growth, produce or manufacture of the iſlands of Grenada and the Grenadines, on board neutral veſſels bound to neutral ports, during the preſent hoſtilities, and of the articles of capitulation for the iſland of St. Vincent and Dominica: and whereas by our order in council, bearing date the 23d of this inſtant March, we have prolonged the ſaid term of four months to the ſpace of ſix months from the ſaid 29th day of December; the commanders of our ſhips of war, and the commanders of all ſhips and veſſels, having letters of marque and repriſal, are hereby required and enjoined, that for and during the ſpace of ſix months from the ſaid 29th day of December, 1780, they do not detain any ſhip or veſſel belonging to the ſtates general of the united provinces, carrying cargoes of the growth, produce or manufacture of any or either of the ſaid iſlands of Grenada, the Grenadines and St. Vincent, but that all ſuch ſhips be conſidered in all reſpects as neutral veſſels going to neutral ports, and be treated, during the above term of ſix months from the ſaid 29th day of December, in the ſame manner as they would have been treated antecedent to the publication of our royal manifeſto of the 20th day of December laſt, and our order for granting general repriſals againſt the ſhips, goods and ſubjects of the ſtates general of the united provinces; provided that the ſaid ſhips ſo coming from the ſaid iſlands of Grenada, the Grenadines and St. Vincent, ſhall appear to have been cleared out on or before the 1ſt day of April next: and that the certificates required by the aforeſaid act of the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, and alſo the certificates, manifeſts and other documents required by the ſaid articles of capitulation for the ſaid iſland of St. Vincent, ſhall bear date on or before the 1ſt day of April next. And whereas it has been repreſented unto us, that the five following ſhips, viz. Venus, Van J. Hoen, maſter; Negorie, Koelgras, maſter; Endracht, Le Bruyn, maſter; Reſolutie, Lambert Wartenburg, maſter; and Snelle Zee Poſt, —— maſter; are now lying at Dominica for the purpoſe of taking in cargoes of the growth, produce and manufacture of the ſaid iſland; our will and pleaſure is, that the ſaid iſland; ſhips ſhall not be liable to capture with the ſaid cargoes on board during the ſpace of ſix months, commencing from the ſaid 29th of December laſt: and the commanders of our ſhips of war, and veſſels having letters of marque, are hereby required to ſuffer them to paſs unmoleſted during the ſaid ſpace of ſix months, from the ſaid 29th of December laſt.

By his majeſty's command,

STORMONT.

PHILADELPHIA, December 8.

At a meeting of a number of the officers of the Delaware regiment at Dover, in the Delaware ſtate, the 15th of November, 1781.

Reſolved,

THAT captains James Moore and John Wilſon be a committee to wait on his excellency John Dickenſon, eſquire, with our warmeſt congratulations on his appointment to the preſidency of the ſtate, to aſſure him that his being raiſed by the legiſlature to that honourable and important office, affords us the higheſt ſatisfaction and pleaſure; being fully perſuaded that great advantages will be derived, not only to this ſtate, but the united ſtates in general, from the executive authority being placed in the hands of a gentleman of ſuch diſtinguiſhed zeal, integrity and abilities.

That we farther beg leave to aſſure him that we have the moſt ſincere regard for his perſon and character, and ſhall conſider it our conſtant duty, and eſteem it our greateſt happineſs, to render every aſſiſtance in our power, to the ſupport and proſperity of his government; extending our views to that happy period, when by the united exertions of the councils and arms of America, ſhe ſhall have ſecured her independence, and we ſhall again mingle with ſociety, and enjoy in common with our fellow-citizens, the bleſſings of freedom and peace.

To this addreſs his Excellency was pleaſed to return the following anſwer.

Gentlemen,

THIS totally unexpected and affectionate addreſs does me an honour, of which I am more ſenſible than I can expreſs. I ſhall always endeavour to deſerve your favourable ſentiments, and they will always afford me a very high pleaſure.

I am obliged to you, gentlemen, for your aſſurances of rendering every aſſiſtance in your power to the ſupport and proſperity of government, for it can only be under Divine Providence, by the united exertions of the friends to America, that the preſent conteſt can be brought to that happy period, when her independence ſhall be ſecured, and the brave men, who have ſo greatly and ſo generouſly contributed to its eſtabliſhment, reſting from their toils and dangers, ſhall enjoy in common with their grateful fellow-citizens, the bleſſings of freedom and peace.

In the mean time, gentlemen, I beg you to be aſſured that duty and inclination will prompt me to pay every attention to you, and the corps to which you belong; and that every ſervice I can perform for you and them, will be an addition to my own happineſs.

TO BE SOLD,

A LARGE genteel HOUSE, containing four rooms on a floor, three ſtories high, with a ſpacious Kitchen and room over it, a good Brick Stable and Coach-houſe, and a large Brick Office one ſtory high, adjoining the houſe, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, below Walnut ſtreet, at preſent occupied by George Clymer, eſquire. The Lot is 89 feet in front, and extends in depth of the breadth of 56 feet to Fifth-ſtreet, the remaining part of the Lot extends in depth 148 feet. Enquire of EDWARD SHIPPEN.

TO BE LET, A

Three ſtory Brick Houſe,

near the centre of the city. It has ſix chambers, a parlour, kitchen, and large cellar. For terms enquire of the Printer.

Juſt IMPORTED and to be SOLD, By

Andrew and James Caldwell,

A LARGE Aſſortment of Cloths, Coatings, Blankets, Linens, Sheeting, printed Calico, white Thread, brocaded Silks, Oznabrigs, window Glaſs, Weſt-India Rum, French and allum Salt, Cinnamon, and ſundry other articles.

Alſo to be ſold an elegant Chariot with harneſs compleat, may be ſeen at Mr Bringhuſt's in Front-ſtreet,

TO BE LET A

Houſe and Garden on Fourth-ſtreet, corner of Hickery lane with or without the lot adjoining. For terms apply to James Caldwell in Water-ſtreet. December the 8th.

TO BE SOLD,

Or Exchanged for Dry Goods.

A VERY valuable FARM, within a few miles of this city, with ſtock, farming utenſils, &c. Enquire of the printer.

WANTED, to reſide conſtantly in the country, a good woman COOK, who can waſh and iron. She muſt be well recommended for her fidelity, ſobriety, and induſtry. Such a perſon may hear of a place by enquiring of the printer, where ſhe will receive for her ſervice, at the rate of, Twenty Guineas per annum, to be paid in quarterly payments. No perſon need apply unleſs well recommended.

Twenty Shillings Reward.

RAN-AWAY, a Negro WENCH named DINAH, about 21 years old, is about 5 feet 6 inches high, fat and well made, of a yellow complexion, has remarkable eyes, as ſhe never looks any one ſtraight in the face; is much given to drink, and calls herſelf a free woman. She has been roving about the town near three weeks paſt, and is ſuppoſed to be now in it. She has with her a ſmall figured purple calico ſhort gown and petticoat, a blue and white linſey coat, blue baize ſhort gown, and ſundry other cloaths. Whoever will bring her to the Printer of this paper ſhall have the above Reward. Dec. 8.

One Shilling Reward.

RAN-AWAY on Sunday 2d inſtant, an Apprentice lad, named Abraham Pierce, had on when he went away a dark gray cloth coatee; he is about five feet ſeven or eight inches high, down look. Maſters of veſſels and others are requeſted not to harbour ſaid lad, as they may expect to be dealt with according to law, the above reward ſhall be paid by the ſubcriber to the perſon who ſhall deliver him to the keeper of the work houſe in this city. PRESLEY BLAKISTON.

Twenty Hard Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the legion commanded by colonel Armand, two recruits: Benjamin Light, by trade a blackſmith, about five feet nine inches high, 35 years of age, ſwarthy complexion, blue eyes and black hair, born in Pennſylvania, Lancaſter county; and Francis Fleury, by trade a barber and hair-dreſſer, about five feet and ſix inches high, born in Paris, twenty-eight years of age, black eyes, fair complexion, black hair; had on when he went away, a red coat faced with blue, with yellow binding on the button holes, made after the Britiſh faſhion, a ſmall red cap, ſomewhat reſembling a grenadiers, with the top tied down. Benjamin Light was dreſſed in common farmer's dreſs; he went away upon furlough, which has expired ſome time ſince. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerters, and will bring them to the ſubſcriber, or confine them in any gaol, ſhall receive the above reward or ten dollars for each, and all reaſonable charges paid by

JOHN SHARP, captain in colonel Armand's legion

Nov. 23.

Mr. ROBINS,

Teacher of the French Language,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that on Monday, the 26th of November, he propoſes to open an evening ſchool for the teaching of the French language, which will begin at ſix o'clock.

Mr. Robins hopes that the attention he ſhall pay to the perfecting of his pupils in the various branches of this univerſal and elegant language, will entitle him to the public favour; and that his pupils will find this a very agreeable and inſtructive manner of ſpending their evenings. The long experience which he has had in the education of youth, and his extenſive travels will enable him to teach the young gentlemen a variety of oof other elegant and philoſophical amuſements.

Mr. Robins has hired a ſuitable houſe in Sixth-ſtreet, the ſecond door from the north corner of Market-ſtreet, where he will hold his ſchool. His name is over the door.

His exerciſes will be divided; half the week in teaching the rules of grammar, and tranſlating French into Engliſh, and vice verſa; with improving converſation in the French language, agreeable to the preſent method.

TO BE SOLD,

An elegant Chariot,

With HARNESS compleat for four Horſes. Alſo,

A PAIR OF

High blooded Bay Horſes,

From Virginia. For Terms apply to Mr. JACOB HILTZHEIMER. Philadelphia Nov. 30.

Philadelphia, Dec. 8.

An ORDINANCE ascertaining what captures on water shall be lawful

In pursuance of the powers delegated by the confederation in cases of capture on water:

BE it ordained by the united states in congress assembled, that from and after the first day of February next, all resolutions and ordinances of congress relating to captures or recaptures on water, and coming within the purview of this ordinance, except as is herein after excepted, shall be null and void: But questions of this nature arising before, or which shall be undetermined at that day shal be determined at any time during the war with Great-Britain according to them, in the same manner, as if this ordinance had never been made.

It shall be lawful to capture and to obtain condemnation of the property herein after enumerated, if found below high water mark; that is to say,

All ships and other vessels of whatsoever size or denomination belonging to an enemy of the united states, with their rigging, tackle, apparel and furniture.

All goods, wares, and merchandizes belonging to an enemy, and found on board of a ship or other vessel of such enemy.

All contraband goods, wares and merchandizes to whatever nation belonging, although found in a neutral bottom, if destined for the use of an enemy: but the goods, wares and merchandizes belonging to an enemy, contraband goods, and goods destined to a blockaded, invested or besieged port, being always excepted, found in a vessel belonging to a foreign nation, other than an enemy, shall in no case be subject to condemnation.

Provided nevertheless that from and after the first day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty two, all goods, wares and merchandizes of the growth, produce or manufacture of Great Britain, or of any territory depending thereon, if found within three leagues of the coasts and destined to any port or place of the united states, in any ship or vessel belonging to the citizens of the said states, or the subjects of any neutral power, shall be liable to capture and condemnation, unless the same shall have been previously captured from the enemy and condemned, or in consequence of capture, may be proceeding to some port or place not in the power of the said enemy, for trial and condemnation.

All ships or other vessels, goods, wares and merchandizes belonging to any power, or the subjects of any power against which letters of marque or reprisal shall have issued.

All ships or other vessels, with their rigging, tackle apparel and furniture, and with their cargoes, to whatsoever nation belonging, destined to any port or place invested, besieged or blockaded, by a sufficient force belonging to, in the service of, or co operating with the united states, so effectually as that one cannot attempt to enter into such port or place without evident danger.

All ships or other vessels, with their rigging, tackle, apparel and furniture, and with their cargoes, found in the possession of pirates.

The goods, wares and merchandizes to be adjudged contraband, are the following, that is to say,

Cannon, mortars, fire-arms, pistols, bombs, granadoes, bullets, balls, fuses, flints, matches, powder, salt petre, sulphur, carcases, pikes, swords, belts, pouches, cartouch boxes, saddles and bridles, in any quantity beyond what may be necessary for the ships provision, and may properly appertain to, and be adjuged necessary for every man of the ships crew or for each passenger.

If it shall manifestly appear, that of any entire thing of which division cannot be made without injury to its value, a subject of the enemy, and a citizen or a subject of a foreign power, not being an enemy, are joint-holders, the whole shall be condemned and sold for gold or silver, the proper proportion of the net proceeds of which shall be deposited in the treasury of the state in which the sale shall be, to be paid to the order of such citizen, or the subject of such foreign power.

If such division can be accomplished, but neither the citizen, nor the subject of a foreign power, nor his agent, shall require specific restitution of his property, there shall be a sale in the same manner, as if the property were indivisible. But if in such case a requisition be made to this effect, the due proportion shall be specifically restored.

Where property shall have been originally captured on land from a state, or a citizen of the united states, and shall be recaptured below high water mark by another citizen thereof, restitution shall be made to the former owner upon the payment of a reasonable salvage, not exceeding one fourth part of the value, no regard being had to the time of possession by the enemy.

In all cases of recapture by an armed vessel, fitted out at the expence of the united states, of a vessel or other effects belonging to a citizen, the court shall adjudge the proportion which would be due to the united states, to be remitted to such citizen, no regard being had to the time of possession by the enemy.

On the recapture by a citizen of any Negro, Mulatto, Indian or other person, from whom labour or service is lawfully claimed by a state or a citizen of a state, specific restitution shall be adjudged to the claimant, whether the original capture shall have been made on land or water, and without regard to the time of possession by the enemy, a reasonable salvage being paid by the claimant to the recaptor, not exceeding one fourth of the value of such labour or service, to be estimated according to the laws of the state under which the claim shall be made.

But if the service of such Negro, Mulatto, Indian or other person captured below high water mark, shall not be legally claimed within a year and a day from the sentence of the court, he shall be set at liberty.

In all other cases of recapture, restitution shall be made to the owner upon payment of one third part of the true value for salvage, if the property shall have been retaken in less than twenty four hours after the capture. But if it shall not have been retaken until the expiration of twenty four hours after the capture, restitution shall not be made of any part.

Besides those who are duly authorised to make captures by a special commission, captures of the property of an enemy shall be adjudged lawful when made:

1st By a private vessel not having such commission, satisfactory proof being produced that they were made in pursuing the course of her voyage, and repelling a previous attack from an enemy.

2d. By any body or detachment of regular soldiers.

3d. By inhabitants of the country, if made within cannon shot of the shore.

4th. By an armed vessel sailing under a commission of his most christian majesty.

5th. By the crews of British vessels, while captures of this sort are licensed by the British.

Recaptures shall be made by no other persons than those authorised to make captures, except the crews of vessels retaken.

The destruction of papers, or the possession of double papers by any captured vessel, shall be considered as evidence for condemnation, unless good cause be shewn to the contrary.

From and after the first day of February, which shall be in the year of our lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty two, any letters of passport or safe conduct, granted before the 27th of March last, under the authority of congress, to any person whatsoever, for removal of property from a place beyond sea, within the dominions or possessions of the British king, shall be void.

Upon the capture of a vessel commissioned as a man of war or privateer, by any of the vessels of war of the united states of America, the whole of the property condemned shall be adjudged to the captors, to be divided in the following manner (saving to all persons who shall lose a limb in any engagement or shall be otherwise disabled in the service of the united states, every benefit accruing to them under the resolutions of congress of the 28th day of November, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five) that is to say,

To the commander in chief of the navy of the united states, shall be allotted one twentieth part of all prizes taken by an armed vessel or vessels under his orders and command; when there shall be no such commander in chief, the one twentieth part allotted to him shall be paid into the treasury of the united states.

To the captain of any single armed vessel two twentieth parts, but if more ships or vessels be in company when a prize is taken, then the two twentieth parts shall be divided equally among all the captains.

To the captains of marines, lieutenants and masters, three twentieth parts of all prizes taken when they are in company to be divided equally among them.

To the lieutenants of marines, surgeons, chaplains, pursers, boatswains, gunners, carpenters, masters mates and the secretary of the fleet, two twentieth parts, and one half of one twentieth part, to be divided equally among them.

To the following petty warrant officers, viz. midshipmen, (allowing for each ship six, for each brig four, and for each sloop two) captains clerks, surgeons mates, stewards, sail makers, coopers, armorers, (allowing for each vessel one of each only) boatswains mates, gunners mates, carpenters mates (allowing for each vessel two of each) cooks, cockswains (allowing for each vessel one of each) serjeants of marines (allowing two for each ship and one for each brig and sloop) three twentieth parts to be divided equally among them; and when a prize is taken by any vessel, on board or in company of which the commander in chief is, then the commander in chief's cook or cockswain shall be added to the said petty warrant officers, and share equally with them.

The remaining eight twentieth parts, and half of the one twentieth part shall be divided among the rest of the vessels company or companies as it may happen, share and share alike.

No officer nor man shall have any share, but such as are actually on board their several vessels when any prize or prizes shall be taken, excepting only such as may have been ordered on board any other prizes, before taken, or sent away by his or their commanding officers.

Upon the capture of any other vessel, if made by a vessel of war, belonging to the united states, one half of the property condemned shall be decreed to the united states, and the other half to the captors, to be divided as aforesaid: if by a private vessel not having a commission, the whole shall be decreed to the captors: if by any body or detachment of regular or other troops in the service of the united states, the whole shall be adjudged to the captors, to be divided in proportion to the pay in the line of the army: if by inhabitants of the country, being in arms, the whole shall be adjudged to the captors, to be divided equally among them; provided, that if any such inhabitant shall be wounded in making the capture, he shall be entitled to two shares, and if killed, his legal representative shall be entitled to four shares. If by the crews of British vessels, the whole shall be adjudged to the captors, to be divided at the discretion of the court.

On recapture by an armed vessel belonging to the united states, of a vessel under the protection of a vessel belonging to the enemy, commissioned as a man of war or privateer, or where the vessel retaken is equipped in a warlike manner, the proportion to be withdrawn from the original owner, shall be divided as in the case of a capture of an enemy's vessel commissioned as a man of war or privateer.

On recapture by an armed vessel belonging to the united states, of a vessel under the protection of an hostile vessel not commissioned as a man of war or privateer; and where the vessel retaken is not equipped in a warlike manner, the proportion to be withdrawn from the original owner shall be divided, as in the case of an hostile vessel not commissioned, as a man of war or privateer.

The rules of decision in the several courts shall be, the resolutions and ordinances of the united states in Congress assembled, public treaties, when declared to be so by an act of Congress, and the law of nations, according to the general usages of Europe. Public treaties shall have the pre-eminence in all trials.

This Ordinance shall commence in force on the first day of February, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty two.

Done by the United States in Congress assembled, the fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty one, and in the sixth year of our independence.

JOHN HANSON, President.

Attest. CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

The ACT referred to in the foregoing Ordinance is as follows.

IN case the commander, for the time being, lose a limb in an engagement, or be otherwise disabled, so as to be rendered incapable afterwards of getting a livelihood to subsist upon, he shall receive out of the neat profits of such prize or prizes, or prize goods (as are taken during the cruize) if so much arise, before dividend or distribution be declared, the sum of four hundred dollars; or if he lose his life, his widow or children (if any) shall receive the said bounty of four hundred dollars, together with all prize money to him belonging at the time of his decease. And if the captain of the marines, or any other commission and warrant officer lose a limb, or be otherwise disabled, so as to be rendered incapable afterwards of getting a subsistence, he or they so disabled shall receive a bounty of three hundred dollars, if so much arise from the net profits as aforesaid; and in case of death, the widow or children (if any) is, are and shall be entitled to the same, together with their share of prize money due at the time of their decease. And if an inferior officer, seaman or marine lose a limb, or be otherwise disabled so as to be rendered incapable afterwards of getting a subsistance, he or they shall receive a bounty of two hundred dollars, to be deducted as aforesaid; and in case of death, his widow or children (if any) is, are, and shall be intitled to the same, together with his share of prize money due at the time of his decease.

†*† The sale of the Public Lots of this City, advertised to be held on Thursday the 13th instant, is postponed till Monday the 17th December, instant.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ff.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held, before the honourable Francis Hopkinson, esquire, judge of the said court, for this state, at his Chambers in the city of Philadelphia, on Friday the fourteenth of December, instant, at nine o'clock in the Forenoon, for the Trial of the Negroes CÆSAR, SAMSON and BOSTON, taken out of the brigantine Lord NORTH at sea, and brought into this port, and libelled against as prize, by Peter Lallemant, (qui tam, &c.) To the end that all persons concerned may appear and shew cause, if any there be, wherefore a Decree should not pass, pursuant to the prayer of the Libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,
JAMES READ, Register.

Thirty-five HEAD of Fine Store Cattle,

To be SOLD, on WEDNESDAY the 12th instant, at the continental Yard, near Mr Hiltzheimer's. The Sale will begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. The Cash to be paid before the Cattle are taken away.

THE Subscribers to the City Assembly will please to take NOTICE, That next Thursday, being Thanksgiving Day, the ASSEMBLY will be on FRIDAY Evening, the 14th instant. The Rooms will be open at 6 o'clock; no Tickets will be delivered at the rooms, but to officers of the Allied Armies; all Strangers must apply to one of the Managers.

Saturday the 8th December 1781.

Lower Makefield, Bucks County, 5th of the 12th month 1781

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On the 3rd of this instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises,

A Valuable PLANTATION, situate in Lower Makefield aforesaid, late the property of Joseph White, deceased, containing 136 acres, about 100 cleared, 10 or 12 of which are meadow, the rest wood land, and nearly the whole inclosed with tolerable good fence. There is on said premises a good stone dwelling house, two stories high, two rooms on the lower floor, with a fire place in each, and three on the second floor, and one fire place; a good cellar and garret; also a stone kitchen adjoining the house, a well of good water near the door and stone milk house, a good frame Barn with a leanto on one side. Three of the fields are supplyed with constant water. There is likewise on the premises a tolerable good orchard, mostly grafted fruit, containing upwards of one hundred trees, likewise a number of peach, plumb and cherry trees. The conditions of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale, by

HANNAH WHITE, Executrix.
BARNARD TAYLOR,
and TIMOTHY TAYLOR, } Executors.

The highest Price is given for
Clean Linen and Cotton Rags,

By the Printer of this Paper.

Reed *and* Forde,

At their STORE in Front-ſtreet, two doors above the Market, have opened

A freſh Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE,

Which they continue to Sell for Specie, Bills of Exchange, or Paper Currency:

Among which are

BEST ſuperfine Cloths, of all colours,
Second and coarſe ditto, ditto,
Spotted and plain Swanſkins,
Red and white Flannels and Baizes,
Duffils and Halfthicks,
Pink, crimſon, black, green, and blue Callimancoes and Durants,
Shalloons and Rattinets,
Three-quarters, 7-8 and yard wide Iriſh, French, and Dutch Linens,
Towelling and Table-linen,
Cambricks and Lawns in patches and pieces,
Lawn and Kenting Handkerchiefs and Aprons,
Barcelona, Romall, and Bandanno Handkerchiefs,
A Variety of dark ground, low priced, Calicoes, Chintzes, and Cottons,
Mens, womens, and childrens worſted and cotton Hoſe,
Mens ſtrong milled Hoſe,
Sattins and Peelongs,
Black, blue, green, pink, and white Luteſtrings, Sarſnets, and Perſians,
Half-ell, 3-4, and yard wide black Modes, &c. &c.

N. B. Tobacco, Flour, and Bar Iron will be received in Payment, at the Market Prices. Nov. 14.

Imported in the ſhip Nonſuch, captain Wells, from Nantz, and to be ſold, on the moſt reaſonable terms, Wholeſale and Retail, by

Smith & Tilton,

At their ſtore in Second ſtreet, next to the Friend's Meeting-houſe,

A NEAT aſſortment of ſuperfine ſecond and coarſe broadcloths, of all colours, with ſilk ſerges, rattinets, ſhalloons, and other ſuitable trimmings.
Coatings.
Frizes and ſwanſkins.
Scarlet, yellow, and white flannels.
Satrinets, prunellas, and princeſs ſtuff.
A variety of velvets and velverets.
Durants.
Tamies.
Callimancoes.
Mens worſted and ſilk hoſe.
A large aſſortment of linens.
Calicoes and chintzes.
Flanders bedticks.
Yard and 5-4 muſlins.
Cambricks and lawns.
Oznabrigs.
Black ſattins & peelongs.
Ditto modes and mantuas.
Perſians and ſarſnets.
A variety of neat ſilks for gentlemens wear.
Bandano and ſilk romal handkerchiefs.
black and coloured Barcelona ditto.
Printed linen ditto.
Black lace.
Gold ditto.
Buckrams.
Black ribbons.
Pins and needles.
Loaf ſugar.
Indigo.
And an elegant eight day clock, &c. &c.

GEORGE A. BAKER,

At the SLIP at Arch-ſtreet FERRY, Philadelphia,

Has to diſpoſe of by Wholeſale and Retail,

For Caſh, or in exchange for Country Produce,

A FEW Pipes Fyall Wine,
Liſbon Wine,
Fine old Jamaica Spirits,
Weſt India Rum,
Country ditto,
Taffia,
French Brandy,
Holland Gin,
Molaſſes,
Double and ſingle refined Loaf Sugars,
White and brown Box Sugars,
Muſcovado ditto,
Shuchong Tea,
Bohea ditto,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Barley,
Rice,
Raiſins,
Pepper,
Allſpice,
Ginger,
Nutmegs,
Indigo,
Allum,
Copperas,
Brimſtone,
Chalk,
Rozin,
Tar,
Wheſtones,
Powder and Shot,
Lead,
Fine and coarſe Salt,
Mens Shoes,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Cotton,
An Aſſortment of neat Iron Caſtings,
Frying Pans,
Linſeed Oil,
Indian Corn,
A few Firkins excellent Iriſh Butter,
Window Glaſs of 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 9 by 11, 10 by 12, and 12 by 14, by the Box, half Box, or leſs Quantity,
Long and ſhort Pipes by the Box and Groſs, &c. &c. &c.

A Quantity of the

Very beſt BEAVER,

TO BE SOLD, by

John Redman,

In Water ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets.

Loſt, on the 20th Inſtant,

November, near Walnut-ſtreet Dock, a Gold-headed CANE, with T. P. in Cypher on the Head. The Value of the Cane will be paid on delivering it to the Printer hereof.

Juſt Imported, in the late Veſſels from Europe and St. Thomas, and now SELLING, By

William Sitgreaves,

At his STORE in Market-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, the Corner of Lætitia-Court, A large ASSORTMENT of DRY GOODS, ſuitable to the Seaſon: Among which are the following, viz.

BEST nine quarter green Rugs,
Blankets,
A variety of fine and ſuperfine Broadcloths,
Caſſimers,
Striped and plain Coatings,
Fine Naps and Swanſkins,
Twilled and plain Flannels,
Baize and Serges,
Negro Cottons,
Mens and womens thread cotton, worſted and yarn Hoſe,
Velvets, Velverets and Corduroys,
Rattinets,
Camblets, Callimancoes, and Durants,
Black Ruſſels,
Jone's Spinning,
Brown and white Flemiſh Sheeting,
Iriſh, Laval, and Holland Linens,
Britannias and Oznabrigs,
Seven-eighth and 3-4 German Dowlaſs,
Stripe Bedtick,
Bed-Bunts,
Seven-eights, yard and apron wide cotton checks,
Dark and light ground Chintzes, printed Linens, Cottons, & Calicoes,
Striped Ginghams,
Ruſſia Linens and Diapers,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Fancy, figured, corded and India Demities,
India and coloured Jeans,
Manchester Gown-Patterns,
Catgut and Millinet,
Striped, plain, and figured Gauzes,
Gauze Handkerchiefs and Aprons,
Book and jaconet Muſlins,
Ell wide India Perſians,
Luteſtrings and Mantuas,
Sattins, Modes, and Peelongs,
Sarſnets and Perſians,
Ribbands,
Polecat & Bandano Handkerchiefs,
Barcelona ditto,
Silk and cotton Romalls,
Check and printed linen Handkerchiefs,
Threads,
Silk Twiſt,
Tapes and Bobbin,
Silk Stockings,
Common ſewing Needles,
Knitting ditto,
A variety of childrens Books,
Writing and wrapping Paper,
Loaf Sugar, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A Stable, with a Coach-Houſe,

To be LET. Enquire as above.

George Hughes, and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their STORE, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, next the wharf,

OLD cane-juice Spirits,
Weſt-India Rum,
French Brandy,
Madeira, Sherry, Liſbon, Mountain, & Teneriffe } WINES,
Loaf, Lump, Muſcovado, and Spaniſh } SUGARS,
Gunpowder and Hyſon in cheſts of 12 pounds, Souſhong and Bohea } TEAS,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Rice,
Flour,
Indigo,
Salt,
Copperas,
Allum,
Pepper,
Allſpice,
Ginger,
Mace,
Nutmegs, and
Cinamon:

With ſundry other ARTICLES, all of the very beſt Quality, which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

At the Sign of

THE

VIRGINIAN's Commiſſion - Store,

In Water ſtreet, a few doors above Pine-ſtreet,

GOODS will be received and ſold, on the loweſt Commiſſion, and every Care taken to expedite and render the Sales acceptable.

I would purchaſe Tobacco for a Commiſſion of five ſhillings per Hogſhead. Thoſe who will honour me with the Truſt, may rely on having it careſully inſpected, and put in the beſt order for ſhipping.

RICHARD GLASSOCK.

TO be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

In Second ſtreet, one door from the corner of Pine-ſtreet,

Beſt double and ſingle Glouceſter CHEESE,
One hogſhead of GIN,
Madeira and Liſbon WINE, by the quarter caſk or gallon,
COFFEE by the bag,
Engliſh CLOATHS BRUSHES,
An aſſortment of TIN WARES, DRY GOODS, &c.

DAVIS BEVAN.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

WILLIAM MOORE, Eſquire,

PRESIDENT, and the SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL of the COMMONWEALTH of PENNSYLVANIA.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, by their proclamation, bearing date the 26th day of October laſt, for the many great and ſolemn conſiderations therein mentioned, have "recommended to the ſeveral ſtates to ſet apart the THIRTEENTH DAY of DECEMBER next, to be religiouſly obſerved as a day of THANKSGIVING and PRAYER, that all the people may aſſemble on that day, with grateful hearts to celebrate the praiſes of our Gracious Benefactor; to confeſs our manifold ſins: to offer up our moſt fervent ſupplications to the God of all grace—that it may pleaſe him to pardon our offences, and incline our hearts for the future to keep all his laws,—to comfort and relieve all our brethren who are in diſtreſs or captivity,—to proſper our huſbandmen, and give ſucceſs to all engaged in lawful commerce,—to impart wiſdom and integrity to our counſellors, judgement and fortitude to our officers and ſoldiers,—to protect and proſper our illuſtrious ally, and favour our united exertions for the ſpeedy eſtabliſhment of a ſafe, honourable and laſting peace,—to bleſs all ſeminaries of learning, and cauſe the knowledge of God to cover the earth as the waters cover the ſea."

Therefore as well in reſpect to the ſaid proclamation, as from the plain dictates of conſcience, publickly to acknowledge the favour and goodneſs of divine providence, and the duty incumbent on us to implore its further protection. We do hereby earneſtly recommend to the good people of Pennſylvania, accordingly to ſet apart the ſaid thirteenth day of December next, for the pious purpoſes expreſſed in the ſaid proclamation, and that they abſtain from all labour on that day.

Given by order of the council, under the hand of his excellency William Moore, eſquire, preſident, and the ſeal of the ſtate, at Philadelphia, this 22d day of November, in the year of our lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-one.

WILLIAM MOORE, Preſident.

Atteſt. T. MATLACK, Secretary.

God ſave the Commonwealth.

Juſt imported in the Nonſuch and other veſſels from France, and other parts of Europe &c. And to be Sold by

Peter & William Wikoff,

At their houſe in Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreet, for ſpecie, bills of exchange, loan office certificates and paper money of the late emiſſions,

SUPERFINE broadcloths of various colours, calicoes, chintz, and baftas, cambricks, linens, ſerge de Rome, needles, wool cards ſtocked and in the leaf, coffee in caſks and bags, wine, copperas, gin, bottled cyder of the beſt quality: a good neat ſulky &c. &c.

October 25th, 1781.

Sixteen Hard Dollars Reward.

BROKE for ſtolen out of the ſtables, at John Shannon's tavern, on Manatawney road, near Stony-run, Philadelphia county, on the night of the 31ſt of October, between 8 and 9 o'clock, one Brown HORSE, with Waggon-Gears on, branded I HL; one Black HORSE, with Waggon-Gears on, branded I HL; one Black HORSE, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, left hind leg, at the fetlock joint, is thicker than the other, no brand or ear-mark; one other HORSE, a kind of a ſandy Roan, is ſomewhat blind of one eye, white mane and tail, no brand nor ear-mark: all ſtout, able Horſes; the two laſt mentioned Horſes had likewiſe their Gears on. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſes, and delivers them to the ſubſcriber, in Oley, Berks county, John Shannon or Dieter Matthew, in Pottſgrove, Philadelphia county, ſhall be entitled to receive the above Reward; and if ſtolen, and the Thief is taken and ſecured in any jail, in this or any other ſtate, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive SIXTEEN DOLLARS for the thief likewiſe.

JOHN HILL.

Oley, Berks county, Nov. 6, 1781.

Wanted immediately,

A SMALL FARM, in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, from two to five miles diſtance from the city; the improvements and ſoil muſt be good: of choice it ſhould not contain leſs than twenty acres or more than 150. Any perſon having ſuch an intereſt to rent will pleaſe to apply to the Printer.

To be Let, A

LARGE convenient TAVERN, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, known by the name of the Bunch of Grapes; with two parlours, ſeven chambers, a large dancing room, two garrets, two kitchens, with a houſe at the end of the lot, and ſtables for thirty horſes. For further particulars enquire of Mrs. BINGHAM, in Pine ſtreet, near St. Peter's Church.

WANTED,

either to hire or purchaſe,

A Good COOK, alſo a middle aged WOMAN, to take care of children. None need apply but thoſe who can be well recommended. Apply to the Printer.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE, in Market-Street.

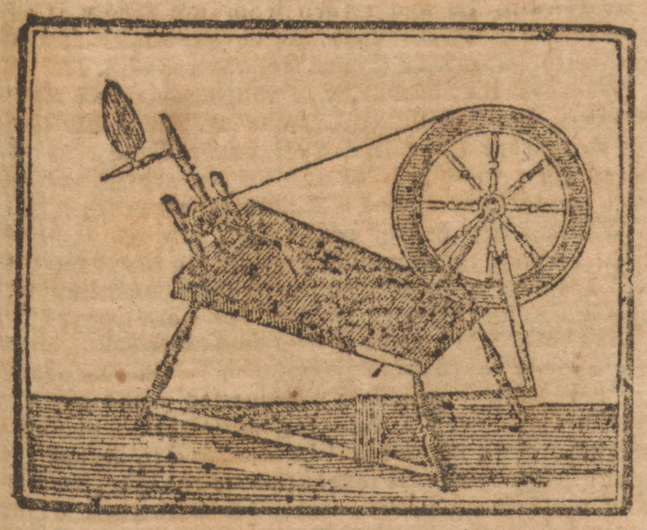
TUESDAY, THE DECEMBER 11, 1781.

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. XI.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB 818.



Imported in the laſt Veſſels from Europe,
a large and elegant ASSORTMENT of
MERCHANDIZE,
Now opening for SALE, by
JOHN KEAN,
At the SPINNING-WHEEL, on the Corner of Market and Third-ſtreets, viz.

SCARLET ſuperfine Broad-Cloths.
Blue, brown, green, purple, ſuperfine Broadcloths, twilled and knapped.
Brown, claret, cinnamon and cloth coloured ſecond Cloths.
Grey and brown, ſtrong Engliſh Knaps.
London brown, buff, ſcarlet, white and ſtriped Caſſimers.
London brown, ſtriped, purple, and a variety of Forreſt Cloths.
Buff, blue, green, cloth coloured and white Pluſh.
Green, ſcarlet, blue and cloth coloured fine Pluſh faſhionably ribbed.
A variety of ſpotted, brown, claret coloured and black Velvets, plain and cut.
Buff, brown, claret, olive, black, green, white and purple Corduroys.
Grey, white and ſtriped Coatings.
Black Everlaſtings.
Serge Denims.
Serge Dejean.
Prunellas,
Duroons.
A variety of corded and plain Worſteds, ſuitable for gentlemen's jackets and breeches.
A variety of ſilk Jacket and Breeches Patterns.
Corded Dimities.
White, brown, olive, blue and embоſſed Serges.
Embоſſed Flannels.
Minorca Serges.
White Flannels.
Corded, plain and ſpotted Callimancoes, of various colours.
Blue and brown Baizes.
White Swanſkin.
Shalloons of every colour.
Mens and womens worſted, cotton & ſilk Hoſe of various colours.
Purple, green and cloth coloured Crapes.
A beautiful aſſortment of Chintz and Calicoes.
Whitechapel and common Engliſh Needles.
Twelve and 14 oz. ſadlers Tacks.
Pound Pins.
Plated and gilded Buttons.
Elegant ditto do. Apron.
Skilleting and Cap Wire.
Large fine Blankets.
Yard wide and 7-8 Bed-ticks of the beſt quality,
Six-quarters, yard, 3-8, yard wide and 7-8 cotton Checks.
Black and ſcarlet Princeſs Stuffs.
Olive, white, buff, blue, brown and ſpotted Jeans
Tablecloths and toweling Diaper.
Damaſcus.
Blue, white and green India Taffeties.
Seven-eight and yard wide Ticklenburg.
Sail Duck.
Mens, womens and childrens Engliſh Leather Shoes.
Ladies Stuff Ditto.
A large aſſortment of fine Thread Lace, Edgings and Trolly.
Silk Stockings, Gloves & Mits.
Purple Gloves and Mits.
Coarſe and fine Cambricks and Lawns.
Silk, kenting, linen and cotton Handkerchiefs of every pattern and colour.
Beautiful tiffany Handkerchiefs.
Iriſh, Dutch and French Linens.
Bag Holland.
Broad and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings.
Dowlas.
Lavals.
White and brown Sheeting.
Flowered & milnet Lawns.
Milnet lawn Handkerchiefs
Sewing Silks of all colours.
Thread of every colour & Fineneſs.
Long Lawn.
Plain and ſtriped Muſlins, coarſe and fine.
Twiſt of different colours.
Mens coarſe Hoſe & Mits.
Snuff in bottles.
Camblets.
Durants.
Rattinets.
Venetian Poplins, &c.
Cinnamon, dove colour, black and cloth colour, ed, blue, brown, changeable & cleuded Mantuas, of different patterns.
Silver Locket Butons of various patterns.
Ink Pots.
Hanover Laces.
Marſeilles Quilting.
White, blue, black, garnet, crimſon, pink and ſtriped Sattins.
Black, white and blue Half Sattins.
Azure, blue, green, white, pink, and black Modes.
Dove coloured Paduaſoys.
A few pieces of beautiful Brocades.
Green, brown, dove, cloth colour, blue, black, white, green, and crimſon ell-wide Perſians.
Pink, blue, black, green, white and crimſon Sarſnets.
An elegant aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable ſilk Gauzes, Kentings and Catgut.
Muſlins tamboured.
Tapes.
Razors of the firſt quality, in caſes, with Straps, &c.
Watch Chryſtals and Springs.
Black and white narrow and broad Lace.
engals and Ginghams.
An aſſortment of Ribbands
Pots.
Iron Skillets.
Copper Coffee-pots and Skillets.
Braſs Candleſticks.
Caſt Boxes.
Window Weights.
Bake-ſtones, &c. Alſo,
Cinnamon, Raiſins in jars, Philberts, and Almonds by the Bag.
Some hogſheads of extraordinary Indigo, with numberleſs other articles too tedious to mention.

J. KEAN returns his moſt grateful Thanks to thoſe who have generouſly favoured him with their Cuſtom, and begs Leave to aſſure them it will be his conſtant Study to merit a Continuation of their Favours.

IMPORTED in the ſhip Ann, captain Joſiah, from L'Orient, and to be Sold, By
Smith & Tilton,
At their ſtore in Second-ſtreet, next door to the Friend's Meeting-houſe,

A VARIETY of ſuperfine, ſecond and coarſe broadcloths, of the moſt faſhionable colours, with ſuitable trimings.
White and buff Caſſimers.
Coatings.
Frizes and ſwanſkins.
Serges.
Scarlet, red, white, and yellow flannels and baizes.
A variety of velvets, velverets, and corduroys.
Light coloured worſted, and hair pluſh.
Sattinets, everlaſtings, prunellas, and princeſs ſtuffs.
Scarlet and black breeches patterns.
Callimancoes.
Durants and tammies.
White and ſpotted jeans,
Mens patent ribb'd worſted and ſilk hoſe.
A large aſſortment of linens.
Ditto, of calicoes and chinzes.
Flanders bedticks.
Diapers.
Oznabrigs.
Jaconet muzlins.
Cambricks and lawns.
Black ſattins & peelongs.
Ditto modes and mantuas.
A neat aſſortment of faſhionable ſilks for gentlemens wear.
Bandano and ſilk romal handkerchiefs.
Black and coloured Barcelona ditto.
Printed linen ditto.
An aſſortment of Ribbons.
Black lace, Gold ditto.
Pins and needles.
Indigo.
Loaf ſugar.
And a few boxes of beſt Spaniſh Sugars &c. &c &c.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held, before the honourable Francis Hopkinſon, eſquire, judge of the ſaid court, for this ſtate, at his Chambers in the city of Philadelphia, on Friday the fourteenth of December, inſtant, at nine o'clock in the Forenoon, for the Trial of the Negroes CÆSAR, SAMSON and BOSTON, taken out of the brigantine Lord NORTH at ſea, and brought into this port, and libelled againſt as prize, by Peter Lallemant, (qui tam, &c.) To the end that all perſons concerned may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any there be, wherefore a Decree ſhould not paſs, purſuant to the prayer of the Libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,
JAMES READ, Regiſter.

Thirty-five HEAD of
Fine Store Cattle,
To be SOLD, on WEDNESDAY the 12th inſtant, at the continental Yard, near Mr. Hilzheimer's.
The Sale will begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. The Caſh to be paid before the Cattle are taken away.

A Coachman is wanted to hire or purchaſe; none need apply but ſuch as can procure a recommendation adequate to the undertaking. Enquire of the Printer.

LONDON, July 28.

THURSDAY came on to be tried before lord Mansfield and a ſpecial jury, a cauſe of an extraordinary nature—Meſſ. Mendez da Coſta, plaintiff, and Alcock, defendant.—A privateer, or rather a letter of marque, was fitted out by plaintiff, and partly loaded with proviſions, with orders to land his cargo at Gibraltar, if he could get in, if not, to go to Leghorn. The defendant had underwrote a policy on the ſhip as a privateer for a four month's cruize, in or out of harbour, at 30 per cent. without ſpecifying where ſhe was to cruize, or mentioning her deſtination. She was, after ſeveral ſmall ſkirmiſhes off Gibraltar, driven by ſome Spaniſh ſhips aſhore at Tangier, and there permitted to be taken under the guns of the fort. The defendant refuſed paying the loſs, becauſe he did not know ſhe was deſtined for Gibraltar, or through the Streights, or he would have required a greater premium, if he had inſured her at all.

Lord Mansfield ſaid, that in inſuring merchant ſhips, all poſſible information ought to be given to the inſurers; but the caſe of privateers was an exception from this rule. The inſured are not to give them any information of their deſtination, or where they are to cruize. The inſurers take all dangers upon themſelves ——they are paid for not being informed. When they inſure a privateer on a cruize, they inſure her in all places on the globe, whereſoever ſhe may be, and wherever the king's enemies are to be found. The captain is to attack his country's enemies any where—he may run into an enemy's harbour, and cut out their ſhips if he ſee opportunity; and if he is taken, or periſhes in the attempt, the inſurers ſhall not come and ſay, "We did not know your captain was ſuch a fighting fellow, if we had, we would not have inſured him at all, or at a much higher premium."——His lordſhip concluded, that by inſuring a privateer for a few months, in or out of harbour, they bound themſelves to pay the loſs, in whatever hazardous manner it was incurred during that period. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiffs.

Extract of a letter from an officer in Charles-Town, to his friend in London, dated May 20th.

"The retrograde progreſs of our arms in this country, you have ſeen in your news-papers, if they dare tell you the truth. This precious commodity is not to be had in the government paper which is printed here, for a fell licenſer hangs over the preſs, and will ſuffer nothing to paſs but what is palatable, that is, in plain terms, what is falſe. Our victories have been dearly bought, for the rebels ſeem to grow ſtronger by every defeat, like Antæus, of whom it was fabled, that being the ſon of the goddeſs Tellus, or the earth, every fall which he received from Hercules gave him more ſtrength, ſo that the hero was forced to ſtrangle him in his arms at laſt. I wiſh our miniſtry would ſend us a Hercules to conquer theſe obſtinate Americans, whoſe averſion to the cauſe of Britain grows ſtronger every day.

"If you go into company with any of them occaſionally, they are barely civil; and that is, as Jack Falſtaff ſays, by compulſion. They are in general ſullen, ſilent, and thoughtful. The king's health they dare not refuſe, but they drink it in ſuch a manner, as if they expected it would choak them.

"The aſſemblies which the officers have opened, in hopes to give an air of gaiety and chearfulneſs to themſelves and the inhabitants, are but dull and gloomy meetings; the men play at cards, indeed to avoid talking, but the women are ſeldom or never to be perſuaded to dance. Even in their dreſſes the females ſeem to bid us defiance: the gay toys which are imported here, they deſpiſe: they wear their own homeſpun manufactures, and take care to have in their breaſt knots, and even on their ſhoes, ſomething that reſembles their flag of thirteen ſtripes. An officer told lord Cornwallis not long ago, that he believed if he had deſtroyed all the men in North-America, we ſhould have enough to do to conquer the women.—— I am heartily tired of this country, and wiſh myſelf at home."

Cordage, Lemon-juice, Brandy,
and a variety of European GOODS, to be SOLD
By Lacaze & Mallet,
In Water-ſtreet, above Arch-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,
A light Stage Waggon,
With HARNESS [illegible] the
Sto
F
near

IRELAND.

NEWRY, July 21, 1781.

At a meeting of the officers and deputies of the volunteer corps, reviewed at Belfast, on the 18th, 19th, and 20th days of July inſtant.

Colonel Dawſon in the Chair;

RESOLVED, that the chairman do preſent to the reviewing general, the right honourable the earl of Charlemont, the following addreſs;

MY LORD,

It is with the moſt heart felt pleaſure that we embrace this our ſecond opportunity of addreſſing your lordſhip, in that language of eſteem, reſpect, and veneration, which we think due to your lordſhip's exalted character, which we feel heightened by the happy concuſion of that glorious diſplay of arms and freedom which the late review has afforded to ſo many thouſands of admiring citizens. We feel with gratitude the readineſs and politeneſs with which your lordſhip complied with our wiſhes to be reviewed by your lordſhip; we alſo thank your lordſhip for the trouble you have taken in communicating to us the ſentiments of the lawyer's corps. We entertain not a doubt, that, in every ſituation, the volunteer corps of this country, and of the whole kingdom, will behave and conduct themſelves as they have hitherto done, in a manner ſuitable to the character of good citizens and true friends to their country.

Tho. Dawſon, chairman.

To which his lordſhip was pleaſed to give the following anſwer:

To the officers and deputies of the volunteer corps reviewed at Belfaſt, on the 18th, 19th, and 20th days of July, 1781.

Gentlemen,

When, in conſequence of the honour of your choice, I was laſt year witneſs to the amazing exertions of my brave and virtuous countrymen: when I beheld in the field a powerful army, ſelf raiſed, ſelf clothed ſelf-paid, and diſciplined by its own efforts, my aſtoniſhment was ſo great, and my ſatisfaction ſo perfect, that with difficulty I found words to expreſs my ſentiments upon the intereſting occaſion, or to return due thanks for the happineſs afforded me, and the high honour conferred upon me. What then, gentlemen, muſt be my preſent ſituation? How can I expect to find expreſſions adequate to explain the feelings of my heart, when my obligations are redoubled by this your ſecond election, and when the great efforts of laſt year are obliterated and loſt in the miraculous exertions which I have now beheld? When your numbers are increaſed two-fold, and your diſcipline is brought to a degree of perfection, which the moſt experienced veteran muſt admire.——Silent aſtoniſhment can alone expreſs my admiration——Heartfelt gratitude muſt ſtand in the place of thanks.

Such are my ſentiments when I reflect on your goodneſs towards me—Such are my feelings upon the bare contemplation of your ſtrength and military ſkill. But how are theſe ſentiments exalted when I conſider the glorious purpoſe which has called you together, and for the attainment of which you have chearfully ſubmitted to every inconvenience incident to the ſelf raiſed ſoldier; when I reflect on the effects your aſſociations have already produced, and upon thoſe which muſt follow from that perſeverance, of which there can now be no ſhadow of doubt. When, in the midſt of war, and that too accompained by circumſtances of the moſt a arming nature, I behold my country fearleſs of invaſion formidable to her enemies, reſpected by her ſiſter kingdom, and an object of veneration to all Europe; when, in this unhappy period of general confuſion, I behold, under the influence of your arms, internal tranquility reſtored, the due execution of the laws firmly eſtabliſhed, commerce releaſed from thoſe unworthy chains by which ſhe had been ſo long and ſo unjuſtly bound, and conſtitutional freedom emerging from that dark abyſs into which ſhe had been plunged by lawleſs and abſurd oppreſſion on the one hand, and by folly and corruption on the other.

Go on then, my virtuous countrymen—perſevere in the line which you have hitherto purſued—continue to join every virtue of peace to all the abilities of war—let your prudence be animated by patriotic zeal, and your ſpirit, as heretofore, be regulated by cautious wiſdom, and by a thorough ſenſe of all your duties as citizens—Go on—perſevere—Oppreſſion is impoſſible, and Ireland muſt be happy!

Such gentlemen, are the ſentiments of my heart, which I have now laid before you, as an offering far more acceptable to you than a vain effort to expreſs my gratitude by a uſeleſs profuſion of thanks. I ſay uſeleſs, becauſe I am confident, that knowing the benefits you have beſtowed on our country, and the honours you have heaped on me, and thinking of my heart as I hope and truſt you do, you cannot for a moment doubt how ardently and ſincerely I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obliged,
Faithful and obedient
humble ſervant,
CHARLEMONT.

SALEM, November 22.

Laſt Monday arrived in a ſafe port, the prize ſhip St. Mary's Packet, near 400 tons burthen, with a cargo conſiſting of 491 hogſheads of ſugar, 10 hogſheads of rum, and 600 bags of ginger, ſhe was bound from Jamaica to London, and was taken by the privateer brig Cato, captain Briggs, of this port.

NEW-LONDON, November 30.

The veſſel mentioned in our laſt to have run aſhore on Block-Iſland, proves to be a ſhip of about 400 tons which ſailed from the Cheſepeake, bound to Europe, laden with naval ſtores, indigo and tobacco, and was taken by a Britiſh cruizer, who ordered her for England, but ſhe was ſoon after retaken by a Salem privateer, and afterwards again taken by the ſame Britiſh cruizer, and there being a number of Americans left on board, they got command of the veſſel: and in running in for the land, in a gale of wind laſt Saturday night was a week, they run on Block-Iſland, where the veſſel is loſt, but her rigging, guns, and part of the cargo is ſaved. Several ſmall veſſels from the main have loaded from the wreck.

Laſt Friday a guard under the command of enſign Andrew Griſwold, ſtationed at Lyme, diſcovered a whale boat in a freſh pond near Black Point; and ſuſpecting it came from Long Iſland, they ſet a guard of five men over the boat, and the night after four others of the guard with enſign Griſwold, went towards the houſe of the noted Eliſha Beewith: one of the party named Noah Leſter, advancing faſter than the reſt was challenged by Beckwith's wife, who was near the houſe; this alarmed ten men who were in the houſe, well armed, and they immediately ſeized upon and made priſoner of Leſter, and carried him into the houſe. Soon after the other four of the guard came to the houſe, (not knowing Leſter was a priſoner) and went directly in; where they diſcovered the ten perſons in arms: A ſcuffle immediately enſued between them; and after ſome time the guard ſecured ſix of the party, among them was Eliſha Beckwith, the other four made their eſcape into the woods, but they were all except one taken the next day: they came in the above boat from Long Iſland, and were under the command of Thomas Smith, formerly of Middletown, who had a captain's commiſſion under the Britiſh king. Eliſha Beckwith went off with the enemy the 6th of September laſt, when they made their deſcent on this place. The above culprits are ſecured in Norwich goal.

We hear that laſt week, major Davis and captain Grinnel, being aſhore at Sagharbour with ſeveral men, were betrayed and taken priſoners by a Heſſian major and about 20 light horſe. Davis and Grinnel had two armed boats with them, which the enemy were about ſetting on fire; but captain Wickham in an 8 gun ſloop from Stonington, about the ſame time coming to, near the boats, protected and brought them off.

CHATHAM, December 5.

The London fleet will ſail from New-York in about eight days. Lord Cornwallis goes home in the Robuſt and general Arnold and his family in the Edward, a 20 gun ſhip.

The refugees, in a ſtate of deſpondency, are uſing every means their cunning can invent to make their peace with their injured countrymen: but we hope our legiſlature will never, by an act of grace, put it in the power of thoſe murderers and plunderers to participate of the bleſſings of that freedom they have uſed every effort to deſtroy, and intermix themſelves with the virtuous patriots.

TRENTON, December 5.

The king of Pruſſia has acceeded to the ſyſtem of the armed neutrality, and the northern ſeas are in conſequence full of veſſels under Pruſſian colours, This is an excellent cover for the Dutch, and they are profiting by it to ſome purpoſe. The Engliſh fret and chafe, but they dare not meddle. Frederick the third has long had an inclination to round his dominions by annexing Hanover to them, and an inſult upon his flag would be an injury and grievance of ſufficient magnitude on which to declare war. A good ſtroke of policy; and which has ſpread his colours all over the adjoining ſeas, and made him a maritime power in a day.

Congreſs have appointed major general Lincoln ſecretary at war, who has accepted the ſame.

Extract of a letter from an officer of rank in the American army.

Fiſhkill, November 26, 1781.

"After a jaunt of ſome fatigue to the northward I have taken up my quarters here until further orders. The enemy in that department advanced one body of about 2500 men through Lake Champlain to Lake George; theſe were commanded by colonel St. Leger, and another of 600 under the command of major Roſs, by Oſwego and the Oneida Lake to the Oneida Creek; and left their boats under a ſmall guard, then proceeded by Cherry valley towards Schoharie, but turning to the left, fell on Warren's buſh, burnt about 20 houſes, croſſed the Mohawk near fort Hunter, and proceeded to Johnſtown, where they were ſoon after attacked by colonel Willet, with about 500 men, who, after a variety of fortune, drove them from the ground, and the next morning purſued them and continued it, with a number of favourable incidents, for ſeveral days, until the want of proviſion and other circumſtances made it prudent for him to return. This party of the enemy muſt have loſt at leaſt 150 in priſoners, killed and deſerters; the accounts of particulars I have from time to time received amount to that number, and from the nature of a long purſuit, many of the wounded and dead eſcaped the notice of the purſuers. Willet left this party about 20 miles north of lake Oneida, in a moſt miſerable condition; four days they had nothing but half a pound of horſe fleſh per man per day, and a march before them of at leaſt ten days to get to any place where they could expect relief.

St. Leger's party, after diſplaying a variety of manœuvres about Ticonderoga and lake George, finding the country alarmed and a formidable body of continental troops as well as militia aſſembled to receive them at fort Ann, fort Edward, Whitehall and Saratoga, without any encouraging intelligence from ſir Henry Clinton, and the weather beginning to be ſeverely cold thought proper to retire about the 2d inſtant; but the winds proved ſo very adverſe that they had proceeded no farther than Chimney Point on the 8th inſtant; and as the winds and weather have not been more favourable ſince, I think it not improbable they have been obliged to abandon their boats, cannon and heavy baggage, and attempt a retreat into Canada by land, in a condition not leſs pitiable than Roſs and his party. Thus endeth the northern part of ſir Henry's grand expedition, which lord George Germaine ſays was ſo highly approved by his majeſty. Sir Henry I believe, was to have proceeded up Hudſon's river, while general Powel, who was at Niagara in September, was to have proceeded by lake Erie, Preſque Iſle and rivers Buaf, to the back parts of Pennſylvania and Virginia, and lord Cornwallis to have operated in the lower parts, and ſo to have made good lord George's aſſertion that the rebels were confined to the eaſt ſide of the Hudſon. Luckily for him, perhaps, he will now have it to ſay, that the unexpected arrival of a ſuperior French fleet, and the unforeſeen movements of general Waſhington, have fruſtrated all their deſigns. May they be eternally diſappointed."

From the Boſton Gazette, of November 19, 1781.

In the 16th Article of the New Conſtitution it is aſſerted, That "the liberty of the Preſs ought not to be "reſtrained in this Commonwealth."

IT therefore can be no infringement to enquire, why a certain perſon, formerly ſuſtaining a very obnoxious poſt in this town, is permitted under pretence of public ſervice, to go to, and return from England?

Whether Congreſs, as 'tis ſaid, ever entruſted him with packets of letters, to perſons of public characters to take away the ſuſpicions of jealous men, and prevent unfavourable prejudices?

Whether the public are any longer to be deluded by the promiſe of a perſon, who declared he had no thoughts of going to England, but intended for Holland, for the benefit of the German Spaws, which were found in North's cloſet, where this perſon, 'tis ſaid, was confined for the benefit of his—health?

Whether it does not diſcover ſuperlative ignorance, and conſummate folly, in ſuch a perſon to ſuppoſe himſelf capable of leading the whole parliament of Bretain into ſo vain an opinion of his abilities, as to entruſt him with the buſineſs of a pacific negociator!

Whether the ſupreme executive of this commonwealth are not too indulgent in ſuffering perſons of ſuſpicious characters to go and return from the enemy at their own pleaſure; and if they are cloathed with ſufficient authority, why they ſhould fear to execute it?

Whether the authority that ſent away an Amory Blowers, &c. ought to connive at, and ſuffer one of his Britan(tyran)nic majeſty's commiſſioners to reſide here, when the minds of the people are diſturbed at ſuch conduct, as having a dangerous tendency?

Whether that neſt of peſtilential, noxious and infectious vermin, the commiſſioners of the royal butcher, will not dare to return, and hold their board again in this place, and humbly petition for more troops?

The poſſe Comitatus of this commonwealth, are always ready to ſupport government in the execution of the law, as they were lately requeſted in the county of Middleſex, when a ſet of geniuſes, who profeſs to wear the mark of the royal beaſt, dared to declare their readineſs to reſiſt the execution of the law; but fear and confuſion covered them, (as with a mantle) and they did not appear againſt LAW.

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†*† The ſale of the Public Lots of this City, adverтiſed to be held on Thurſday the 13th inſtant, is poſtponed till Monday the 17th December, inſtant.

Philadelphia, December 11, 1781.

ALL thoſe that have any demands againſt the eſtate of the late RICHARD BARRET, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, properly atteſted, to be paid; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make Payment within two weeks, otherwiſe their Accounts will be put in the Hands of an Attorney. ELIZABETH BARRETT, Adminiſtratrix.

Philadelphia, Dec. 11.

By the arrival of the eaſtern poſt yeſterday, we have a very important piece of intelligence, brought by a gentleman who arrived at Morriſtown from Boſton. This gentleman ſays that he left Boſton juſt after the arrival of a cutter at that place from Europe, with advice from M. de la Motte Piquet, informing that the combined fleet had taken, in the Britiſh Channel, the Princeſs Royal of 90 guns, three frigates, and 83 homeward bound Weſt India merchantmen, under convoy of thoſe men of war. We have no particulars of this intereſting news, but expect that the next advices from Boſton will inform us more fully.

Extract of a letter from Mr. P. Penet, a merchant in Nantz, dated October 7th, 1781.

"A new metal is juſt diſcovered in France. Long ago the utility of copper has been known, eſpecially for ſheathing veſſels, in order to render their navigation ſwift, and have leſs trouble and expences in keeping them up: but it being rather ſcarce, and too dear for a general uſe, almoſt all merchantmen were deprived of that advantage. The new invented metal, which reſembles copper, and has all its properties, received already the approbation of the king of France. Orders are given for the royal navy to be ſupplied with it: iron nails varniſhed with a maſtic or cement, ſo contrived that it nouriſhes the iron, preſerves it from ruſt, and keeps it ſound for many years; add a great deal to œconomy in the uſe of that metal, they anſwer the ſame end as copper ones, and are looked upon as preferable to them. The metal and maſtic being by half inferior in price to copper, large demands of them are made by opulent houſes of Holland and France.

"An experiment was lately made in Paris by the moſt able chymiſts and learned philoſophers of this age: they ſteeped nails thus varniſhed in the moſt corroſive matters, after they had laid in them during ſome days, they were extracted freſh and ungnawed. Were your ſhips ſheathed with the ſaid metal, they could make two voyages, if not three, for one: becauſe they ſail faſter and will not be detained in ports to be cleaned, careened, and paid with coats. You know very well, that copper ſtands fixed as the ſhips laſt. Weigh in the ſcale of intereſt what an advantage ſuch a ſhip has over others without copper; double their value is ſpent before they are unfit for ſervice. Great profits reſult from quick voyages. You may for theſe reaſons eaſily perceive how important theſe new diſcoveries are to trade and navigation in general.

"This new invention was exactly and ſcrupulouſly tried, before the authority of government was obtained to eſtabliſh the fabricks. The company that directs them have nominated and conſtituted me ſole agent to export this metal and maſtic to America in general; they have granted me an excluſive privilege to that effect, and therefore I preſume to offer you my ſervices. If you ſhould prefer to ſend your veſſels in order to have them ſheathed with the new metal in France, pleaſe to addreſs them to me, and you may depend on my attention, zeal and punctuality."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cadiz, dated September 11, 1781.

"The duke de Crillon, a French general in the Spaniſh ſervice, with 8000 Spaniſh troops, has landed on the iſland of Minorca, and has taken poſſeſſion of the whole thereof except the citadel (St. Phillips) to which he obliged the enemy to retire, and it is ſuppoſed they muſt be under the neceſſity of ſurrendering ſhortly. We have taken in that port three Britiſh frigates and upwards of 100 merchantmen and privateers, together with the ſtores, full of all ſorts of proviſion and merchandize."

Extract of a letter from an officer in Virginia.

"Imagine how grateful a ſight to ſee the boaſted Cornwallis reduced to the neceſſity of ſurrendering an army of 6000 men to our great commander, who never ſummoned him during the ſiege, but obliged him to ſue for terms. How humiliating to Britiſh inſolence! May it be the fate of all our foes, and Britain be compelled to leave America to enjoy the freedom ſo nobly contended for.

"Notwithſtanding the advantage my country muſt derive from this glorious event, I ſhould feel a ſympathy for the fate of theſe fellows, was it not for the recollection of their reiterated cruelties: this reflection will make me ever look on them as a plundering banditti, and ſuppreſſes every ſenſation which pity might raiſe for the unfortunate.

"I have been ſeveral times in town where a number of the Britiſh and German officers yet remain. The former appear very ſulky to the American officers: one of them, a captain in the guards, was put in the proveſt for his inſolence, but afterwards behaved meanly ſubmiſſive: the way ſeveral others have conducted themſelves when reprimanded by our officers for ſimilar offences. They are, indeed, a contemptible ſet of fellows, affect a refined delicacy of conduct, but have in ſeveral inſtances proved mere puppies; and now ſycophantly court the company of the French officers, to whom, before the ſurrender, they often profeſſed the moſt bitter inveteracy.

"His lordſhip has acquired no great credit by his defence; though he could not poſſibly have held out many days longer. The beſiegers did not amount to very many more than twice the number of the beſieged, who, notwithſtanding, made but one inconſiderable ſortie, in which they were the greateſt ſufferers."

Yeſterday the Truſtees and Faculty of the Univerſity of this ſtate, waited on his Excellency General Waſhington, and preſented the following addreſs.

To his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, eſquire, Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States of America.

SIR,

THE truſtees and faculty of the univerſity of Pennſylvania, deeply impreſſed with a ſenſe of the many important ſervices you have rendered to America, happy in the protection which this ſeminary of learning, in common with others, has obtained by your exertions, and elated with the pleaſing proſpect of the progreſs of ſcience, and the eſtabliſhment of the independence and peace of America, beg leave to teſtify their participation of the general joy, that is felt by all the friends of their country, on the capture of lord Cornwallis and his army. Penetrated with the moſt lively ſentiments of gratitude to Heaven, for the preſervation of your important life, they feel an additional pleaſure in the reflection, that it has pleaſed the Moſt High, who ſuperintends and directs the counſels of ſtates and princes, to accompliſh this glorious event under the immediate auſpices of your excellency, in conjunction with the united counſels and forces of America and France: an event which muſt tend to humble the pride of Britain, while it cements the union and ſtrengthens the affection of the confederate nations, and encircles, with unfading glory, the head of that magnanimous prince, to whom we are ſo much indebted, and which will tranſmit to poſterity, with honour, the names of his intrepid officers, particularly the counts De Graſſe and De Rochambeau, who with diſtinguiſhed wiſdom, alacrity, zeal and abilities, have ſeconded the wiſhes of their ſovereign, by uniting their exertions in the execution of your excellency's well concerted and judicious plan.

Signed by order and in behalf of the board of truſtees,

WM. MOORE, Preſident.

In behalf of the faculty,

JOHN EWING, Provoſt.

To which his Excellency the General was pleaſed to return the following anſwer:

To his Excellency WILLIAM MOORE, eſquire, Preſident of the Board of Truſtees: and the Reverend Mr. EWING, Provoſt of the Univerſity of Pennſylvania.

GENTLEMEN,

AMONG the ſeveral congratulatory addreſſes which I have had the honour of receiving from my fellow-citizens on the late important ſucceſs of the allied arms, I eſteem none more highly than this of the truſtees and faculty of the univerſity of Pennſylvania.

Convinced that ſcience is the nurſe of liberty, I have ever made it a rule to protect and encourage, to the utmoſt of my power, all ſeminaries of learning: and inexpreſſibly happy ſhall I be to think, that my ſervices have, in any degree, contributed to the re-eſtabliſhment of an inſtitution, ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed as that which you, gentlemen, patronize.

It will afford a very ſenſible ſatisfaction to the generals of a nation, as celebrated for her progreſs in the arts as ſhe is for her proweſs in arms, to ſee their own names and that of their illuſtrious ſovereign, mentioned in ſo reſpectable and grateful a manner. You are perfectly right in attributing to their alacrity, zeal and ability a great ſhare of the honour gained at York.

I have the honour to be, with the greateſt veneration,

Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Mr. Printer,

The following piece is an humble imitation of Dryden's Alexander's Feaſt: you are welcome to publiſh it.

Yours, A SOUTHERN EXILE.

AN ODE.

I.

'TWAS for the conqueſt nobly won
By fair Columbia's much lov'd ſon:
Aloft in high eſtate,
The chief exalted ſat,
Admir'd by all, by all careſt:
Let truth with chearful praiſe,
His fame for ever raiſe,
And virtue be with honours bleſt.
Crown'd with his country's juſt applauſe,
Patron of nature's rights, her laws,
Behold! the chief in freedom's cauſe.
Happy, happy, happy ſtate,
None but the good,
None but the good,
None but the good are truly great.

II.

Let ſounding inſtruments of joy,
With ſweet accord proclaim,
Your ſkilful hands, your heroe's fame:
And ſongs each tuneful tongue employ,
To celebrate his name.
Tell what martial deeds were done,
What dangers, hardſhips, greatly borne,
And fields by conſcious juſtice won:
How at a people's firſt command,
He came to ſave a ſinking land,
And perſevering nobly ſtood,
Devoted to his country's good:
Then great in arms, with goodneſs bleſt,
His virtues were by all confeſt;
For Waſhington they ſhout around,
Each place returns the welcome ſound,
And all with confidence abound.
With modeſt ears,
He mildly hears,
His country's voice
In him rejoice,
And to the world his name endears.

III.

Now ſtrike your tuneful inſtruments again,
A louder yet, and yet a louder ſtrain;
Let ev'ry note a gen'rous tribute prove,
And kindred ſounds beſpeak your grateful love:
Behold him! great and good,
Whom his alliance ſhow'd,
The native friend of human kind:
Oh! may his fame to lateſt age,
Be read in each hiſtoric page,
T'imprint his virtues on the mind.
Fam'd Gallia happy in his ſmiles
Shall ſcorn Britannia's treach'rous wiles,
And to mankind a great example ſhow,
Of ev'ry godlike virtue here below.
How illuſtrious muſt that ruler prove,
Whoſe pow'r is founded on his people's love.
Happy, happy, happy ſtate,
None but the good,
None but the good,
None but the good are truly great.

IV.

See proud Albion inſolent and vain,
Aſſume th' extenſive empire of the main, [ſlain:
And boaſt with cruel pride, her foes on land and water
Juſt heav'n th' impious madneſs view'd,
Her hands in guiltleſs blood imbru'd,
Her rapine, and her cruelties,
And heard the injur'd orphans cries;
And while ſhe, Gods and men defy'd,
Croſt her fell hopes, and checkt her pride.
Her armies, baffled, routed, taken,
Her towns and forts in haſte forſaken,
Her fleets diſpers'd upon the ſeas,
Her commerce droop and ſtrength decreaſe;
Alas! ſee, fallen from her high eſtate,
Proud Britain, is, but nominally GREAT.
Deſerted in her utmoſt need,
Her fate by heav'n at length decreed,
In vain for ſuccour ſhe applies,
Each neighbour ev'ry aid denies.
Behold her joyleſs tyrant ſit forlorn,
His boſom with a thouſand torments torn,
His ſubjects murder'd, his dominions loſt,
His glory tarniſht, his ambition croſt,
Revolving in his down caſt ſoul,
The various turns of chance below:
And oft a heartfelt ſigh he ſtole,
And tears in anguiſh flow.

V.

Now let your thund'ring cannon roar,
And ſounding ſhake the Britiſh ſhore,
Bid their loud throats in vengeance ſpeak,
And cauſe the guilty heart to quake:
Hark hark! the awful ſound,
Their dark counſels confound;
I hear their peoples cries,
What mad'ning tumults riſe!
Cornwallis taken, all is loſt,
The whole in dread confuſion toſt;
Their rights betray'd, themſelves deceiv'd,
Convinc'd of falſhoods, once believ'd,
Revenge, revenge, the people cry,
And doom their guilty chiefs to die.
Behold a ghaſtly band,
Slow ſtalking o'er the land!
Relenting heroes, who, in battle ſlain,
To their lov'd country now appear again,
In hopes her mad ambition to reſtrain:
Behold they point to Hampden's honour'd buſt,
Behold they point their off'rings to his ſacred duſt,
And pay their off'rings to his ſacred duſt,
In awful ſilence ſee they ſhake their heads,
And diſapprove a haughty tyrant's deeds;
Then ſighing, for their country's mournful fate,
Return t' enjoy an happier eſtate.

THIS DAY,

At Ten o'clock in the Forenoon, at the Marſhal's STORES,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

COPPER Tea Kettles,
Snuff Boxes,
Pewter Quarts and Pints,
Muſtard,
Shoe Blacking,
Shoes,
Hats,
Writing Paper,
Engliſh Brandy,
Two Cheſts of Hyſon Tea,
Iriſh Linens,
Check and printed Handkerchiefs,
Shirts,
Threads, Laces, and Trimings,
Gartering,
Figured Lawns,
Superfine Cloths,
Buttons, Silk, and Mohair,
Black Engliſh Taffeties,
Silk Mits,
Blankets.

And a Variety of other Articles, Part of the Cargo of the Prize Brigantine King George.

Dec. 11. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

Charles Pettit,

At the houſe of the late William Allen, eſquire, in Water-ſtreet, a few doors ſouthward of Market-ſtreet, hath for SALE, by the Bale or Piece, for Caſh, Bills of Exchange, or Bank Notes,

A FEW bales of low priced Blankets,
Ten pieces of light Sail Duck,
Low priced blue and brown Cloths,
Coatings and Swanſkins,
A ſmall Aſſortment of Linens, from fine ſhirting linen to dowlaſs,
A few pieces of Cambrick,
Some Ribbons, ſilk Laces, &c.

At the ſame Place may alſo be had,

A few pair of Cannon, 9 and 6 pounders,
Cannon Shot from 6 to 24 pounders,
Grape Shot,
Rolled Iron ſuitable for caboofes,

Which he will ſell to the firſt appliers, on moderate terms, in order to cloſe the ſales.

WANTED, A

Large convenient Room,

For a Society of eight or ten Gentlemen, to meet in once a week during the winter. Any perſon having ſuch a one to rent, by leaving their name with the Printer will be waited on.

WANTS A PLACE,

A young Man, about ſeventeen

years of age, of tolerable education, and well acquainted with the city, can be well recommended, would be glad to ſerve any Gentleman or Merchant, in the Store or counting-houſe.

N. B. A letter directed for A. B. and left with the Printer, the Gentleman will be waited upon immediately.

Bedford county, December 8, 1781.

WHEREAS the eſtates of Jacob Hare and Harry Gordon, late of the county of Bedford, having been in due courſe of law forfeited to the ſtate, we the ſubſcribers, agents for the ſaid county of Bedford, do hereby give Notice, that the real eſtates of the ſaid Jacob Hare and Harry Gordon, within the ſaid county, conſiſting of the following Meſſuages and Tracts of Land, viz.

One Meſſuage and Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, ſituate in the ſaid county of Bedford, in Hopewell townſhip, late the property of the ſaid Hare.

One Meſſuage and Tract of Land, containing about 170 acres, with good Buildings, &c. thereon, ſituate in Frankſtown townſhip, in the county aforeſaid, late the property of the ſaid Harry Gordon.

Will be Sold at Public Vendue, at the Court Houſe of ſaid county, on Thurſday the 18th day of April next, the ſale to begin preciſely at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue from day to day until the whole is ſold. The terms of ſale will be according to law, viz. One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the ſtate, and the bidder be liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth part of the purchaſe money, and the remainder within one month after ſale, and in failure thereof the premiſes in like manner to revert to the ſtate, and the fourth part paid to be forfeited; and on certificates of payment being produced from the agents or either of them, deeds will be given as by law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties in reſpect of payment, the agents will attend at the Court Houſe, on the 10th day after ſale, to receive the firſt payment, and in like manner on the 30th day after ſale to receive the laſt payment, after which no purchaſe money will be received, but the premiſes again ſold for the uſe of the commonwealth.

And we the agents do alſo, purſuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants to the ſaid premiſes, or any part thereof, and creditors to the ſaid Jacob Hare and Harry Gordon, to exhibit their claims and demands to the juſtices of the ſupreme court within the time limitted by law, or they will be forever barred from the recovery thereof.

GIDEON RITCHIE, } Agents.
MICH. CRYDER, }

Drugs and Medicines.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Chemical, Galenical, and genuine Patent
MEDICINES,
TO BE SOLD, BY

William Smith,

At the MEDICINAL STORE lately occupied by Mr. JOHN SPARHAWK, in Second-ſtreet, five Doors below the Friend's Meeting Houſe. Among which are—

ARGENT. Viv.
Bals. Capivi,
——— Peruv.
——— Tolut.
Borax,
Calomel,
Camphor,
Cinchonid.
Cort. Peruv. opt.
Crem. Tart.
Eſſ. Lemon,
Flor. Lavend.
—— Sulph.
Fol. Senæ,
Gum Ammon.
—— Aloes ſocot.
—— Arabic,
—— Aſſ. fœtid.
—— Benzoin.
—— Galban.
—— Guſaiac.
—— Myrrh,
—— Opium,
—— Scammon.
—— Tragacanth.
—— Gutt. Gamb.
Lap. Calaminar. ppt.
Magneſia,
Manna,
Merc. Corroſ. Subl.
Ol. Caryophill.
Pipr Long.
Rad. Jallop,
—— Ipecac.
—— Rhæi,
Raſ. C. C.
Sal. Nitri,
Semina varia,
Spt. Sal. Vol. Oleos.
Tart. Emet.
Terra Japon.
Vitriol. Alb.

PATENT MEDICINES.

ANDERSON's, Hooper's, Lockyer's and Keyſer's Pills; Bollock's and Godfrey's Cordial; D'Ivy's Elixir; Britiſh and Hearlem Oil; James's Powders; Walker's Jeſuits Drops; Turlington's Balſam; Bolderſon's and Ryan's Worm Cakes; Britiſh Teeth Powder; Hill's American Balſam; Elixir Bardana, and Balſam of Horey.

ALSO, Vials, Nipple Pipes, Urinals, Iſſue Plaiſter, Lavender and Honey Water, Ivory and Pewter Syringes.

With a ſmall VARIETY of

SURGEON's INSTRUMENTS, Viz.

TEETH Inſtruments,
Couching ditto,
Diſſecting Knives,
Beſt and common Lancets,
Trocaes and Canulas,
Male and Female Catheters, &c.

ORDERS from his former Correſpondents an others, who may pleaſe to apply to him, will be punctually attended to.

MEDICINE CHESTS for Ships or private Families, remote from a Phyſician, carefully put up, with ſuitable Directions.

Juſt Imported from France,
AND TO BE SOLD, BY

Saſſportas and Le Bœuf,

At their STORE in Front ſtreet, oppoſite the Coffee-Houſe, the following ARTICLES, viz.

SCARLET, blue, brown, and light-blue ſuperfine and ſecond-Broadcloths,
Blue, green, buff, and brown common ditto,
Serges of all colours,
Wiltons and Duroys,
White Flannels,
Dark and light Chintzes,
Cotton Calicoes,
Buff and white Marſeilles Quilting,
Plain and corded Dimities,
Jeans of different colours,
Seven-eight and yard wide cotton Checks,
French and Iriſh Linens,
Jaconet and book Muſlins,
Plain and figured Gauzes,
Gauze and Catgut Handkerchiefs,
Printed linen ditto,
Black and white Blond Lace,
Painted, figured, and plain Ribbons,
A Quantity of the beſt white ſilk Hoſe,
Artificial Flowers well aſſorted,
Coarſe and fine white Threads,
Broad and narrow Tapes,
Sail Duck.

With many other Articles, too tedious to enumerate.

ALSO, Fifty Hogſheads of good Virginia and Maryland Tobacco.

To be LET, and may be entered on next April,

The Black-Horſe Tavern,

in Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the Conneſtoga Waggon. It is an excellent ſtand for buſineſs, and in good repair, there was erected on the premiſes laſt ſummer, a neat, two ſtory FRAME HOUSE, adjoining the Kitchen, 21 feet by 22 feet long; a large Frame Stable, with ſtalls for each horſe, well floored with pine plank, and a loft that will hold between 12 and 15 tons of hay, with a large and convenient appartment for carriages, under the ſame roof with the ſtable. For further particulars enquire of ISAAC CONNELY, at the ſaid place. Dec. 3.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, a Negro BOY, named BOB, about eleven years old: Had on when he went away, a blue frize jacket and trowſers: Alſo a Negro GIRL, about 12 years old, named MOLLY, dreſſed in blue frize. They are lately from St. Thomas and both ſpeak bad Engliſh, It is apprehended they are harboured by free Negroes in the city. Whoever will return them to JOHN PRINGLE, in Front-ſtreet, near the Draw-bridge, ſhall receive for the former Eight, and the latter Four Dollars Reward.

SAMUEL M. BROWN.

Kaighn *and* Attmore,

Have remov'd their STORE into Front-ſtreet, the ſixth door below Arch ſtreet, where they have for SALE, the following MERCHANDIZE, viz.

A GENERAL Aſſortment of ſuperfine and ſecond Broadcloths of the moſt faſhionable colours,
Silk Serge and Rattinet Linings;
An elegant Aſſortment of gold and ſilver ſpangled Buttons,
Sewing Silk,
Scarf Tavitt,
Silk Knee-garters,
Serge Denim,
Sattinet,
Callimancoes,
White Modes,
White Barcelona ſilk, book muſlin and bordered gauze Handkerchiefs,
Chineſe Ribbons,
Laval Linens,
Scotch Threads,
Blue Moreen,
Womens coloured kidd and lamb Mitts,
Small French Pins,
Quality Binding,
Red cell wide Perſian,
Apron Tapes and Bobbins,
Striped Ginghams,
Double purple Calicoes,
Elegant Bed-furniture copperplate cottons,
Plain Bengalls,
India Nankeens,
Printed Jean and beſt velvet Jacket Shapes,
Cotton Counterpains,
Black glaſs Beeds,
Black lead Pencils,
Braſs hanging Compaſſes, for ſhips cabbins,
Jappaned Plate-Warmers,
Black Pepper by the dozen or hundred weight,
A new copper Still, containing 51 gallons, with Worm compleat,
Pulverized Jeſuits Bark in bottles,
China Sauce boats,
Iron Pots, Kettles and Cart-boxes,
A ſmall Kedge Anchor, with a moveable iron ſtock,
Logwood by the ton,
A neat and elegant Chariot, almoſt new.

Wanted immediately,

For the ſervice of the Commander in Chief, a STEWARD and MAN COOK: Perſons qualified to fill thoſe offices will meet with the moſt liberal encouragement. It is expected that thoſe who apply will bring with them ſufficient recommendations. Dec. 3d.

Bartholomew Robiglio,
AND
Auguſtin Florimont,

HAVE the honour to return their Thanks to thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen that have employed them; mean time they have the honour to inform the Public in general, that they continue, the ſaid B. ROBIGLIO to teach the Engliſh, French, and Italian Languages, the Italian Method of Book-Keeping; And A. FLORIMONT to teach the Art of Drawing and Fencing: Having taken, for that purpoſe, a convenient Apartment in Elbow-lane, near the White-horſe, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets; where proper Attendance will be given, on reaſonable Terms.

N. B. An Evening SCHOOL is open from five to eight o'clock.

JAMES NEWPORT,
At his Diſtillery-Store,

In Front-ſtreet, the ſecond Door above the Bank-Meeting, Has by

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Of excellent Quality,

JAMAICA Spirits
Weſt-India Rum,
Philadelphia ditto,
Plain Brandy,
Raſberry ditto,
Geneva,
Anniſeed Water,
Clove ditto,
Orange ditto,
Cinnamon ditto,
All Fours,
Mint Cordial,

And Spirits of Wine, proper for Medicinal Uſes, or for raiſing the Proof of Low Liquors.

N. B. He gives particular Encouragement to thoſe who Buy of him to Sell again.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1781.

Notary Public and Conveyancer's Office.

JOHN D. CRIMSHEIR, Attorney at Law, and one of the Publick Notaries of this State; formerly an Attorney and Notary of the City of New-York; at his office in Front-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, draws Deeds, Wills, Mortgages, Leaſes, Articles of Agreement, Aſſignments, Arbitration-Bonds, and Awards, Articles of Copartnerſhip and ſeparation, Charter Parties of Aſſignment, Bottomry Bills, Settlements, Special Letters of Attorney, Memorials and Petitions. And does every other Buſineſs incident to the Office of Conveyancing. And, as

A PUBLIC NOTARY,

Draws Mercantile and Maritime Proteſts, Regiſters, Foreign and Inland Bills of Exchange, Promiſſory Notes, Letters of Attorney, and other Writings reſpecting Trade; Authenticates Powers of Attorney, and Accounts under the Notarial Seal, which are to be ſent beyond Sea; Draws ſpecial Notifications, for the ſpecific Performance of Executory Contracts, agreeable to the Mode purſued by Foreigners, and Proteſts againſt joint Owners, and others, for unneceſſary Detention of Veſſels, &c.

THE Subſcribers to the City Aſſembly will pleaſe to take NOTICE, That next Thurſday, being Thankſgiving Day, the ASSEMBLY will be on FRIDAY Evening, the 14th inſtant. The Rooms will be open at 6 o'clock; no Tickets will be delivered at the rooms, but to officers of the Allied Armies; all Strangers muſt apply to one of the Managers.

Saturday, the 8th December 1781.

Office of Finance.

5th December, 1781.

PROPOSALS will be received in this office, until the 20th inſtant, for the following contracts, to ſupply the rations deliverable by the united ſtates during the year 1782, to thoſe perſons entitled to draw them.

A contract for the poſt of Philadelphia.
A contract for the poſt of Reading.
A contract for the poſt of Lancaſter.
A contract for the poſts of York Town and Carliſle.
A contract for the poſts of Burlington and Trenton.
A contract for the poſts of Morriſton and Pumpton.

The contractors are to iſſue the rations; and the propoſals are to contain the loweſt prices and longeſt terms of payment, as alſo the price of the component parts, which are,

1lb. Beef, or 3-4lb. Pork.
1lb. Bread,
1 Gill Rum or Whiſkey,
1 Quart Salt and two quarts Vinegar per hundred Rations.
3lb. Soap and 3lb. Candles, per ſeven hundred Rations.

Public Notice is hereby given,

That the ſubſcribers have opened an OFFICE, for the Settlement of the Pay-accounts of Officers of the Hoſpital and Medical Department, in actual ſervice, priſoners (of the line of this ſtate, flying-camp and militia) and others, provided for by the Honourable the Aſſembly of this ſtate, in their Supplement to the Act, entitled, "An Act to adjuſt and ſettle the Accounts of the Troops of this State," &c. &c. which ſupplement was enacted the firſt day of October laſt. The Office is held in Second-ſtreet, a few doors above Race-ſtreet, where Attendance will be given, from 9 o'clock till one in the forenoon, and from three to five in the afternoon, for FOUR WEEKS from this Date, Sundays excepted, within which time all perſons claiming the benefits of ſaid act, are requeſted to attend.

The Claims (if any there are) of ſuch, as being provided for by former acts, have yet neglected to attend, notwithſtanding the conſiderable length of time this Office has been open for that purpoſe, the frequent notice given thereof, and attendance in the different counties for the convenience of Applicants, will alſo be examined into, if made within the time abovementioned.

JAMES STEVENSON,
JOHN NICHOLSON,
Auditors, &c.

Philadelphia, Nov. 19, 1781.

Four Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen, on the 19th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, near the borough of Wilmington, a dark Brown MARE, 12 years old, about 14 hands high, with a ſtar in her forehead, and ſome white hairs on her back, and when let looſe is pretty hard to catch. Any perſon finding the ſaid Mare, and will deliver her to Mr. DAVID ERINTON, Tavern-keeper in Wilmington, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by me,

Nov. 29. SAMUEL BYARS.

WAS taken up and brought to the Work-houſe of this city, a Negro BOY, named TOM; taken on the road to New-York, where he ſaid he was going; ſays he came from St. Thomas's with Captain Thomas Campble of the Brig Ranger: He is about 12 years of age, full, ſmooth faced, and very black; had on a blue jacket and trowſers. Philadelphia, Nov. 8.

Ran away from the ſubſcriber,

in Caroline county Virginia, a negro woman named Mary, about twenty four years old, tall and very ſtreight. She has a very remarkable ſcar on her Neck, occaſioned by a burn. I have been informed that the ſaid wench and a Negro man were carried out of Caroline county on Saturday the 17th of this month, by four men, who drove two waggons which brought whiſkey here for ſale. The names of the two principal men were John Lindſay and John Moody, and is ſaid belongs to the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

If the ſaid Lindſay or Moody will inform me from whom they purchaſed theſe Slaves, I will be much obliged to them, and I flatter myſelf they will do ſo, as well to detect the aggreſſor as to clear up their own characters. I will give TWENTY Dollars, in Specie, to any perſon that will give me information, ſo as to get the Negro Wench; and TWENTY more for the Fellow, as he may be mine (having ſeveral abſent) and I will give ONE HUNDRED, ſaid Money, on conviction of the perſon who ſtole the ſaid Negroes.

GEORGE TURNER, for Richard Corbin, Eſq.

Carolina county, Nov. 26, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

A PIECE of GROUND, containing 35 acres, ſituate in Towamenſing townſhip, Philadelphia county, 25 miles from the city. There is on the Premiſes a large Brick Houſe, two ſtories high, fit for a tavern, and was formerly occupied as one; with a Springhouſe, Barn, Stables, and Out-houſes, for a compleat dwelling or tavern. For terms apply to JOSEPH EATON, on the place.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE, in Market-Street.

THURSDAY, THE DECEMBER 13, 1781.

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. XI.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price Six-Pence. [NUMB 819.

FOR SALE,
AT THE STORE OF
Alexander Nesbitt and Co.

In the House of Mr. I. M. Nesbitt, below Walnut in Front-street,

FINE Rose Blankets,
Black Barcelona Handkerchiefs.
A Variety of mens and womens worsted and cotton Hose,
Mens mixed silk and worsted Hose,
Printed double purple Calicoes and Cottons,
Furniture Calicoes and Trimings,
Supe fine Cloths, Shalloons and Knaps,
Black, blue, and white hair Plush,
Fine 3-quarter Diaper,
Black and white Crapes,
Irish, royal, and Laval Linens,
White and brown Havanna Sugars,
A few barrels of English and Burlington Pork.

TO BE SOLD,
By GRAFF and LINDSEY,
The corner of Market and Second-streets,
A neat assortment of Hard Ware,

CONSISTING of the FOLLOWING ARTICLES, viz.
IVORY, Chinese, buck and bone handled Knives and Forks, Cutteau and Pen-Knives.
Plated Shoe, Knee and Stock-Buckles,
Pinchbeck Shoe, Knee and Stock do.
Common do. do. and do.
Japanned Snuff and Tobacco boxes,
Gilt, plated and common Sleeve Buttons,
Foot and two foot Rules with sliders,
Pinchbeck, white metal, and brass taylor's Thimbles,
Trinkets, Handkerchiefs, Runners, Watch Chains and Seals,
Corkscrews, steel Spurs, door Bolts, and brass Cocks,
Pit Saw, hand Saw, and tenant Saw Files.
Razors, Combs and Padlocks,
Japanned Snuffers, and sundry other articles.
Just come to Hand, and to be SOLD, by

JONAS PHILLIPS,

At his STORE, the South side of Market-street, between Front and Second-streets, Philadelphia,

A LARGE Assortment of DRY GOODS, of various KINDS, which he will dispose of by wholesale at a very reasonable price, either for gold or silver, Pennsylvania state money, tobacco or flour, &c.

He takes the liberty to acquant his friends and customers, that he has opened his store for the reception of all kind for merchandize on commission; where constant attendance will be given, and the utmost care and diligence, will be used in disposing of the goods soon, and to the best advantage, and the money paid on demand. Captains of vessels, with their supercargoes, who daily arrive in this city, being strangers and not knowing where to dispose of their goods, if they will please to call at the commission store, they will always find storage and a ready sale for their goods—for which they may receive gold or silver, state money, bills of exchange, Virginia and Maryland tobacco, flour, and other country produce, &c. Nov. 26, 1781.

IMPORTED in the last vessels from FRANCE, and TO BE SOLD at the Store of
JOSIAH HEWES,
In CHESNUT-STREET, Philadelphia,
By the BALE, viz.
Royal and Laval Linens, Britannias, Silk and Worsted Stockings, Callicoes, Check, Pins, &c.
ALSO,
Madeira Wine, Sugar, Pepper, Bohea Tea, Ground Ginger, &c.

George Meade & Co.

At their STORE on Walnut street Wharf, Have for SALE,

French Brandy,
Batavia Arrack,
Havannah and Port au Prince Sugars,
Coffee,
Salt, Raisins in jars and casks,

Just IMPORTED and to be SOLD, By
Andrew and James Caldwell,

A LARGE Assortment of Cloths, Coatings, Blankets, Linens, Sheeting, printed Calico, white Thread, brocaded Silks, Oznaburigs, window Glass West-India Rum, French and allum Salt, Cinnamon, and sundry other articles.

Also to be sold an elegant Chariot with harness compleat, may be seen at Mr Bringhett's in Front-street,

TO BE LET A
House and Garden on Fourth-street, corner of Hickery lane with or without the lot adjoining. For terms apply to James Caldwel in Water-street. December the 8th.

Kaighn *and* Attmore,

Have removed their STORE into Front-street, the sixth door below Arch street, where they have for SALE, the following MERCHANDIZE, viz.

A GENERAL Assortment of superfine and second Broadcloths of the most fashionable colours,
Silk Serge and Rattinet Linings;
An elegant Assortment of gold and silver spangled Buttons,
Sewing Silk,
Scarf Twist,
Silk Knee-garters,
Serge Denim,
Sattinet,
Callimancoes,
White Modes,
White Barcelona silk, book muslin and bordered gauze Handkerchiefs,
Chinese Ribbons,
Laval Linens,
Scotch Threads,
Blue Moreen,
Womens coloured kidd and lamb Mitts,
Small French Pins,
Quality Binding,
Red ell-wide Persian,
Apron Tapes and Bobbins,
Striped Ginghams,
Double purple Calicoes,
Elegant Bed-furniture copperplate cottons,
Plain Bengalls,
India Nankeens,
Printed Jean and best velvet Jarket Shapes,
Cotton Counterpains,
Black glass Beads,
Black lead Pencils,
Brass hanging Compasses, for ships cabbins,
Jappaned Plate-Warmers,
Black Pepper by the dozen or hundred weight,
A new copper Still, containing 51 gallons, with Worm compleat,
Pulverized Jesuits Bark in bottles,
China Sauce boats,
Iron Pots, Kettles and Cart-boxes,
A small Kedge Anchor, with a moveable iron stock,
Logwood by the ton,
A neat and elegant Chariot, almost new.

Haym Salomon, Broker,

At his office in Front-street, between Market and Arch streets,

BUYS and sells (in commission) Bills of Exchange on France, or any other part of Europe: Likewise all kinds of Merchandize.

He also, discounts inland Bills or Drafts, and has it often in his power to procure Money on Loan for a short time.

Any gentlemen who may be pleased to favour him with their business, may depend on his utmost exertions for their interest; part of the money advanced if required.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held, before the honourable Francis Hopkinson, esquire, judge of the said court, for this state, at his Chambers in the city of Philadelphia, on Friday the fourteenth of December, instant, at nine o'clock in the Forenoon, for the Trial of the Negroes CÆSAR, SAMSON and BOSTON, taken out of the brigantine Lord NORTH at sea, and brought into this port, and libelled against as prize, by Peter Lallemant, (qui tam, &c.) To the end that all persons concerned may appear and shew cause, if any there be, wherefore a Decree should not pass, pursuant to the prayer of the Libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,
JAMES READ, Register.

Lost, on the 20th Instant,

November, near Walnut-street Dock, a Gold-headed CANE, with T. P. in Cypher on the Head. The Value of the Cane will be paid on delivering it to the Printer hereof.

TO BE LET, A
Three story Brick House,

near the centre of the city. It has six chambers, a parlour, kitchen, and large cellar. For terms enquire of the Printer.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the last Vessels from Europe,
AND TO BE SOLD, by
WILLIAM NICHOLS,

At his STORE, on the North Side of Market-street, opposite the INDIAN KING,

A Large and General Assortment of the FOLLOWING ARTICLES, viz.

SCARLET, brown, purple, black, green, blue, light coloured, superfine and second Broadcloths,
Scarlet, brown, blue, light and coloured superfine Knaps & Coatings,
Blue, grey, light and scarlet Duffils & Frizes,
White, buff and scarlet Cassimers and Wiltons,
Crimson, brown, blue, striped, black, spotted and corded Velvets and Velverets,
Olive & white Corduroys, Ticklets and Duroons,
Barragons,
Childrens worsted Hose,
Pink, blue, black and cloth coloured Duroys,
Prunellas and Durants,
Tammies and Sattinets,
Crimson, green, sky-blue and pink Russels, Moreens and Callimancoes,
Jeans, Fustians and Beavers,
Camblets and Hairbines of all colours and fineness,
Corded Worsteds and Everlastings,
Serges and Serge de Jeans,
Blue and white Plains and Halfthicks,
7-8, 3-4, and apron-wide cotton & linen Checks,
An assortment of Irish Linens,
Fine and coarse Hollands,
Yard and half yard and 3 8 brown and white Sheetings,
Brittannias and Plattellaroyals,
Lavals, Ponturies, Oznabrigs and Ticklenburgs,
Sail and Duck Cloth,
Marseilles Quilting,
Plain and corded Dimities and Diapers,
Wide and narrow Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Flanders Ticking,
Jaconet and book Muslins,
Tapes, Bobbins & Laces,
Plain and figured Kentings, kenting Handkerchiefs and Catgut,
Plain & millionet Lawns,
Cambrick,
Millionet Handkerchiefs and figured Apron Patterns,
Plain and figured Gauzes and gauze Handkerchiefs,
Womens Gloves of all colours,
Ditto silk Mitts,
Mens silk Gloves,
A beautiful Assortment of dark and light Chintzes,
Elegant chintz Bed-patterns,
Fine and coarse Calicoes and Cottons,
Ginghams and Bengalls,
Nankeens and Damasens,
Ducapes, Paduasoys, Mantuas, Lutestrings, Brocades, Modes and Taffities,
Green, blue, claret, bloom, orange, and white 2-4 and 3-4 ell Persians and Sarinets,
Pekings, Mexicans and Musslemans,
Ell-wide Persians, black and coloured,
Mens, women and childrens cotton and thread Hose,
Elegant Tambour Waistcoat Patterns,
Best Sewing-silk,
Black Thread,
Coloured ditto,
Silk and linen Handkerchiefs,
Black and coloured Barcelona ditto,
Best scarf Twist, Mohair and Buttons,
Black and white Blond Laces and Edgings,
Thread ditto,
Painted, figured and plain Ribbands,
Superfine, second and coarse Bolting-Cloths,
Plated Buttons,
Skelleton and hoop Wire,
Best Tully Gartering,
Cotton Cord and Tossels,
Bandana, silk and cotton Romalls,
Quality and narrow Bindings and Ferrets,
Snuff Boxes,
With many other Articles, too tedious to enumerate.

Said NICHOLS returns his best Thanks to those who have heretofore favoured him with their Custom, and hopes, in future, from his Attention to Business, and Willingness to Please, that it will be the Interest of his Customers to continue their Favours.

HAGUE, September 2.

OUR fleet have orders to sail after the 5th of this month, if then joined by the ships from the Meuse and Zeland, we know not yet who is to command it; it is to consist of 16 sail, and is to have more ships of the line than Vice-admiral Zoutman had.

St. James's, September 11th, 1781.

THIS morning a messengers arrived at the office of the Earl of Hilsborough, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, with a letter to his lordship, from sir Horace Mann, bart K. B. his majesty's envoy extraordinary at Florence, inclosing a letter from lieutenant general Murray, governor of Minorca, dated St. Philip's Castle, August 10, in which the governor gives an account, that a division of the Spanish fleet and transports, was putting that morning to the east part of the harbour of Mahon, with an intention, as was supposed, to land troops in that quarter; and that another division appeared to be going to the west part of that harbour. The governor adds, that he had been for some time apprized of the intention of the enemy, and was perfectly prepared to receive them; that the garrison was in health and high spirits, and that he had no doubt of making a vigorous resistance.

LONDON, September 11.

This day some dispatches were received from admiral Darby, at Torbay, by which we are informed, that the grand fleet are all unmoored, and were under way on Sunday morning.

The report of commodore Stuart joining admiral Darby at Torbay, is without foundation, the commodore having proceeded with his squadron to his station before the Texel.

A Cadiz letter to an Agent in Ostend, says, "Our fleet has no more than two months full sea provision on board, the French but about six weeks: the latter may be supplied with provisions on their destined stations, by victuallers from their ports, to enable them to keep longer at sea, but fifty sail of the line, besides other ships, never can."

It is said that a secret and important expedition was proposed at the board of admiralty on Friday last, and which had since met with the concurrence of the council. The land forces will consist of a large body of men, who are to be marched down to Portsmouth, where a powerful squadron is ordered to be got in immediate readiness, to cover the transports on board of which they are to embark: a train of cannon with all other necessary implements, are to be shipped on board the men of war for the above expedition, which is expected will be complete, and ready to put to sea within a fortnight.

In consequence of a letter which it is said lord George Gordon wrote to lord North, acquainting him that he had a book to deliver to his majesty; it is said, that his lordship returned him the following answer: lord North's compliments to lord George Gordon. If his lordship has any book to present to the king, he must present it at the levee.

The whole of the reinforcements now getting in readiness for America, are destined for South-Carolina, as follows, viz. of the guards, 1200; dismounted horse with their accoutrements, and to be provided with horses in America, 1500; colonel Thomson's legion, to be raised of loyalists, which is to consist of 1200, with five regiments of infantry from Ireland. A force which is expected will be able to secure the peace of Carolina, and to check any further progress of the Spaniards to the Northward.

Advice was received on Saturday, by a vessel arrived in the river from Lisbon, that on the intreaty of the French ministry, the Portuguese had laid an embergo on a French ship of 44 guns, bound from Martinico to Nantz, which was taken by an English man of war, and sent in there; and that an edict is published, ordering all the French and Spanish ships which are sent into any of the ports belonging to Portugal as prizes, to be stopped.

It is more than probable, that by this time admiral Darby has been joined by the squadron under commodore Keith Stuart, who has received positive orders from the board of admiralty, in such case, to proceed to sea with the first fair wind, and to engage the combined fleets of France and Spain, wherever he shall come up them.

The St. Alban's, Inglis; the Agamemnon, Caldwell; and Prothee, Buckner, men war, of 64 guns each, are all under sailing orders for the Jamaica station, in order to replace the princess Royal, Ruby and Albion, which are convoy to the homeward bound fleet.

When vice admiral Darby is joined by the squadron under commodore Stewart, and the ships already under orders to join him, the grand fleet will consist of undermentioned ships:

	Guns.		Guns.
Britannia	100	Bellona	74
Victory	100	Berwick	74
Royal George	100	Dublin	74
Queen	98	Hercules	74
Duke	98	Yarmouth	74
Formidable	98	Inflexible	64
Ocean	90	Medway	64
Namur	90	Repulse	64
Union	90	Beinfaisant	64
Foudryant	80	Prothee	64
Princess Amelia	80	Agamemnon	64
Alexander	74	Africa	64
Conqueror	74	Samson	64
Defence	74	Scepter	64
Edgar	74	Nonsuch	64
Courageux	74	Buffalo	60
Marlborough	74	Assistance	50
Valiant	74	Preston	50
Fortitude	74	Rotterdam	50
Arrogant	74		

Total, 39 sail of the line including 3 fifty gun ships.

Intelligence from Holland mention, that the squadron ready to sail from the Texel for the Baltic, is a much stronger one than the last, and has probably left it by this time. Admiral Picket has the command in the Prince Frederick of 60 guns, with captain J. V. Bentincke, in the new ship Union, of 64 guns as commodore. The other ships of the squadron are one of 70, three of 56, and two of 44 guns, besides frigates.

A Dutch convoy of upwards of 100 sail, with five Dutch men of war, came from Cadiz with the combined fleet, and are gone north about, together with two French ships of the line, and two frigates of the same nation, in order to see them safe into port. They consist of ships from the East and West-Indies, Africa, the Levant, Spain and Portugal.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, June 6.

"We have at length undertaken, in earnest, to found a national bank in this city, the articles of which are actually made public. People are not at present very eager to subscribe, but we bear in mind the old proverb, festina ente. Copies of the several resolutions of Congress, concerning this establishment, have been sent to all our agents at the different courts of Europe, excepting one, with which, after the reiterated proofs it has given of its intention to subject us to slavery, no American will in future hold the slightest connection or correspondence. A French frigate, the Hermoine, and three of our vessels, the Ariel, Congress, and Saratoga, will sail to-morrow; the destination of the Hermione and Ariel is to the southward, but with that of the two others we are not acquainted.

"In an age in which religious novelties are denied that credit which was formerly given to them, we are informed of the following extraordinary circumstance. A sect has been formed in the neighbourhood of Boston, who from their appearing at times to be actuated by a species of phrenzy, are denominated Shakers. Two of the members of this sect have been convicted of adultery in the superior court of Northampton, and were sentenced to stand in the pillory, to be publicly whipped, and to wear the letter A on their cloathing. One of the convicted parties, had it seems taken it in to her head, that her husband was in a state of reprobation, and under this idea left him, and connected herself with one of the holy fraternity, and whom she considered as a perfect saint; and it is whispered that in consequence of this heavenly union, she is likely to produce a fruit partaking in some degree of a terrestial nature."

Extract of a letter from Petersbourg, July 6.

"A man of war which was on the point of sailing from Cronstadt, having some time since taken fire, the police, in order to put a stop to the alarm occasioned thereby, and to prevent future accidents of the like kind, published the following caution:

"Some time during the last month, a very thick "smoke was observed to issue from one of the men of "war lying at Cronstadt, on board of which no fire "had been made for five days. The room in which "the smoke first appeared, had been carefully locked "up only four hours before, and several articles "had been placed in it which were fit for sea use. On "breaking open the door, the assistants found a piece "of sail cloth on fire, and upon closer examination, "they discovered a vessel filled with soot dissolved in "hempseed oil, from which sparks of fire were con-"tinually rising. These circumstances being commu-"nicated to the admiral commandant at Cronstadt, "he ordered the following experiment to be made. "Forty pounds of soot being steeped in thirty-five "pounds of hempseed oil, for the space of an hour, "the oil was then drawn off, and the soot which re-"mained at bottom was exposed to the air four hours. "The tub containing it was then carefully "tied over with a hammock, and placed in a very "close room. Here it remained for thirteen hours, "when a thick smoke filled the room: upon opening "the door, the soot in the tub instantly burst into a "flame.

"Several other experiments were made by the ad-"miralty college, the result of which has been, that "soot, mixed with hempseed oil, that of Russia in "particular, and placed in any close apartment, will, "after some hours, on the introduction of the fresh "air, immediately take fire.

"The police have thought proper to make this ac-"count public, that every one may be guarded against "a neglect, with the fatal consequences of which they "may be unacquainted."

August 10. The barometer of ministerial exultation was up to its highest pitch all day yesterday on the arrival of the news from admiral Parker; but the extraordinary gazette, hurried last night into the world with such an air of triumph, only serves to shew the people of England, that our enemies are not the weak and unskilful foe, their creatures are paid for representing them.

The state midwives were yesterday brought to town, with all imaginable speed, to assist at the delivery of the little bantling, begot by admiral Parker, whose features betray a total want of that prowess, which formerly distinguished the British flag.

The Dutch have thrown aside their inactivity, and convinced the world, in the engagement with admiral Parker, that they know how to fight as well as the English. With only difference of a single ship, the Dutch carried off their convoy, and left the British squadron, consisting of five ships of the line, and six frigates, "not in a condition to follow them."

The London Gazette of last night informs us, that after an engagement of three hours and forty minutes, "the Dutch bore away with their convoy for the Texel," having laid to for a considerable time near the English fleet, without discovering any inclination in it for renewing the action.

Admiral Parker says, "I made an effort to form the line but found it impracticable.'' The fact is, the admiral hung out a flag for forming, but was answered by signals of distress. His ships were too much crippled for further service.

When governor Johnstone was appointed to the command he has, he declared in the house of commons that he should, in a frigate, think himself a match for a man of war of the line, and held it, that a fleet of 20 English ships ought to beat 30 of the enemy's. What does admiral Parker's letter say?

It has been the constant and invariable maxim of government, to load our enemies with the epithets of poltroons and cowards. Let the behaviour of the Dutch determine how far this is truth or not!

As we seem utterly incapable of beating the enemy, with a fleet at all inferior to theirs, it is to be regretted that we have at this time a first lord of the admiralty, who never sends out a superior fleet.

The friends of government give out, though we know not upon what authority, that lord Rawdon's rear-guard came up with the of general Greene's army, and after a short skirmish, drove general Greene and his army out of the province of South-Carolina.

The St. Lucia accounts received at Jamaica, mention, that most of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the 1st battalion of the 1st regiment of foot, called the Royal Scots, are dead.

Admiral Graves, who at present commands on the New-York station, is a senior officer to Digby, who is appointed to that command; therefore orders are sent out for him to go to Jamaica immediately on the arrival of Digby.

If the accounts from France and Holland may be credited, it appears as if Hyder Ally discovered a disposition to attack the settlements of some other European powers, besides the English; indeed the force which the Portuguese and Danes have lately sent, and are preparing to send to their colonies, seems to corroborate the report.

They write from Hamburgh, that the Dutch consul at that port had presented to the magistracy a copy of a convention between that city and the republic of Holland, which he seemed anxious to have executed; it relates solely to commerce, and has therefore been referred to the magistracy of the chamber of commerce, whose report on it will determine its acceptance.

The following authentic returns of the numbers of men encamped near Brest, St. Maloes, Havre de Grace, and St. Omer's, may be depended upon, viz.

	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Total.
Near Brest,	2,000	240	6,380	8,620
St. Maloes,	900	150	4,660	5,690
Havre de Grace	1,000	180	4,360	5,440
1st line, St. Omers	1,400	90	2,800	4,290
2d line, ditto,	300	140	1,700	2,140
General Total,	5,600	840	19,840	26,180

N. B. The artillery men with the regimental guns, are not included, but amount to 190. The parks to each camp are composed of 18, 12, and 6 pounders, and the magazines tolerably well furnished with ammunition.

Since the days of dr. Walker, who so nobly defended Derry against king James's army, after the town had been deserted by governor Lundy, Ireland had not seen a clergyman in arms, till the present volunteer army was raised; but now Hibernia sees dr. Walker revived in reverend colonel Barber, who raised, and now commands the Ruthfriland volunteers. The reverend soldier does military duty as well as any lay officer in the whole army, and actually appeared at the head of his corps at the late review at Belfast, of the volunteers of the counties of Downe and Antrim.

Singular clause of a bill made by sir John Cornwalleys, ancestor of the present brave lord Cornwallis.—This gentleman bequeathed a young lady who was his ward, to his own son: "To his son Richard he bequethed his ward, Margaret Lowthe, which he bought of my lord of Norfolk, to marry her himself, if they both should be so contented; but if not, that he should have the wardship and marriage of her, with all advantages and profits."

We are exceeding sorry to find the men of war on the Jamaica station are in such bad condition, that the Princess Royal, Albion and Ruby, are coming home with the next convoy; and that the Ramillies will be the only ship of force left for the protection of the trade belonging to that valuable island.

British coals sold last week at Dunkirk by public outcry upon the market parade, at a sum nearly equal to seven pounds sterling per British chaldron.

The bishop of Chester, we hear, is to succeed to the see of Gloucester, and dr. Dampier to that of Chester.

We hear that the hills about Dover are ordered immediately to be fortified, and barracks built on the west of the town; and that several of the independent companies at Chatham have marched to Dover to be employed upon these works.

August 13. Saturday advice was received at Lloyd's that one hundred and forty-two sail of ships, all from the port of London, were safe arrived at Petersburgh.

Two ships of the line, and three frigates, are ordered to a station off the Maese river, in Holland, to prevent any ships from Rotterdam or Helvoetsluys sailing to reinforce the Dutch squadron at the Texel.

From the vast consequence the East Indies are of to this country, the late news from hence cannot but yield the most complete and general satisfaction; and had we such men as a Rockingham, a Shelburne, a Burke, or Fox, in administration, it might be turned to the happiest account; but in the hands of the present ministry, good news does not raise the spirits of the people in the smallest degree, knowing, as they do from the most dreadful experience, that it is not in the ignorance of a North, a Sandwich, or a Germain, to avail themselves properly of it, and that the best news can only tend to increase that abominable indolence, for which they are so eminently characterised in every part of Europe.

Painful as it is to think of the calamitous state to which this country is reduced, it is yet more so to reflect on the sort of men, to whom all our misfortunes are to be wholly ascribed. We become fired with indignation, and lose the force of language, when we would adopt terms to express the abhorrence with which we recollect, that this once glorious empire should ever have been placed with such men, as those who at present make up, what is called the ministry, much more when such men are continued in office, when their imbecility, venality, and unpopularity, are so notoriously known, and to the exclusion of men, endowed with the expanded abilities and knowledge of a Burke, and who might bid fair to snatch their country from the brink of ruin, to which it is unhappily brought.

Any thing in the shape of good news, is such a dainty, at a certain palace, that the late engagement between admiral Parker and the Dutch fleet, has been

one continued ſource of mirth and joy, eſpecially in the nurſery, where the little tenants are made to liſp a thouſand pretty expreſſions in praiſe of ſo decided a victory!

One great ſaving has certainly been made under the preſent miniſtry, who have no intelligence to pay for, and conſequently will thereby greatly reduce the amount of ſecret ſervice money.

Whitehall, Auguſt 10, 1781.

Copy of a letter from Peter Cheſter, eſquire, late governor of Weſt-Florida, to lord George Germaine, one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, dated Charleſtown, July 2, 1781.

MY LORD,

I had not an opportunity before I left Penſacola of writing to your lordſhip, to acquaint you of the entire ſurrender of the province of Weſt-Florida to the arms of Spain. The enemy appeared the 9th of March, and in a few days after entered the harbour of Penſacola: the whole particulars of the ſiege I muſt beg leave to defer till my arrival in England, which I hope will be ſoon, as I ſhall embrace the next opportunity of ſailing, either in the flag of truce that I came in from Penſacola, which is very leaky, and muſt be repaired before ſhe can proceed to ſea, or in the next packet, which ever is firſt ready. We were obliged to capitulate the 8th of May; the articles were ſigned the 9th (a copy of which I now encloſe your lordſhip). The capitulation would not have taken place ſo ſoon had it not been from a very fatal accident on the morning of the 8th, by having our principal advanced work blown up by a ſhell which entered the magazine: many lives were loſt; the few that remained unhurt ſpiked up the guns, and retreated to the fort. General Campbell thinking (as I imagine) that the reſt of the works were not tenable againſt ſuch a ſuperior force, with ſo large a train of artillery, hoiſted the white flag, and ſent one of his aids de camp to the Spaniſh general to treat upon terms of capitulation, which I hope your lordſhip will think are as favourable as could be obtained in our diſtreſſed ſituation. General Campbell, with captain Deans, of the navy, are ſent to the Havannah: and major of brigade Campbell is ordered to New Orleans.

The reſt of the priſoners of war are gone for New-York, but were firſt to go to the Havannah for proviſions.

I have the honour to be, &c.
PETER CHESTER.

DUBLIN, September 15.

Authentic letters from Plymouth, dated the 6th inſtant, at night, inform us, that there has not yet arrived any reinforcement to admiral Darby in Torbay, but that it was hourly expected: and that in the mean time the fleet was kept clear and fit for immediate action, and no communication whatever allowed between the ſhips and the ſhore, no boat being permitted on any account to come on board.

CORK, September 17.

Yeſterday evening the gallant admiral Rodney arrived at Cove on board his majeſty's ſhip Gibraltar, of 80 guns, from St. Euſtatius. We learn that ſir George chaſed the count de Graſſe from iſland to iſland, in the Weſt Indies, but finding it impoſſible to bring him to a general action, he left admiral Hood in command of the fleet, and with a few ſhips of war convoyed our valuable homeward bound merchant fleet into ſounding; the wind being now N. W. they may be hourly expected here.

WATERFORD, September 19.

The following extract of a letter from captain Affleck, was received by an eminent merchant in this city, the original of which was received by his correſpondent in Cork, dated September 15 1781.

"Kinſale, September 15th, 1781.

"Sir George B. Rodney and I am here, off Bantry bay, in the Gibraltar, the old Spaniſh Phœnix; he wants a frigate very much, if there be any in Cork, to ſend to admiral Darby, and one muſt come out directly to look for the Brutus, an American privateer of 24 guns, which we chaſed yeſterday without catching her. She has left her empty water caſks at Beer-Haven, where I ſuppoſe ſhe will come for them.

(Signed) PHILIP AFFLECK.

"Stair Douglas, with the Triumh, my ſhip, is coming with the leeward iſland convoy this way."

Captain Forriſtall, of the brig Diſpatch, juſt arrived here from Plymouth, ſaid it was currently reported there that the grand fleet conſiſting of 35 ſail of the line beſides frigates, cutters, &c. was to ſail laſt Thurſday, the day captain Forriſtall left Plymouth. He likewiſe ſays, that the various reports of the combined fleet being in the channel, is deſtitute of truth; neither the Agamemnon, Prothee, Minerva, Viper, nor any other of our men of war having ſeen them, as was ſaid. Captain Forriſtall, who is a very intelligent man, declares the above to be true, and conſequently due credit ſhould be given to it. He met with no privateers on his paſſage hither.

Captain Beſt, of the Hawk, belonging to this port, and juſt arrived here from Oporto, ſays, that about 12 leagues to the weſtward of cape Clear, ſix days ago, ſpoke the Arethuſa frigate, three days from Briſtol, who informed him that the combined fleet was as high up in the channel as the Lizard, and that our grand fleet was in Torbay, and in hourly expectation of being joined by 10 ſail of the line. She alſo informed him, that admiral Rodney in the Gibraltar man of war and a frigate, were off cape Clear, with whom he fell in before night. Admiral Rodney ordered the above frigates to cruize in the mouth of the Channel to look out for the homeward bound Weſt India fleet, with which he parted company about three weeks before, and to order them to make any port in Ireland. He likewiſe ſpoke a cutter belonging to Briſtol, who had taken a French privateer. While captain Beſt was in Oporto, news had arrived of an inſurrection in Spaniſh America, that the inhabitants had choſen a King of their own, and that commodore Johnſtone was gone to that quarter to favour the revolution.

In the late engagement with the Dutch fleet, the Buffalo had three ſhips on her at once; a ſhot came into her gallery and knocked ſome powder boxes to pieces, the powder took fire and ſet the gallery in a blaze; ſeveral poor fellows were ſo deſperately burned that they died in a few days. The action was very unequal, and the moſt deſperate and bloody one fought this war. The Batavia was the ſhip oppoſed to the Buffalo, and both were conſiderably damaged. At length the enemy drew off to refit, as did our fleet, expecting to renew the engagement in the evening, but they thought it adviſeable to go home and leave us conquerors.

St. John's (ANTIGUA) October 30, 1781.

Nothing remarkable has occurred here in the political line ſince our laſt publication. It is certain indeed, that there are ſome advices in town, which come immediately from a French colony, mentioning that the ſtrength of the enemy was very formidable, and that an attack upon this place was undoubtedly determined on. But in the firſt place, we have too high an opinion of French policy to believe that they communicate any of their ſecrets of ſtate to private individuals; and ſecondly, we think that, unleſs their boaſted information has failed them, they muſt know that Antigua is at preſent too ſtrongly garriſoned by veteran troops, and too warily defended in every other reſpect, to afford the leaſt proſpect of ſucceſs in ſuch an enterprize. As abundance of caution, however, can ſcarcely do any harm, it is with infinite ſatisfaction we obſerve, that the vigilance of the ſpirited and gallant officer who at preſent commands the military here, is ſo conſtant and unremitted, that we are in no danger at leaſt of being taken by ſurprize. The utmoſt gratitude is due alſo from the public at large to our captain-general, and the two other branches of the legiſlature, for their attention to the ſafety of the country.

Juſt as this paper was going to preſs, arrived the ſhip Beatty, captain Oyen, from London and Madeira, eight weeks from the former. We do not find that ſhe brings any remarkable intelligence, nor any public prints later than about the 19th of Auguſt; but time will not permit us to aſcertain this.

Commodore Johnſtone, it is ſaid, is certainly gone to South-America, inſtead of the Eaſt-Indies.

Nov. 13. On Sunday laſt arrived here the prize ſhip called the Columbia, lately commanded by William Hill Sergeant, bound from the Havannah to Philadelphia, with a cargo conſiſting of a large quantity of ſalt, 200 cheſts of ſugar, ſome hides, &c. and about 33,000 dollars in ſpecie. She was taken the 18th ultimo by his majeſty's ſhip Fortunee. The accounts by her are, that admiral Digby had arrived at New York with three ſail of the line and one large frigate only, and that the Engliſh fleet, then conſiſting of 24 line of battle ſhips and three fifties, were at the beginning of the month of October, about to depart from Sandy Hook, with an intention, as was generally believed, of hazarding a ſecond engagement with the enemy. No intelligence of any ſuch action had, however reached the Havannah when the Columbia ſailed. This ſhip, after her capture, ſpoke with a brig, which informed, that a fleet of 200 ſail from England, under convoy of the Centurion and ſome frigates, had arrived ſafe at the Hook, ſubſequent to the departure of the Britiſh ſquadron from thence.

Yeſterday afternoon arrived the ſhip Brothers, captain Dalrymple, from Lancaſter and Waterford, in ſeven weeks from the latter, being loaded entirely (as we underſtand) with proviſions on account of the navy contract. She brings us the important and very pleaſing intelligence that the Auguſt fleet had all arrived ſafe at Corke, where it was ſuppoſed the apprehenſion of danger from the combined fleets, conſiſting (as we have before heared) of 49 or 50 ſail, would detain them for ſome time. Admiral Darby was out with about 40 ſail of the line. The outward bound fleet had once ſailed, but being afraid to venture onward, had returned to Corke, where they remained when the Brothers ſailed. It is ſaid, that an invaſion was apprehended at Corke, and on that account, troops were marching thither with all expedition.

By the ſchooner Willing Maid, captain Hill, which arrived here from Barbados yeſterday, we have received advices from that iſland as late as the 6th inſtant, at which date there was no news of any packet; ſo that we conclude our former conjecture was right, and that there was not any September mail diſpatched.

Since the former part of this article was compoſed, we have been favoured with the ſight of a letter of good authority written at Barbados, from which the following is an extract:

"A ſhip arrived this morning * from Ireland, which brings advice of the ſafe arrival of the fleet which ſailed the 1ſt of Auguſt. The combined fleets were in port, and our grand fleet lying acroſs Torbay with a ſpring on their cables."

* N. B. In this letter (which appears to have been ſtruck off in a great hurry) the date is omitted. We ſincerely hope there may be no miſtake in the intelligence relative to the combined fleets having returned into port, as that event would afford a favourable opportunity for both our homeward bound and outward bound convoys to proſecute their reſpective voyages.

A brigantine, prize to the Fortunee, is juſt turning into this harbour. She is from Philadelphia, having on board, as we hear, upwards of 800 barrels of flour. A man with a houſe full of children deſires us to congratulate all whom it may concern on this fortunate event.

P. S. The brig's name is the Sally. She ſailed from Philadelphia the 14th of October; no ſecond engagement had happened. Admiral Digby had arrived with three ſail of the line and a frigate, and the French fleet were in the Cheſapeak; lord Cornwallis was in high ſpirits.

BASSETERRE, October 19.

A Veſſel from South-Carolina, arrived in four weeks, mentions, that all Virginia and North-Carolina were in the king's peace, and that colonel Waſhington, with a party of the rebel cavalry and infantry, endeavoured to ſurpriſe colonel Stewart, and was taken priſoner with a number of his party, and many killed and wounded on both ſides.

NEW-YORK, November 30.

His majeſty's ſhip Amphion, captain Bazely, has ſent into this port, the ſchooner Young Cromwell, one of the New-London reptiles, which has been very miſchievous in enterprizes againſt the Britiſh trade.

December 3. A large ſchooner from Newberry, for Philadelphia, was ſent in here laſt Saturday by his majeſty's ſhip the Centurion, Capt. Clayton. She is loaded with lumber, &c. The Centurion was left in chaſe of a large ſhip ſuppoſed to be a frigate.

Some Whale Boats came over from Connecticut to Oyſter Bay harbour, laſt Monday night, and unrigged Mr. Sheddan's boat at that place, and carried off another, which was ranſomed for 200l.

A ſhip ſuppoſed to be the lord Mulgrave, a cartel from Virginia, is aſhore at Squan, about 40 miles to the ſouthward of the Hook.

Came up yeſterday morning a brig from Newberry, for the Cheſapeak, called the Alexander, captain Crawford, prize to his majeſty's ſhip Amphion, with a trifling cargo.

At the ſame time came up alſo, a ſmall French brig from New-London, for Philadelphia, loaded with cyder, onions, &c. prize to his majeſty's ſhip the Centurion.

Juſt Imported, in the Snip Anne, from France, and to be SOLD, By

Miffin and Butler,

At their Store on South-ſtreet Wharf, A Variety of DRY GOODS ſuitable to the Seaſon: Among which are the following Articles:

FINE and coarſe Blankets,
Blue Half thicks,
Second Cloths;
White Flanells and Swanſkins;
Camblets,
Striped and checked Cottons,
Nips;
Fine and coarſe Flanders Shirting;
White and brown Britagne, Picardy, Nanbutin, and Royal Laval Linens,
Sail Canvas, No. 1, 2, 3, and 4,
A 12 and a half inch Cable, and 6 inch Shroud Hawſer, both excellent, and a Quantity of ſheet Lead.

To the TRADING PEOPLE of AMERICA.

M. M. Coulougnac, and Co.

MERCHANTS in Lyon, a City in France,

Will have opened and ready furniſhed with all kind of dry goods, the firſt of January, 1782, a ſtore-houſe as well in Nantes as in L'Orient, in which any one may have a general aſſortment of Cloths, Coatings, Silks, Linens, &c. &c. &c. proceeding from their own manufactures in Sedan, Louviers, Elboeuf, Lodeve, Carcaſſonne, Laval, Calma, Caſtres, French Flander, Lyon, Paris, &c. &c. &c.

M. M. Coulougnac, and company, will treat of thoſe goods for money, or ſuitable bills of Exchange on every place in Europe, or in Tobacco, Indigo, Furs, Skins, or any other production, either of North America, or Weſt India Iſlands, at the rate then current in thoſe two cities.

By the means of thoſe propoſed exchanges, the merchants who will for the future ſend cargoes there may ſpare the commiſſion, and ſtorage expences, by applying to the aforeſaid gentlemen, as ſoon as their ſhips are arrived there; and by finding in M. M. Coulougnac and company's Store, all the goods their captains or agents may poſſibly deſire; their voyages will ſo the time to come be much ſhorter than formerly. The aforeſaid gentlemen will likewiſe accept of the direction either of the ſhips and cargoes, or of part of them only, that one will chuſe to truſt their care in Nantes or L'Orient.

Joſeph Mercier, their agent in Philadelphia at Peter Le Maigre and company's ſtore, in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, will take upon himſelf to receive and cauſe any one's orders and commiſſions to be carefully and in the beſt manner executed in France.

The chiefs of the French nation in all continental ſea ports will make clear all that one could wiſh to know on the good name and ſolidity of M. M. Coulougnac and company.

TO BE LET,

The Province-Iſland Ferry, with the Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, Stables and Garden. Alſo fifty acres of Meadow, chiefly upland; to be let ſeparately or together. Enquire of JOHN SELLERS, at Mr. John Duffield's ſtore, in Water-ſtreet, a few doors below Market-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, December 13, 1781.

To be Sold or Exchanged,

FOR a HOUSE and LOT in this city, a TRACT of LAND that produces exceeding good grain of all kind, within five miles of Chriſtiana, and nine or ten of Wilmington, and has on it a fine place for a mill; as alſo a valuable Lot in the town of Chriſtiana, 40 yards in breadth and 100 yards in length, and the only convenient place to build a veſſel on or to raiſe timber from; as alſo the Lot has a Tan-yard on it, with a ſmall ſtream running through one corner of it. For terms apply to the Printer.

WAS taken up the 6th inſtant, by the ſubſcriber, living in Bucks county, near the 20 mile ſtone, trespaſſing on his lot, a dark Bay HORSE, riſing five years old, about 15 hands high, a very long ſwitch tail, no brand or ear mark. The owner is deſired to come, pay charges and take him away.

JAMES BOYD.

WANTED, A

Large convenient Room,

For a Society of eight or ten Gentlemen, to meet in once a week during the winter. Any perſon having ſuch a one to rent, by leaving their name with the Printer will be waited on.

A Furnace and Forge to be Let.

Mary-Ann Furnace, with a great

plenty of Ore, alſo Spring-Forge, both ſituate in York county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, with all the improvements thereto belonging, likewiſe a ſufficient quantity of Meadow, arable and wood land, to carry on the works very extenſive, adjoining each. There is alſo a Griſt Mill belonging to the furnace. For further particulars enquire of JOHN STEINMETZ, in Market-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, Nov. 27.

TO BE SOLD,

For Caſh, Bills on France, or exchang'd for a place in or near the city,

A plantation or tract of land

ſituate in Warrington townſhip, Bucks county, within one mile of Græme Park, and about twenty one miles from Philadelphia; containing 500 Acres or upwards, forming nearly a ſquare, and at preſent divided into two farms, rented for one half the produce, with about 40 Acres of Meadow in the whole, and 220 Acres Wood Land: The ſoil is equal to any in the townſhip, the land is free from ſtones or broken ground, and commands a beautiful proſpect. There is on one of the places a Farm-houſe, an excellent ſpring and a large ſtone Spring-houſe, with Hay barracks, ſtabling, &c. On the other a large Farm-houſe half ſtone and half logs, five good rooms on a floor, a Waſh and Spring houſe. Barracks, Barn, Stabling and every neceſſary convenience for the 500 acres, a branch of Neſhaminy creek runs through a part of the laſt deſcribed farm, where a great quantity of meadow may be made. Alſo 110 acres of Wood-land, ſituate near a line dividing Malborough from Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, formerly known by the name of Thomas Gibſon's land, adjoining Ring's hill. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe or exchange, may know the terms by applying to THOMAS MASON, in Vine-ſtreet.

Nov. 15.

TO BE SOLD.

The valuable Merchant

MILLS and SAW MILLS, with two pair of ſtones, one whereof is French burs of the beſt quality, the other colongs; the bolting-cloths are good; the mills are in good order, water plenty in the drieſt ſeaſon, with little expence of keeping the dam in repair, as it is turned by the main Brandywine-creek: the mill-houſe is built of ſtone, about 38 feet ſquare. Alſo, a good dwelling-houſe, part frame and part ſtone, a good frame barn, ſtables and other out-houſes, with about 30 acres of good land, nine acres whereof is good watered meadow, and as much more may be made with very little expence: a good bearing orchard of the beſt fruit. It is pleaſantly ſituated in a healthy part of the country, within 30 miles of Philadelphia, 15 of Marcus-Hook and Wilmington. Likewiſe, a Lot of Ground publicly ſituated in the borough of Wilmington, Newcaſtle county. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, by applying to DAVID BRINTON, at the Indian King, in the borough of Wilmington, or the ſubſcriber living at the mills, may know the terms.

BENJAMIN POWEL.

Eaſt-Bradford, Cheſter county, Nov. 9.

Notice is hereby given, to ſuch

as have LANDS in the County of Bedford, and do not live in the ſaid County, that they may have an Opportunity of paying the Taxes due for the ſame, to the Subſcirber, being Treaſurer for the ſaid County, at the Houſe of Mrs. Clinton, at the Corner of Cheſnut and Third-ſtreets. BARNARD DOUGHERTY.

November 28, 1781.

Two Half-Johanneſſes Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable (which was broke open on the night of the 12th inſtant) a Grey MARE, Saddle and Bridle: the Mare is about eight years old, 14 and 3-4 hands high, has a ſmall neck, ſhort ſwitch tail, and a wart upon her left buttock; the ſaddle is old, its ſeat and ſkirts are covered with buckſkin, has a green ſaddle cloth, piſtol holſters and bearſkin cap. Whoever ſecures the Mare and Thief, and gives notice thereof to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above Reward, or half that ſum for either of them.

Nov. 16. MATTHEW IRWIN.

To be ſold, an healthy Negroe

MAN, 25 years old; is a compleat Farmer, underſtands the management of Horſes, and is a good ſervant. For further information, apply to JOHN CUTMAN, in Lower Dublin townſhip, near the Nine Mile Stone, or JAMES GREGORY, the corner of Stamper's Alley, Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

A good ſecondhand Phaeton

And harneſs, complete. Enquire of William Dean, at the George-tavern, the corner of Second and Arch-ſtreets.

Whereas the Eſtates of Chriſtian Voght, Nicholas Houſſecker, and Thomas Carr, all late of the county of Lancaſter, having been in due courſe of law forfeited to this ſtate: We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid county, do hereby give Notice to the ſaid Chriſtian Voght, Nicholas Houſſecker, and Thomas Carr, That all their real eſtates within the ſaid county, conſiſting of the following Meſſuages and Tracts of Land, viz. One two ſtory Brick HOUSE, ſituate in the borough of Lancaſter, late the eſtate of the ſaid Chriſtian Voght.

One Frame HOUSE, ſituate in the town of Lebanon, in the moſt public part thereof, in a corner near the market; the Houſe is about 27 feet by 38, and hath been an old accuſtomed tavern; the Lot is about 64 feet by 176, with Sheds, Stables, &c. ſubject to a ground rent of one ſhilling ſterling per annum; likewiſe, one LOT, containing about 5 acres of Land, adjoining the ſaid town of Lebanon, the greater part whereof is good meadow, ſubject to a ground-rent of 7s. and 6d. currency per acre per annum; late the property of the ſaid Nicholas Houſſecker.

One undivided tenth Part of 500 Acres of Land, ſituated in Donagal, Mountjoy, and Derry townſhips, on the road leading from Lancaſter to Harris's-ferry, on both ſides of Conawago creek; late the eſtate of the ſaid Thomas Carr. All which will be Sold by Public Vendue, on the 11th Day of January next, at the Court-Houſe, in the ſaid county of Lancaſter. The Sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, and to continue from day to day until the whole be ſold. The Terms of Sale will be according to Law, viz. One-fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid within ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the ſtate, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid fourth part of the purchaſe money; the remaining three fourths thereof to be paid in one month after ſale, and on a certificate produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given as by law directed; and to prevent all difficulties with reſpect of payment the Agents will attend at the Court-houſe, on the 10th day after ſale, to receive the firſt payment, after which no purchaſe money will be received, but the premiſes again ſold for the benefit of the commonwealth; and the Agents alſo, purſuant to Law, hereby Notify all Claimants to the ſaid Premiſes, or any part of them, and Creditors to the ſaid Chriſtian Voght, Nicholas Houſſecker, and Thomas Carr, to exhibit their Claims and Demands to the Juſtices of the ſupreme court, within the time limited by Law, or they will be forever bared from the recovery thereof.

Lancaſter, Dec. 1ſt, 1781. CHARLES HALL, GEORGE STEWART, } Agents.

Whereas the Eſtate of John Reid, late of the county of Bucks, having by due courſe of Law, been forfeited and ſeized for the Uſe of the ſtate. I the ſubſcriber, Agent for the ſaid county, do hereby give Notice, That the Eſtate of the ſaid John Reid, late of the ſaid county; conſiſting of the following Tract of Land and Tenement, ſituate in the townſhip of Tenacum, containing about 1400 Acres improved, with ſeveral Tenements, and which will be divided into Lotts, for the more conveniency of the purchaſers; a Plan of which will be ſhewn on the Day of Sale; late the Eſtate of the ſaid John Reid, will be Sold at Public Vendue, at the Court-Houſe of the ſaid county, on the 15th Day of January next. The Sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, and continue from day to day until the whole is ſold.

The Terms of Sale will be according to Law, viz. One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after the ſale, or the Premiſes again to revert to the ſtate, and the bidder be liable to forfeit the ſaid fourth part of the purchaſe money; and the remainder within one month after ſale; and on failure thereof the premiſes, in like manner, to revert to the ſtate, and the fourth part paid to be forfeited; and on certificates being produced for the payment from the Agents, or either of them, deeds will be given as by law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties in reſpect of payment, the Agents will attend at the Court Houſe of the ſaid county, on the 10th day after ſale, to receive the firſt payment, and in like manner on the 30th day after ſale, to receive the laſt payment, after which no purchaſe money will be received, but the premiſes again ſold for the benefit of the commonwealth.

And I, the agent, do alſo, purſuant to law, hereby Notiſy all the Claimants to the Premiſes, or any part of them, and Creditors to the ſaid John Reid, to exhibit their Claims and Demands to the Juſtices of the ſupreme court, within the time limited by law, or they will be forever bared from the recovery thereof.

GEORGE WALL.

One Guinea Reward,

LOST laſt Tueſday Evening, a Shell SNUFF-BOX with a Silver Top, in which is ſet the Portrait of his Excellency General Waſhington. Any perſon delivering ſaid Box to JAMES PEALE, may have the above Reward.

Lombard-ſtreet, Dec. 1.

May be had in a genteel part of the City, a few Rooms with Furniture without, as beſt ſuits, until the ſpring.

Enquire of the printer.

The higheſt Price is given for

Clean Linen and Cotton Rags,

By the Printer of this Paper.

THE Subſcribers to the City Aſſembly will pleaſe to take NOTICE, That next Thurſday, being Thankſgiving Day, the ASSEMBLY will be on FRIDAY Evening, the 14th inſtant. The Rooms will be open at 6 o'clock; no Tickets will be delivered at the rooms, but to officers of the Allied Armies; all Strangers muſt apply to one of the Managers.

Saturday, the 8th December 1781.

Juſt Imported, and To be Sold, By

James Gallagher,

At his China and Glaſs-Ware

STORE,

In Second-ſtreet, the third door below Market-ſtreet, and oppoſite the Quaker's Meeting-houſe.

CHINA, Blue and White, and Enameled.

GALLON, three quart, two quart, one quart, and pint Bowls.

Round and oval Diſhes and Plates.

Tea and Coffee-Potts of different ſizes.

Tea and Coffee-Cups and Saucers, ditto.

Sugar Diſhes and Milk Pots.

Pudding Pans and Slop Bowls.

Brown and blue Tea Cups and Saucers.

Brown, burnt china Tea Pots, Sugar Diſhes and Cream Pots.

QUEEN's-WARE.

ROUND and oval Diſhes of all ſizes.

Flat and Soup Plates.

Sallad Diſhes and Fiſh Drains.

Pudding Diſhes and Diſh Covers.

Pepper and Muſtard Pots, and Salts.

Round and oval Tureens, of all ſizes.

Waſh Hand Baſons and Bottles, and quart Mugs.

Quart, pint, and half pint Bowls.

Tea Pots and Slop Bowls.

Tea Cups and Saucers.

Sugar Diſhes and Cream Pots.

GLASS, ſingle and double Flint, pin and cut.

GALLON, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint Decanters.

Flowered and plain Goblets, Mugs.

Half gallon, quart, pint, half pint, jill and half jill Tumblers.

Quart, pint, and half pint, cut and ſtemed, plain and labelled Punch, Grog, and Beer Glaſſes, with and without Covers.

Cut, flowered, and plain Wine Glaſſes, of all ſizes.

Table Waſh Baſons, Cream Pots, Vinegar Cruets, Pepper and Muſtard Pots, and Salts.

Eleven by 9, 10 by 8, 9 by 7, and 8 by 6, Engliſh, French, and Spaniſh Window Glaſs, by the box or ſmaller quantity.

A neat ASSORTMENT of

CUTLERY AND HARD-WARE,

Conſiſting of,

WHITE and ſtained ivory, real and ſham buck, bone, cam wood, and ebony handled Knives and Forks.

Tortois ſhell, real buck, and ſtained horn Penknives.

Beſt cap'd and plain Raizors and Lancets.

Cutteau, ſhoe, and butchers Knives.

Sciſſars and taylors' Sheers,

Broad Axes, claw and lathing Hammers.

Augers, Gouges, Chiſſels, Files, and Raſps.

Jointer and Plane Irons, and two feet Rules.

Cheſt, H and HL Hinges, of different ſizes.

Stock, cheſt, common, and bag Padlocks.

Gimblets, Braſs Cocks, and Snuffers.

Kniting, ſail, and ſewing Needles.

Mens and womens Thimbles.

Fiſh Hooks, of all ſorts and ſizes.

Leather Ink Pots, common and temple Spectacles.

Plated, pinchbeck, yellow, and white metal, and ſteel Shoe and Knee Buckles; Chapes.

Coat, veſt and ſleeve, metal and horn Buttons.

ALSO,

DURHAM Flour of Muſtard, by the box, dozen, or bottle.

Long and ſhort ſmoaking Pipes, by the box, groce, or dozen.

Beſt European mould Candles, by the box.

Green Paint, brown and yellow Oaker, ground in oil, by the keg.

Mariners Compaſſes, of different ſizes.

Said GALLAGHER returns his Thanks to the Public, and his Friends in particular, for their former Favours, and hopes their Continuance, from his Aſſiduity, Attention to Pleaſe, and Moderate Prices.

Captains of Veſſels and others, Strangers in this City, having CHINA, GLASS, or QUEEN's WARES to diſpoſe of, may meet with a Purchaſer, as above.

LOST, on the 20th of November, a Black Leather POCKET BOOK, containing a Two ſhilling Bill, of State Money, and ſundry other ſmall Bills; together with ſome Notes of Hand, &c. Whoever will deliver it to the printer ſhall be genteelly rewarded.

TO BE SOLD,

The remainig time of a Negro

Girl's SERVICE, being ſeveral years.

Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia: Printed by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE, in Market-Street.

SATURDAY, THE DECEMBER 15, 1781.

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. XI.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB 820.

Reed *and* Forde,

At their STORE in Front-ſtreet, two doors above the Market, have opened

A freſh Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE,

Which they continue to Sell for Specie, Bills of Exchange, or Paper Currency:

Among which are

BEST ſuperfine Cloths, of all colours,
Second and coarſe ditto, ditto,
Spotted and plain Swanſkins,
Red and white Flannels and Baizes,
Duffils and Halfthicks,
Pink, crimſon, black, green, and blue Callimancoes and Durants,
Shalloons and Rattinets,
Three-quarters, 7-8 and yard wide Iriſh, French, and Dutch Linens,
Towelling and Table-linen,
Cambricks and Lawns in patches and pieces,
Lawn and Kenting Handkerchiefs and Aprons,
Barcelona, Romall, and Bandanno Handkerchiefs,
A Variety of dark ground, low priced, Calicoes, Chintzes, and Cottons,
Mens, womens, and childrens worſted and cotton Hoſe,
Mens ſtrong milled Hoſe,
Sattins and Peelongs,
Black, blue, green, pink, and white Luteſtrings, Sarſnets, and Perſians,
Half-ell, 3-4, and yard wide black Modes, &c. &c.

N. B. Tobacco, Flour, and Bar Iron will be received in Payment, at the Market Prices. Nov. 14.

Juſt Imported, in the late Veſſels from Europe and St. Thomas, and now SELLING, By

William Sitgreaves,

At his STORE in Market-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, the Corner of Lætitia-Court, A large ASSORTMENT of DRY GOODS, ſuitable to the Seaſon: Among which are the following, viz.

BEST nine quarter green Rugs,
Blankets,
A variety of fine and ſuperfine Broadcloths,
Caſſimers,
Striped and plain Coatings,
Fine Naps and Swanſkins,
Twilled and plain Flannels,
Baize and Serges,
Negro Cottons,
Mens and womens thread cotton, worſted and yarn Hoſe,
Velvets, Velverets and Corduroys,
Rattinets,
Camblets, Callimancoes, and Durants,
Black Ruſſels,
Jone's Spinning,
Brown and white Flemiſh Sheeting,
Iriſh, Laval, and Holland Linens,
Britannias and Oznabrigs,
Seven-eighth and 3-4 German Dowlaſs,
Striped Bedtick,
Bed-Bunts,
Seven-eights, yard and apron wide cotton checks,
Dark and light ground Chintzes, printed Linens, Cottons, & Calicoes,
Striped Ginghams,
Ruſſia Linens and Diapers,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Fancy, figured, corded and India Demities,
India and coloured Jeans,
Manchester Gown-Patterns,
Catgut and Millinet,
Striped, plain, and figured Gauzes,
Gauze Handkerchiefs and Aprons,
Book and jaconet Muſlins,
Ell-wide India Perſians,
Luteſtrings and Mantuas,
Sattins, Modes, and Peelongs,
Sarſnets and Perſians,
Ribbands,
Polecat & Bandano Handkerchiefs,
Barcelona ditto,
Silk and cotton Romalls,
Check and printed linen Handkerchiefs,
Threads,
Silk Twiſt,
Tapes and Bobbin,
Silk Stockings,
Common ſewing Needles,
Knitting ditto,
A variety of childrens Books,
Writing and wrapping Paper,
Loaf Sugar, &c. &c.

Juſt imported in the Nonſuch and other veſſels from France, and other parts of Europe &c. And to be Sold by

Peter & William Wikoff,

At their houſe in Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreet, for ſpecie, bills of exchange, loan office certificates and paper money of the late emiſſions,

SUPERFINE broadcloths of various colours, calicoes, chintz, and baftas, cambricks, linens, ſerge de Rome, needles, wool cards ſtocked and in the leaf, coffee in caſks and bags, wine, copperas, gin, bottled cyder of the beſt quallity: a good neat ſulky &c. &c.

October 25th, 1781.

GEORGE A. BAKER,

At the SLIP at Arch-ſtreet FERRY, Philadelphia,

Has to diſpoſe of by Wholeſale and Retail,

For Caſh, or in exchange for Country Produce,

A FEW Pipes Fyall Wine,
Liſbon Wine,
Fine old Jamaica Spirits,
Weſt India Rum,
Country ditto,
Taffia,
French Brandy,
Holland Gin,
Molaſſes,
Double and ſingle refined Loaf Sugars,
White and brown Box Sugars,
Muſcovado ditto,
Shuchong Tea,
Bohea ditto,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Barley,
Rice,
Raiſins,
Pepper,
Allſpice,
Ginger,
Nutmegs,
Indigo,
Allum,
Copperas,
Brimſtone,
Chalk,
Rozin,
Tar,
Wheſtones,
Powder and Shot,
Lead,
Fine and coarſe Salt,
Mens Shoes,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Cotton,
An Aſſortment of neat Iron Caſtings,
Frying Pans,
Linſeed Oil,
Indian Corn,
A few Firkins excellent Iriſh Butter,
Window Glaſs of 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 9 by 11, 10 by 12, and 12 by 14, by the Box, half Box, or leſs Quantity,
Long and ſhort Pipes by the Box and Groce, &c. &c. &c.

A Quantity of the

Very beſt BEAVER,

TO BE SOLD, by

John Redman,

In Water-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets.

George Hughes, and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their STORE, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, next the wharf,

OLD cane-juice Spirits,
Weſt-India Rum,
French Brandy,
Madeira, Sherry, Liſbon, Mountain, & Teneriffe } WINES,
Loaf, Lump, Muſcovado and Spaniſh } SUGARS,
Gunpowder and Hyſon in cheſts of 12 pounds, Souſhong and Bohea } TEAS,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Rice,
Flour,
Indigo,
Salt,
Copperas,
Allum,
Pepper,
Allſpice,
Ginger,
Mace,
Nutmegs, and
Cinamon:

With ſundry other ARTICLES, all of the very beſt Quality, which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

Cordage, Lemon-juice, Brandy,

and a variety of European GOODS, to be SOLD

By Lacaze & Mallet,

In Water-ſtreet, above Arch-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,

An elegant Chariot,

With HARNESS compleat for four Horſes. Alſo,

A PAIR OF

High blooded Bay Horſes,

From Virginia. For Terms apply to Mr. JACOB HILTZHEIMER. Philadelphia Nov. 30.

Office of Finance.

5th December, 1781.

PROPOSALS will be received in this office, until the 20th inſtant, for the following contracts, to ſupply the rations deliverable by the united ſtates during the year 1782, to thoſe perſons entitled to draw them.

A contract for the poſt of Philadelphia.
A contract for the poſt of Reading.
A contract for the poſt of Lancaſter.
A contract for the poſts of York Town and Carliſle.
A contract for the poſts of Burlington and Trenton.
A contract for the poſts of Morriſton and Pompton.

The contractors are to iſſue the rations; and the propoſals are to contain the loweſt prices and longeſt terms of payment, as alſo the price of the component parts; which are,

1lb. Beef, or 3-4lb. Pork.
1lb. Bread,
1 Gill Rum or Whiſkey,
1 Quart Salt and two quarts Vinegar per hundred Rations.
8lb. Soap and 3lb. Candles, per ſeven hundred Rations.

Kaighn *and* Attmore,

Have removed their STORE into Front-ſtreet, the ſixth door below Arch ſtreet, where they have for SALE, the following MERCHANDIZE, viz.

A GENERAL Aſſortment of ſuperfine and ſecond Broadcloths of the moſt faſhionable coleurs,
Silk Serge and Rattinet Linings;
An elegant Aſſortment of gold and ſilver ſpangled Buttons,
Sewing Silk,
Scarf Twiſt,
Silk Knee-garters,
Serge Denim,
Sattinet,
Callimancoes,
White Modes,
White Barcelona ſilk, book muſlin and bordered gauze Handkerchiefs,
Chineſe Ribbons,
Laval Linens,
Scotch Threads,
Blue Moreen,
Womens coloured kidd and lamb Mitts,
Small French Pins,
Quality Binding,
Red ell wide Perſian,
Apron Tapes and Bobbins,
Striped Ginghams,
Double purple Calicoes,
Elegant Bed-furniture copperplate cottons,
Plain Bengalls,
India Nankeens,
Printed Jean and beſt velvet Jarker Shapes,
Cotton Counterpains,
Black glaſs Beeds,
Black lead Pencils,
Braſs hanging Compaſſes, for ſhips cabbins,
Jappaned Plate Warmers,
Black Pepper by the dozen or hundred weight,
A new copper Still, containing 51 gallons, with Worm compleat,
Pulverized Jeſuits Bark in bottles,
China Sauce-boats,
Iron Pots, Kettles and Cart-boxes,
A ſmall Kedge Anchor, with a moveable iron ſtock,
Logwood by the ton,
A neat and elegant Chariot, almoſt new.

IMPORTED in the ſhip Ann, captain Joſiah, from L'Orient, and to be Sold, By

Smith & Tilton,

At their ſtore in Second ſtreet, next door to the Friend's Meeting-houſe,

A VARIETY of ſuperfine, ſecond and coarſe broadcloths, of the moſt faſhionable colours, with ſuitable trimings.
White and buff Caſſimers.
Coatings.
Frizes and ſwanſkins.
Serges.
Scarlet, red, white, and yellow flannels and baizes.
A variety of velvets, velverets, and corduroys.
Light coloured worſted, and hair plush.
Sattinets, everlaſtings, prunellas, and princeſs ſtuffs.
Scarlet and black breeches patterns.
Callimancoes.
Durants and tammies.
White and ſpotted jeans,
Mens patent ribb'd worſted and ſilk hoſe.
A large aſſortment of linens.
Ditto, of calicoes and chintzes.
Flanders bedticks.
Diapers.
Oznabrigs.
Jaconet muzlins.
Cambricks and lawns.
Black ſatins & peelongs.
Ditto modes and mantuas.
A neat aſſortment of faſhionable ſilks for gentlemens wear.
Bandano and ſilk romal handkerchiefs.
Black and coloured Barcelona ditto.
Printed linen ditto.
An aſſortment of Ribbons.
Black lace, Gold ditto.
Pins and needles.
Indigo.
Loaf ſugar.
And a few boxes of beſt Spaniſh ſugars &c. &c. &c.

TOULON, September, 1761.

DIVERS letters, dated 20th Auguſt laſt, written by officers whoſe veracity and military merit, are well known, do all agree in the circumſtances of the duc de Crillon's deſcent on the iſland of Minorca; they mention particularly that his arrival was perfectly unexpected. The particulars of the expedition are the following: yeſterday being the 19th, we landed on the iſland of Minorca, after a paſſage of 30 days from Cadiz. At firſt the winds were favourable to us, for in three days we had paſſed the Straights; our fleet conſiſting of 103 ſail, among which two were of 70 guns, five frigates, ſix xebecs, and ſix bomb veſſels. In ſight of Carthagena, the wind became quite contrary, and obliged us to come to for 17 days in a road. Afterwards the winds permitting, we proceeded on our voyage; but calms coming on we were ſtill retarded; however, about the latitude of Malaga the wind favoured us, and in three days brought us in ſight of Minorca. The ardour of the general and of the troops at this moment was ſuch, as to make us forget the length and tediouſneſs of our voyage. Every thing was prepared for the deſcent, and if the winds had not been ſtronger than uſual upon this coaſt, and the diſembarkation of the troops thereby rendered long and troubleſome, we would have perfectly ſurprized the enemy; for they did not know in the leaſt of our approach, neither did expect us. The commander in chief having previouſly concerted the plan of operations, and given all his officers the moſt particular inſtructions, the deſcent was made in the following manner: 1. Some veſſels of war commanded by don Diego Quevedo were diſpatched, before the convoy could be perceived, for to block up Port Mahon, and prevent any veſſels eſcaping. 2. Several other veſſels of war, commanded by don Pedro Carnaveral, and by don Antonio Ortego, were ſent to ſhut up in like manner the ports of Fornella and Citadella. 3. A long boat manned with ſailors and grenadiers, under the command of an officer of infantry, was ſent before to reconnoitre the coaſt of the bay of Muſcheto, the intended landing place. 4. Several long boats belonging to the ſquadron of don Bonaventura Moreno, landed the duc de Crillon, followed by his brigade major and aid de camps; this general was at the head of a brigade of grenadiers, and the volunteers of Catalonia, commanded by the marechal de camp the marquis de Cagigal. 5. At the ſame time, don Felix, ſecond in command, and don Louis de las Caſas, diſembarked ſeveral regiments. 6. A third diviſion compoſed of grenadiers, chaſſeurs, and dragoons a foot, under the command of colonel the marquis de Aviles, took poſſeſſion of the town of Citadella and of the forts that defended the entrance of the port, by ſtorming them. 7. As ſoon as a deſcent was effected at the bay of Muſcheto, a brigade of grenadiers and chaſſeurs, under the marquis de Peneſiel, ſon of the duc d'Oſuna, were ordered to proceed, either by land or water, to ſeize upon Fornella, and to ſtorm the two forts which defend the entrance of this port. This deſcent was covered by ſeveral veſſels of war, commanded by don Bonaventura de Moreno. 8. During this time, don Balthazar de Perma covered the brigade of Savoy on their landing at the bay of Alcofar, a league and a half from Mahon: don Antonia Ortego covered that of the marquis d'Aviles, in the environs of Citadella; and don Pedro Carnaveral was to cover that of the marquis of Peneſiel, if it had been neceſſary for this detachment to have gone by ſea to Fornella. 9. Thirty two tranſports carrying artillery, faſcines, gabions, powder, proviſions, hoſpital ſtores, &c. were arranged in the rear of the two principal diſembarkations at Muſcheto and Alcofar, in order to put it out of the power of the enemy, to judge which was to be the true attack.

From this plan of deſcent, which could not be ſo completely executed as wiſhed, owing to the coutrary winds, we may judge how much more ſucceſsful it would have been, if the brgiade of Savoy had not been prevented from effecting a landing for 36 hours, by the bad weather. The two bays, de la Muſcheto and d'Alcofar, are one league and a half from fort St. Philip, and about the ſame diſtance from each other, and if the diviſion at Alcofar could have effected a landing at the ſame time with that at Muſcheto, they would have prevented the Engliſh troops which were at Mahon from retiring into the fort St Philips; but the brigade of Savoy could not effect a landing with the reſt of the army, and the alarm being given, the governor of the fort was enabled, by the delay, to draw in the two battalions which were at Mahon, and to force 500 of the inhabitants into the fort, which already conſiſted of 2500 men.

The towns and forts of Citadella and Fornella, ſurrendered without making any defence. The landing which began at three o'clock in the afternoon, was finiſhed at midnight, and in 24 hours we became maſters of the whole iſland, except fort St. Philip. We expect a reinforcement of 5000 men in a few days.

LONDON.

Auguſt 8. The diſpatches from Gibraltar, contain matter of the moſt ſerious nature, the governor having explicitly declared it to be utterly impoſſible for him to defend that important fortreſs much longer, againſt the attacks of the enemy, unleſs aſſiſted by a reinforcement of troops, and a further ſupply of proviſions. The public may depend upon it, that this is fact, though the miniſtry have neither ſhips nor men, to ſend to his relief.

General Vaughan is coming home, and is to be ſucceeded by general Matthews, who is preparing to embark for the Weſt Indies.

A correſpondent remarks, that however doubtful it may be, whether governor Johnſtone is returning from the Cape of Good Hope, or not, it is very certain, that the miniſtry ſtill continue to ſail towards it.

If the lords North and Hillſborough were really taken ill the other day, by the ſhock they received, in conſequence of the bad news from the Weſt Indies and America, they are weaker than their friends imagine. Why ſhould it affect them? They have done their beſt, and if every iſland in the Weſt Indies was to be loſt, their incomes would remain juſt the ſame.

In the proof ſheets of the new edition of the London Directory, the names of ſir George ——— and general ———, ſhould be included amongſt the liſt of auctioneers.

We are given to underſtand, that there are already no leſs than ſeventy-two actions commenced againſt a certain auctioneer, for the recovery of the value of certain ſales, at St. Euſtatia, knocked down without the conſent of the owners of the property contained in the catalogues.

We hear, that lord Bute has employed himſelf for ſome time in writing his life, which he intends publiſhing before the meeting of next parliament. If truth ſhould guide his pen, let ſome people look to it!

All the letters from Gibraltar ſay, that the damage done by the Spaniſh gun-boats, who regularly come out every evening, is much greater than thoſe from the batteries which the Spaniards have lately raiſed and brought much nearer than before: three fourths of the inhabitants have left the place, and the remainder want only an opportunity to tranſport themſelves from a place where miſery and deſtruction, diſtreſs and poverty, are to be ſeen.

Lord North and lord Hillſborough are ſomewhat recovered from the ſhock they received by the late diſpatches from the weſt. Their caſe became deſperate, and threatened to baffle the ſkill of the faculty; but by the timely uſe of a few Pilulæ Gallowaianæ, or Scotico-American Pills, the violence of the diſorder was corrected, and they are now in a fair way of recovering their health, and their reſolution to purſue the American war a little longer, though there is much danger of a ſpeedy relapſe.

A gentleman writes from Barbadoes, that he is informed the nett produce of the capture of the iſland of St. Euſtatius amounted to upwards of 1,230,000l. ſterling.

They write from the Hague, that admiral Hartſincke had returned by land to Amſterdam, from the Texel, in order to expedite the ſhips fitting out at Amſterdam, which, are wanted to compleat another ſquadron now wanted for ſea.

The ſame letters add, that the ſtates general were to aſſemble again the 10th of Auguſt, in order fully to enter into the buſineſs of equipping ſome more ſhips of war, and a general augmentation of the land forces of the republic.

Extract of a letter from Barbadoes, brought over in the laſt mail.

"We live here in hourly expectation of a hoſtile viſit from the French, a circumſtance which in the preſent ſituation of the iſland creates the moſt alarming apprehenſions. The late hurricanes evelled all our fortifications, which it was the wiſh of the inhabitants to have immediately repaired, and the governor was called upon to ſummon an aſſembly, with which requeſt he complied, but, for reaſons not as yet diſcovered, he diſſolved the aſſembly before they could effectuate any thing, though they offered, notwithſtanding the diſtreſſes of the iſland, to levy the neceſſary ſums, for repairing the fortifications, on themſelves and conſtituents.

"This conduct of the governor has given great offence to the inhabitants, and the conſequence is, that they have formed themſelves into independent military aſſociations, and are learning the military exerciſe to enable them to defend the iſland in caſe of an attack.

"The reaſon given by the governor of Tobago for ſurrendering that iſland ſo ſuddenly to the enemy is, that the French commander, threatening, in caſe of oppoſition, to refuſe all terms, and to put the iſland under a ſimilar ſtate of confiſcation with Euſtatia."

The ſite on which they have begun the new cuſtom houſe in Ireland, was fixed for the purpoſe of aggrandizing the eſtates of lord Fitzwilliam, Mr. Gardener, and Mr. Beresford. This job the merchants have ſeen through, and as it will, if carried into execution, occaſion the loſs of yearly thouſands to them, they have petitioned his majeſty againſt it, praying it may be built where it will ſuit their convenience. This petition is now before the king, and if the prayer of it is not granted, the volunteers of Ireland, in one aggregate body, intend to add a ſhort prayer by way of poſtſcript, beſeeching their ſovereign to comply with the requeſt of the city. Should this have no effect—Cætera deſunt!

Auguſt 11. When we reflect on the late engagement between the Engliſh and Dutch fleets, it is hardly poſſible to keep our temper. For the want of two or three ſhips, which might very eaſily have been ſent to reinforce admiral Parker, a moſt complete and glorious victory has probably been loſt to Great Britain.

It is very true, a report has prevailed, that lord George Germain wiſhes to reſign, being heartily ſick of the American war, but lord Shelburne can never be won over to riſk his honor with a miniſtry that cannot but ruin the reputation of every perſon connected with it.

The phœnomenon at the back of the ſun, may probably be matter of curious ſpeculation; but there is a phœnomenon in the political world that is infinitely more ſo, and that is, a miniſtry continued in office, without a ſingle ingredient to qualify them for directing the affairs of government, and who are the objects of contempt at home and of ridicule abroad.

It was but the day before yeſterday, the miniſterial prints informed us "the Dutch were verging back to their original inſignificance, and could only act on the defenſive." It is a pity that the ſoldiery alone ſhould be confined to a tilt-yard flaggellation!

The idea of an impartial print, and of an impartial individual in politics, are equally mean and contemptible. They are both alike avoided and execrated by honeſt men, becauſe they are both alike deſtitute of principle. In this hour of miniſterial turpitude, it cannot but be competent to every one to diſcern the ruinous tendency of the meaſures of adminiſtration. Every honeſt man cries out ſhame upon them, and ſhuns them as they would a peſtilence. Thoſe creatures, and thoſe prints, however, that affect an impartiality, obſerve another kind of conduct. They are baſe enough to fawn upon miniſtry while in power, for what they can get by them, and when juſtice overtakes them, will be the firſt to cut their throats. The longeſt chapter in Deuteronomy has not curſes enough for ſuch fellows and ſuch papers!

All the government tranſports and ſtoreſhips, and many of the merchant ſhips for America and the Weſt Indies, have in the lower part of their holds wheat and oats inſtead of ballaſt, on account of the great ſcarcity of thoſe articles at the places where they are bound to.

The ſecond Dutch war, in king Charles IId's reign was entered into upon grounds not more ſolid than the firſt. Some fooliſh pictures, and ſome medals ſtruck, reflecting on Charles, though not authorized by the ſtates, were amongſt the reaſons for waſting the nations treaſure, and ſpilling the blood of Engliſh and Dutchmen; but above all, a whole Dutch fleet's not ſtriking, ſaid to the king's yacht, was chiefly inſiſted as a matter not to be given up, though the Dutch offered all reaſonable ſatisfaction. After ſeveral obſtinate ſea engagements, in which the Hollanders ſhewed as much bravery as the Engliſh, Charles was perſuaded to make peace with them.

Poſterity may, perhaps, enquire what gave riſe to the preſent rupture with the ſtates. Politicians are divided in their opinions; ſome think the hopes of plundering the Dutch colonies, unprovided of defence, and their maſters not ſuſpecting any danger, together with the weak ſtate of their marine, was the chief motive. Others think that ſome deep intrigues between the courts of London and Leuwarden, to bring about a change of government, was the immediate cauſe of diſuniting the two great maritime powers.

It is ſomewhat ſingular, that as admiral Rodney had a conſiderable land force with him when he appeared off Tobago, and that there did not appear any impediment to his landing his troops, he ſhould not have made ſome attempt to recover the iſland; and the more ſo, as it does not appear that the French had landed more than 900 men when they made themſelves maſters of it.

It is ſaid that a reſolution is agreed to, that whenever a peace may come, the naval eſtabliſhment of theſe kingdoms will be larger than at any former time. It was ſaid by lord Anſon, that Great-Britain might always keep peace at the expence of only 30,000 ſeamen.

As it is a maxim of the very ableſt and wiſeſt politicians, always to make peace with ſword in hand, it is no contra indication of a negociation being near at hand: the preparations are every where making with great vigour. In the ſummer of 1762, our warlike preparations were as great as ever this kingdom had then known; yet peace was declared in three months.

The Spaniards are building at this time ten ſhips of the line, beſides frigates, at their different ſea ports; three of which are at the Havanna; the reſt of the ports of Old Spain, as follows: At Cadiz, Neptune 100 guns, El Glorioſo 70, El Champion 70. At Ferrol, El Aquilon 100 guns, El Prince 70. At Carthagena, El Caſſado 70 guns. At Corunna, El San Sylveſtre 70.

The Dutch ſquadron at this time in the Weſt-Indies, which were at Curaſſoa in June laſt, under the command of rear admiral J. Binckes are, Naſſau 64, Princeſs Louiſa 56, (flag) Naſſau Weilbourg 56, Beverwyck 36 Alarm, Zevieten, Aunt, Vaik, and Waakzamheid, of 24 guns each.

The ſquadron which will be wanted for the North, in caſe hoſtilities ſhould continue beyond the preſent year, will employ at leaſt 8000 ſeamen, independent of ſloops and cutters, which muſt be kept up to look after the enemy's privateers.

The year 1759 was at once the moſt expenſive and the moſt glorious of the laſt war: the ſupplies voted that year were 15,503,564l. the ways and means 16,130,561l. What proportion between it and the glory and levies of this year!

The French and Spaniſh fleets in the Weſt-Indies exceed that of the Britiſh by at leaſt twenty ſail of the line; the French having thirty two and the Spaniards twelve, together 44 ſail. The whole Britiſh force is, with Rodney twenty, at Jamaica four, making only twenty-four.

Sir Joſeph Yorke is not gone abroad again as has been reported, he being now on a viſit to his brother the biſhop of Glouceſter, at his palace in that city.

The Sceptre man of war of 64 guns, captain Allen, a new ſhip now fitting out at Woolwich, is ordered for the Weſt-Indies to reinforce admiral Rodney.

Extract of a letter from Barbadoes.

"Our gallant, or lately gallant admiral is returned without attacking the French fleet, contrary to his avowed intention: his fleet was indeed inferior in number by two (ſome ſay four) but this was an inferiority which we did not believe would have changed his reſolution. I find, when the French admiral drew up his topſails, with a reſolution to wait for Rodney, as he was coming down he hauled his wind (for he had the weather gage of the French) and declined the engagement. Sir Samuel Hood, and our other gallant officers, are giving their tongues here the fierceſt bent againſt their chief, for ſo unmanly a deſertion of his duty, whilſt the people of this iſland are continually apprehenſive that ſuch a timid behaviour of our old admiral (panic ſtruck as he appears to be) may encourage the gallant Frenchman to inſult him in this ſtation, to our heavy diſaſter, at leaſt in being kept under arms in ſuch a climate for days together, ſhould nothing worſe be the conſequence."

On Wedneſday evening, after the Beggar's Opera was over, at the Theatre Royal, in the Hay market, two countrymen from the upper gallery, although highly pleaſed with the novelty of the performance, ſaid, "that they were rather diſappointed in the mode of the opera, as they underſtood it was to have been reverſed, and expected the piece was to have been begun at the end, and ſo to have proceeded backwards to the beginning."

A few days ſince, a man named John Boſel, eat the following enormous meal at the Royal Oak, in Tupton, near Cheſterfield, viz. 47 duck eggs; 34 hen eggs; 2 large potatoes; 4 penny loaves; and one pound of hogs lard; he alſo drank one gallon of ale. He devoured the whole in the ſpace of three hours.

Auguſt 13. Nothing can exceed the impudence of the miniſterial prints, in aſſerting, that the ſpirit of the Britiſh nation is gone, and every kind of oppoſition with it. Such an event would, at once, ſend them back into that original ſtate of obſcurity and wretchedneſs from which they have vegetated, but they know the fact is otherwiſe; they know we have yet men of virtue and ſpirit among us, who will come forth at a

proper time to relieve their country from a ſet of wretches, to expoſe whom we will never deſiſt from, till they are laid proſtrate at the ſhrine of public juſtice, an event which all good men devoutly wiſh for!

When it is conſidered, with what care individuals attend to their own private eſtates, it is a matter of real aſtoniſhment, that the wellfare of their country is not more immediately the object of their conſideration. What ſignifies it to be looking after a little ſand, or a parcel of houſes, and to be ſo anxious, as we are, in keeping them in repair, if we neglect that great FREEHOLD of the ſtate, of which the people of England alone are the hereditary and lawful proprietors. The miniſtry are only ſo many ſtewarts paid for taking care of it, and if inſtead of doing their duty by their imployers, they ſtudy but to enrich themſelves and relations, it is high time that their removal ſhould be inſiſted upon, and more faithful officers provided.

There is ſomething ſo truly great and noble in important enterprizes, the ſucceſs of which would add to the glory and proſperity of a country, that the failure of them has hardly ever brought diſgrace upon the projectors. But the preſent weak and nefarious adminiſtration have actually undone their country by the proſecution of meaſures, the very ſucceſs of which would inevitably have ruined us. The conqueſt of America would not produce us a ſhilling a year, but probably mark the date of our own liberties; and yet the attempting it, has not coſt us leſs than forty millions of money, and fifteen thouſand of our beſt troops!

The late gallant conduct of the Dutch, in their engagement with admiral Parker, cannot fail to teach us a proper degree of humiliation, and to point out the neceſſity of putting our navy into better hands.

As nothing is to be expected but from a ſuperior fleet, it is high time lord Sandwich was diſplaced, and a Howe or Keppel appointed in his ſtead, when it is more than probable, we would not always have an inferior fleet.

St. Lucia is of the utmoſt conſequence to us in time of war, from its having the beſt harbour in the Weſt-Indies, and its contiguity to Grenada, St. Vincents, Martinico, and Guadaloupe, from which the French cannot ſend a ſhip but it muſt be known at that iſland.

The naval reputation of the Dutch ſtands higher by the few occaſions that have offered to invite their exertions, than that of any of the belligerent powers. Where the appearance of force on both ſides has been nearly equal, their country has heard no excuſes of their not being able to reach the retreating enemy nor any complaints of their ſneeking flights, or drawn battles.

The gallant captain Macartney, who fell ſo nobly in the ſervice of his country, was brother to lord Macartney, who lately went out to India in quality of governor of Madras.

The brave Macartney, who commanded the Princeſs Amelia, and was killed in the late action with the Dutch fleet, received an eighteen pounder in his breaſt on the ſecond broadſide, as he was ſtanding on the quarterdeck; the body was mangled in a ſhocking manner.

The gallant behaviour of the brave captain Macartney, unfortunately killed in the late action with the Dutch fleet, juſtly demands a tear of gratitude from a grateful nation; the whole conduct of his life ſince he has been in the navy, as an officer and ſeaman, an artiſt and a gentleman, gained him univerſal reſpect in the line of his profeſſion. In memory to his character, we muſt do him the juſtice to rank him in the liſt of thoſe worthy Britiſh heroes, who had really the intereſt of their country at heart, and moſt glorioufly fell in her defence.

The firſt lieutenant of the Fortitude is made a captain, in reward for his gallant behaviour during vice-admiral Parker's action with the Dutch on the Dogger Bank.

The people in general ſeem to be exceedingly alarmed at a late gazette. It is the general opinion, that all the diſtreſſes we have laboured under, during the courſe of this unfortunate war, are owing to our want of intelligence. Admiral Parker at the concluſion of his letter, ſays, "the enemy's force was, I believe, much ſuperior to what their lordſhips apprehended." Here an honeſt and brave ſeaman, in effect, declares his apprehenſions, that the lords of the admiralty, on whoſe good and wiſe conduct the glory and happineſs of this country in a great meaſure depends, have, for want of proper information, loſt a glorious opportunity of diſtreſſing the enemy. We ſhall not comment on this very extraordinary paſſage in the admiral's letter, as the ſovereign will, no doubt, make a proper enquiry into the cauſe of our late miſcarriage, and do his ſubjects juſtice.

Extract of a genuine letter from an officer of one of his majeſty's ſhips, dated Barbadoes, June 29.

"The great ſuperiority of the enemy's fleet, has thrown a damp not only on the ſpirits of the planters, who ſee nothing before their eyes but the capture of the whole Weſt-India iſlands, but even the brazen fortitude of the ſailors of our fleet is ſtaggered, for we ſee no quarter from whence our help can come. Your Channel fleet is, God knows, ill able to ſpare a ſingle frigate. The ſhips on the North American ſtation have their hands full, we can have no hopes from them.—In ſhort, unleſs providence raiſes up ſome maritime ally, to ſupport us againſt ſo powerful a confederacy we may, in all probability, very ſoon have no occaſion for any ſhips at all in this quarter of the globe, as nothing will be left us to defend."

Auguſt 14. By advice from Deal we learn, that on Sunday morning laſt, at half paſt eleven o'clock, admiral Parker, with the ſquadron and part of the convoy under his command, arrived in the Downs. Moſt of the men of war bear the moſt convincing proofs, that the Dutch gun power is not ſubject to the ſame complaints which have long been made againſt that of our manufactories, furniſhed to government by a ſet of avaricious contractors. All expedition is uſed by the admiral to land his ſick and wounded. Our correſpondent is of opinion, that in order to do juſtice to our brave ſeamen, a few more ſuch encounters with the Dutch, will ſoon render the building of another wing to Greenwich hoſpital indiſpenſably neceſſary.

A gentleman who arrived from Amſterdam yeſterday morning, informs us, that it was reported in Holland that another ſquadron of Dutch ſhips will be ready to enter the north ſeas in a little time, and that port Mahon was actually beſieged.

All the ſhips that went out to the Weſt-Indies with admiral Byron, muſt come home this year, the number are ſeven. At leaſt a dozen ſail are wanted to replace them; but where they are to be procured, or from what ſtation we can poſſibly ſpare ſo large a force as twelve ſail of the line, now that we have the Dutch to cope with, heaven only knows!

The letters by the laſt leeward iſland mail mention, that de Graſſe was apparently preparing to go to America, where he will carry twenty ſail of the line, all clean ſhips: Rodney muſt of neceſſity follow to watch his motions; but with a force ſo inferior, in point of condition as well as numbers, that we can only hope the beſt.

They write from Cadiz, that they have lately conſtructed at that port ſix prames which have only one deck, and are the length and breadth of a ſhip of 60 guns; each mounts 18 guns thirty-two-pounders, beſides two 20 inch mortars: they draw only a few feet water, and will be employed againſt the fortreſs of Gibraltar, which they hope to reduce before the preſent campaign cloſes, being now provided with every neceſſary for that work.

The friends of government have congratulated miniſtry moſt ſincerely, on the retreat of the dog days, as the extreme heat of the weather, but ill agreed with the violent intoxication of joy, into which they were thrown by the very pleaſing tidings, that admiral Parker had not been beaten by the Dutch. Such another account from admiral Darby would have ſuffocated them.

A certain member of the corps diplomatique, knows nothing about the fleet of Ruſſian men of war, which the friends of adminiſtration have, within theſe few days, diſpatched to Mahon, in order to defend it againſt the combined fleets of France and Spain, ſhould they have the temerity to attack it.

The report ſo induſtriouſly circulated, that admiral Darby is gone to Gibraltar, is altogether apocryphal. Lord Sandwich knows the danger to which that important fortreſs is expoſed, and from the vigilance and zeal with which he always acts, wiſhes, no doubt, to relieve it. But the fact is, the noble lord has a wonderful penchant for the preſervation of the Britiſh navy, and admiral Darby is much ſafer where he is.

Of all our naval commanders, and lord Sandwich has been very happy in his choice of them, no one has kept a better look-out than admiral Darby, for, induſtrious as the enemy have been to do it, they have not yet been able to come near him. Admiral Keppel was quite another ſort of a man, and inſtead of keeping a good look out, and taking care of lord Sandwich's ſhips, blundered upon the French fleet, and beat them into Brest.—Such commanders will not do for the preſent ſyſtem of politics!

CORK, September 17.

Yeſterday evening the gallant admiral Rodney arrived at Cove, on board his majeſty ſhip Gibraltar, of 88 guns, from St. Euſtatius. We learn that ſir George chaſed the count de Graſſe from iſland to iſland, in the Weſt-Indies [and obliged the poor admiral to take ſhelter in Tobago, where he has been very kindly received by the commanding officer, who is remarkable for his hoſpitality] but finding it impoſſible to bring him to a general action, [probably becauſe Rodney's ſquadron out ſailed him] he left admiral Hood in command of the fleet, [and this gallant officer was ſo ungenerous as to drive count de Graſſe out of the Weſt Indies; he forced the unfortunate Frenchman to hide himſelf in Cheſapeak bay, and to claim Cornwallis's interpoſition in his favour; it is evident that without the magnanimous aſſiſtance of this general he would have been entirely ruined.]

CHATHAM, December 5.

Laſt Saturday night, ſeven refugees from Staten-Iſland landed at Halſtead's point, with the expectation (as their leader told them) of meeting ſome of their quondom friends with fat cattle; but captain Dayton having notice of their intention, collected a party of men and knowing the rout they were to take, laid in ambuſh for them, though unfortunately a muddy place in the road had turned them a little out, and obliged his party to fire through two fences, otherwiſe, in all probability, they would have killed every one the firſt fire; however, they killed one, mortally wounded another, and took three priſoners; the other two, favoured by the ſhade of the night, and a good pair of heels, made their eſcape. Three of their party were left in the gun boat, but hearing a boat of ours coming out of the creek puſhed over to the Staten Iſland ſhore, nevertheleſs ſhe fell into the hands of lieutenant Randall It ſeems their leader, Swain Parſel, was a deſerter from our army; but, in order to obtain forgiveneſs, and make ſome attonement for his crime, had previouſly concerted this plan; he was to have brought over 20 men, but unfortunately, when on the point of embarking, ten were recalled on ſome urgent buſineſs.

In conſequence of Parſel's information, David Oliver, a villain who has long been the ſupport of the illicit, trade, and a dread to the inhabitants on the lines, was taken the ſame night concealed in a houſe at Harway. As he was ſecreted and without arms, it is more than probable we ſhall have the pleaſure of beholding his exaltation in a few days. It is not impoſſible that Parſel was ſent on purpoſe to execute this buſineſs.

WAS taken up the 6th inſtant, by the ſubſcriber, living in Bucks county, near the 20 mile ſtone, treſpaſſing on his lot, a dark Bay HORSE, riſing five years old, about 15 hands high, a very long ſwitch tail, no brand or ear mark. The owner is deſired to come, pay charges and take him way in 15 days from this date, or he will be Sold for the coſts.

JAMES BOYD.

Office of Finance,

Philadelphia, 12th December, 1781.

PROPOSALS will be received in this office the firſt day of February next, for the following Contracts, to ſupply the Rations deliverable by United States, from the 1ſt day of April to the day of December next, inclusive, to thoſe Perſons titled to draw them:

A contract for the poſt of Boſton, } In Maſſachuſetts.
A contract for the poſt of Springfield, }
A Contract for the poſts to the northward Poughkeepſie, in New-York.
A contract for the poſt of Frederick-Town, in Maryland.

The contractors are to iſſue the rations, and propoſals are to contain the loweſt prices and long terms of payment, as alſo the price of the component parts, which are

1lb beef or 3-quarters pound pork,
1lb bread,
1 gill rum or whiſkey,
1 quart ſalt and 2 quarts vinegar per 100 rations,
8lb ſoap and 3lb candles per 700 rations.

Beſt Tanners Oil,

To be Sold by RICHARD WELLS, in Arch-ſtreet above Sixth-ſtreet.

At the RED STORE, north eaſt corner of Arch and Second-ſtreets, is for Sale, the following Articles, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, wholeſale and retail:

Choice old Nantz Brandy,

Jar and keg Raiſins.
Currants,
Cloves, Cinnamon, and Nutmegs,
Pepper, Allſpice, &c. &c.
Alſo a large and general Aſſortment of GROCERIES.

The above Goods are of the firſt quality, and will be SOLD as low as the preſent times will admit.

The Subſcribers preſent the Compliments of the enſuing Seaſon to the Public in general, and their Cuſtomers in particular.

HENRY PRATT and Company.

TO BE SOLD, A

Young Negro Wench, about

23 years of age, who is remarkable healthy, underſtands every kind of houſe work, and has cloaths ſufficient for a long time. Enquire of the Printer.

Baltimore county, November 27, 1781.

Adam Stanger,

Copper-Smelter and Refiner from the Jerſeys,

HAVING undertaken the direction and management of Doctor John Stevenſon's Copper-Works, has erected a FURNACE and REFINERY, at his Deer-Park, within four miles of Reiſter's-town, and five from the road to Frederick; where Copperſmiths, and others, may be ſupplied with SHEET-COPPER; and the Owners of Rolling Mills with Plates of any demenſions. What Sheet-Copper I made in the Jerſeys was much approved of, and allowed to be equal to any ever imported, and I have not the leaſt doubt of giving general Satisfaction here.

ADAM STANGER.

Spermaceti Candles,

And SPERMACETI for Apothecaries, Sold by RICHARD WELLS, above Sixth ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,

A Farm, beautifully ſituated,

on the Barks of Delaware, about midway betwixt the mouth of Neſhameny-creek and Briſtol, containing about 120 acres, whereof about 40 acres are ſuppoſed to be as good banked meadow-ground as any on the river, well drained and partly improved, the reſt fit for plough or paſture, including 8 or 9 acres of woodland The dwelling-houſe and ſundry other houſes, all lately built of timber and well finiſhed. The houſe has a piazza, in front, upwards of 52 feet in length, commanding a fine proſpect of the river, of the city of Burlington and borough of Briſtol; from the two laſt diſtant little more than two miles, from Philadelphia 18, and the great road paſſes within a mile of the houſe; there is a large good garden, and young orchard of choice grafted fruit trees; for fiſhing and fowling, in their different ſeaſons, this place is, perhaps, equal to any, and ſuperior to moſt on the river. For further particulars apply on the premiſes, to GEORGE GILLESPIE.

ALſo, A FARM in Hunterdon county, Weſt Jerſey, on the Old York road, about two miles from Robinſon's ferry, containing near 80 acres of good land, in a thick ſettled part of the country It has a houſe, dwelling-houſe, barn, &c. with ſufficiency of marſh and meadow, all in good fence. It will be ſold very cheap, and time given for part of the purchaſe money. Apply as above.

Loſt, on the 20th Inſtant,

November, near Walnut-ſtreet Dock, a Gold-headed CANE, with T. P. in Cypher on the Head. The Value of the Cane will be paid on delivering it to the Printer hereof.

Lower-Makefield, Bucks County, 5th of the 12th month 1781.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On the 31st of this inſtant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,

A Valuable PLANTATION, ſituate in Lower Makefield aforeſaid, late the property of Joſeph White, deceaſed, containing 136 acres, about 100 cleared, 10 or 12 of which are meadow, the reſt wood land, and nearly the whole incloſed with tolerable good fence. There is on ſaid premiſes a good ſtone dwelling houſe, two ſtories high, two rooms on the lower floor, with a fire place in each, and three on the ſecond floor, and one fire place; a good cellar and garret; alſo a ſtone kitchen adjoining the houſe, a well of good water near the door and ſtone milk houſe, a good frame Barn with a leanto on one ſide. Three of the fields are ſupplyed with conſtant water. There is likewiſe on the premiſes a tolerable good orchard, moſtly grafted fruit, containing upwards of one hundred trees, likewiſe a number of peach, plumb and cherry trees. The conditions of ſale will be made known at the time and place of ſale, by HANNAH WHITE, Executrix.
BARNARD TAYLOR,
and TIMOTHY TAYLOR, } Executors.

WANTED, to reſide conſtantly in the country, a good woman COOK, who can waſh and iron. She muſt be well recommended for her fidelity, ſobriety, and induſtry. Such a perſon may hear of a place by enquiring of the printer, where ſhe will receive for her ſervice, at the rate of, Twenty Guineas per annum, to be paid in quarterly payments. No perſon need apply unleſs well recommended.

Twenty Shillings Reward.

RAN AWAY, a Negro WENCH named DINAH, about 21 years old, is about 5 feet 6 inches high, fat and well made, of a yellow complexion, has remarkable eyes, as ſhe never looks any one ſtraight in the face; is much given to drink, and calls herſelf a free woman. She has been roving about the town near three weeks paſt, and is ſuppoſed to be now in it. She has with her a ſmall figured purple calico ſhort gown and petticoat, a blue and white linſey coat, blue baize ſhort gown, and ſundry other cloaths. Whoever will bring her to the Printer of this paper ſhall have the above Reward. Dec. 8.

One Shilling Reward.

RAN AWAY on Sunday ad inſtant, an Apprentice lad, named Abraham Pierce, had on when he went away a dark gray cloth coatee; he is about five feet ſeven or eight inches high, down look. Maſters of veſſels and others are requeſted not to harbour ſaid lad, as they may expect to be dealt with according to law, the above reward ſhall be paid by the ſubſcriber to the perſon who ſhall deliver him to the keeper of the work houſe in this city. PRESLEY BLAKISTON.

Twenty Hard Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the legion commanded by colonel Armand, two recruits: Benjamin Light, by trade a blackſmith, about five feet nine inches high, 32 years of age, ſwarthy complexion, blue eyes and black hair, born in Pennſylvania, Lancaſter county; and Francis Fleury, by trade a barber and hair-dreſſer, about five feet and ſix inches high, born in Paris, twenty eight years of age, black eyes, fair complexion, black hair; had on when he went away, a red coat faced with blue, with yellow binding on the button holes, made after the Britiſh faſhion, a ſmall red cap, ſomewhat reſembling a grenadiers, with the top tied down. Benjamin Light was dreſſed in common farmer's dreſs; he went away upon furlough, which has expired ſome time ſince. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerters, and will bring them to the ſubſcriber, or confine them in any gaol, ſhall receive the above reward or ten dollars for each, and all reaſonable charges paid by
JOHN SHARP, captain in
Nov. 23. colonel Armand's legion.

Philadelphia, December 11, 1781.

ALL thoſe that have any demands againſt the eſtate of the late RICHARD BARRET, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, properly atteſted, to be paid; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make Payment within two weeks, otherwiſe their Accounts will be put in the Hands of an Attorney. ELIZABETH BARRETT, Adminiſtratrix.

TO be SOLD by the Subſcriber,
In Second-ſtreet, one door from the corner of Pine-ſtreet,
Beſt double and ſingle Glouceſter CHEESE,
One hogſhead of GIN,
Madeira and Liſbon WINE, by the quarter caſk or gallon,
COFFEE by the bag,
Engliſh CLOATHS BRUSHES,
An aſſortment of TIN WARES, DRY GOODS, &c.
DAVIS BEVAN.

To be Let, A

LARGE convenient TAVERN, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, known by the name of the Bunch of Grapes; with two parlours, ſeven chambers, a large dancing room, two garrets, two kitchens, with a houſe at the end of the lot, and ſtables for thirty horſes. For further particulars enquire of Mrs. BINGHAM, in Pine-ſtreet, near St. Peter's Church.

TO BE LET, A Three ſtory Brick Houſe,

near the centre of the city. It has ſix chambers, a parlour, kitchen, and large cellar. For terms enquire of the Printer.

WANTED, A
Large convenient Room,
For a Society of eight or ten Gentlemen, to meet in once a week during the winter. Any perſon having ſuch a one to rent, by leaving their name with the Printer will be waited on.

Wanted immediately,

For the ſervice of the Commander in Chief, a STEWARD and MAN COOK: Perſons qualified to fill thoſe offices will meet with the moſt liberal encouragement. It is expected that thoſe who apply will bring with them ſufficient recommendations. Dec. 3d.

Sixteen Hard Dollars Reward.

BROKE or ſtolen out of the ſtables, at John Shannon's tavern, on Manatawney road, near Stony-run, Philadelphia county, on the night of the 31ſt of October, between 8 and 9 o'clock, one Brown HORSE, with Waggon-Geers on, branded I HL; one Black HORSE, with Waggon-Geers on, branded I HL; one Black HORSE, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, left hind leg, at the fetlock joint, is thicker than the other, no brand or ear-mark; one other HORSE, a kind of a ſandy Roan, is ſomewhat blind of one eye, white mane and tail, no brand nor ear-mark: all ſtout, able Horſes; the two laſt mentioned Horſes had likewiſe their Geers on. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſes, and delivers them to the ſubſcriber, in Oley, Berks county, John Shannon or Dieter Matthew, in Pottſgrove, Philadelphia county, ſhall be entitled to receive the above Reward; and if ſtolen, and the Thief is taken and ſecured in any jail, in this or any other ſtate, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive SIXTEEN DOLLARS for the thief likewiſe.
JOHN HILL.
Oley, Berks county, Nov. 6, 1781.

Wanted immediately,

A SMALL FARM, in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, from two to five miles diſtance from the city; the improvements and ſoil muſt be good: of choice it ſhould not contain leſs than twenty acres or more than 150. Any perſon having ſuch an intereſt to rent will pleaſe to apply to the Printer.

Public Notice is hereby given,

That the ſubſcribers have opened an OFFICE, for the Settlement of the Pay-accounts of Officers of the Hoſpital and Medical Department, in actual ſervice, priſoners (of the line of this ſtate, flying camp and militia) and others, provided for by the Honourable the Aſſembly of this ſtate, in their Supplement to the Act, entitled, "An Act to adjuſt and ſettle the Accounts of the Troops of this State," &c. &c. which ſupplement was enacted the firſt day of October laſt. The Office is held in Second-ſtreet, a few doors above Race-ſtreet, where Attendance will be given, from 9 o'clock till one in the forenoon, and from three to five in the afternoon, for FOUR WEEKS from this Date, Sundays excepted, within which time all perſons claiming the benefits of ſaid act, are requeſted to attend.

The Claims (if any there are) of ſuch, as being provided for by former acts, have yet neglected to attend, notwithſtanding the conſiderable length of time this Office has been open for that purpoſe, the frequent notice given thereof, and attendance in the different counties for the convenience of Applicants, will alſo be examined into, if made within the time abovementioned.
JAMES STEVENSON,
JOHN NICHOLSON, } Auditors, &c.
Philadelphia, Nov. 19, 1781.

At the Sign of

THE
VIRGINIAN's Commiſſion - Store,

In Water ſtreet, a few doors above Pine-ſtreet,
GOODS will be received and ſold, on the loweſt Commiſſion, and every Care taken to expedite and render the Sales acceptable.

I would purchaſe Tobacco for a Commiſſion of five ſhillings per Hogſhead. Thoſe who will honour me with the Truſt, may rely on having it carefully inſpected, and put in the beſt order for ſhipping.
RICHARD GLASSOCK.

A Coachman is wanted to hire

or purchaſe; none need apply but ſuch as can procure a recommendation adequate to the undertaking. Enquire of the Printer.

ALL KIND OF
COLOURS,

For the Army and Navy, made and ſold, on the moſt reaſonable terms, by REBECCA YOUNG, in Walnut-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,
A light Stage Waggon,

With HARNESS for two Horſes. Enquire at the Store EZRA JONES, ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, near Fifth ſtreet. November 9.

Mr. ROBINS,

Teacher of the French Language,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that on Monday, the 26th of November, he propoſes to open an evening ſchool for the teaching of the French language, which will begin at ſix o'clock.

Mr. Robins hopes that the attention he ſhall pay to the perfecting of his pupils in the various branches of this univerſal and elegant language, will entitle him to the public favour; and that his pupils will find this a very agreeable and inſtructive manner of ſpending their evenings. The long experience which he has had in the education of youth, and his extenſive travels will enable him to teach the young gentleman a variety of oof other elegant and philoſophical amuſements.

Mr. Robins has hired a ſuitable houſe in Sixth-ſtreet, the ſecond door from the north corner of Market-ſtreet, where he will hold his ſchool. His name is over the door.

His exerciſes will be divided; half the week in teaching the rules of grammar, and tranſlating French into Engliſh, and vice verſa; with improving converſation in the French language, agreeable to the preſent method.

WANTED,
either to hire or purchaſe,
A Good COOK, alſo a middle aged WOMAN, to take care of children. None need apply but thoſe who can be well recommended. Apply to the Printer.

Wanted immediately as a wet NURSE,

A Woman that can be well recommended; none elſe need apply. Enquire of the Printer.

To be hired by the day or jobb,

A genteel light WAGGON and good HORSES, with a careſull driver. Enquire of William Sowerſby, at the white horſe and fountain, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, where horſes are taken to ſtand at livery. Thoſe who pleaſe to employ them may depend on the greateſt care and attention

Four Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen, on the 19th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, near the borough of Wilmington, a dark Brown MARE, 12 years old, about 14 hands high, with a ſtar in her forehead, and ſome white hairs on her back, and when let looſe is pretty hard to catch. Any perſon finding the ſaid Mare, and will deliver her to Mrs DAVID BRINTON, Tavern keeper in Wilmington, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by me,
Nov. 29. SAMUEL BYARS.

WAS taken up and brought to the Work-houſe of this city, a Negro BOY, named TOM; taken on the road to New-York, where he ſaid he was going; ſays he came from St. Thomas's with Captain Thomas Campble of the Brig Ranger: He is about 15 years of age, full, ſmooth faced, and very black; had on a blue jacket and trowſers. Philadelphia, Nov. 8.

Ran away from the ſubſcriber,

in Caroline county Virginia, a negro woman named Mary, about twenty four years old, tall and very ſtreight. She has a very remarkable ſcar on her Neck, occaſioned by a burn. I have been informed that the ſaid wench and a Negro man were carried out of Caroline county on Saturday the 17th of this month, by four men, who drove two waggons which brought whiſkey here for ſale. The names of the two principal men were John Lindſay and John Moody, and is ſaid belong to the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

If the ſaid Lindſay or Moody will inform me from whom they purchaſed theſe Slaves, I will be much obliged to them, and I flatter myſelf they will do ſo, as well to detect the aggreſſors as to clear up their own characters. I will give TWENTY Dollars, in Specie, to any perſon that will give me information, ſo as to get the Negro Wench; and TWENTY more for the Fellow, as he may be mine (having ſeveral abſent) and I will give ONE HUNDRED, ſaid Money, on conviction of the perſon who ſtole the ſaid Negroes.
GEORGE TURNER, for Richard Cortin, Eſq.
Carolina county, Nov. 26, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,
A PIECE of GROUND, containing 35 acres, ſituate in Towamenſing township, Philadelphia county, 25 miles from the city. There is on the Premiſes a large Brick Houſe, two ſtories high, fit for a tavern, and was formerly occupied as one; with a Springhouſe, Barn, Stables, and Out-houſes, for a compleat dwelling or tavern. For terms apply to JOSEPH EATON, on the place.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE, in Market-Street.

TUESDAY, THE DECEMBER 18, 1781.

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. XI.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB 821.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the laſt Veſſels from Europe,
AND TO BE SOLD, by
WILLIAM NICHOLS,
At his STORE, on the North Side of Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the INDIAN KING,

A Large and General Aſſortment of the FOLLOWING ARTICLES, viz.

SCARLET, brown, purple, black, green, blue, light coloured, ſuperfine and ſecond Broadcloths,
Scarlet, brown, blue, light and coloured ſuperfine Knaps & Coatings,
Blue, grey, light and ſcarlet Duffils & Friezes,
White, buff and ſcarlet Caſſimers and Wiltons,
Crimſon, brown, blue, ſtriped, black, ſpotted and corded Velvets and Velverets,
Olive & white Corduroys,
Tickiets and Dureons,
Barragons,
Childrens worſted Hoſe,
Pink, blue, black and cloth coloured Duroys,
Prunellas and Durants,
Tammies and Sattinets,
Crimſon, green, ſky-blue and pink Ruſſels, Moreens and Callimancoes,
Jeans, Fuſtians and Beavers,
Cambiets and Hairbines of all colours and fineneſs,
Corded Worſteds and Everlaſtings,
Serges and Serge de Jeans,
Blue and white Plains and Halfthicks,
7-8, 3-4, and apron-wide cotton & linen Checks,
An aſſortment of Iriſh Linens,
Fine and coarſe Hollands,
Yard and half yard and 3-8 brown and white Sheetings,
Brittannias and Plattellaroyals,
Lavals, Ponturies, Oznabrigs and Ticklenburgs,
Sail and Duck Cloth,
Marſeilles Quilting,
Plain and corded Dimities and Diapers,
Wide and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings, Dowlaſs and Flanders Ticking,
Jaconet and book Muſlins,
Tapes, Bobbins & Laces,
Plain and figured Kentings, kenting Handkerchiefs and Catgut,
Plain & millionet Lawns,
Cambrick,
Millionet Handkerchiefs and figured Apron Patterns,
Plain and figured Gauzes and gauze Handkerchiefs,
Womens Gloves of all colours,
Ditto ſilk Mitts,
Mens ſilk Gloves,
A beautiful Aſſortment of dark and light Chintzes,
Elegant chintz Bed-patterns,
Fine and coarſe Calicoes and Cottons,
Ginghams and Bengalls,
Nankeens and Damaſcus,
Durapes, Paduaſoys, Mantuas, Luteſtrings, Brocades, Modes and Taffities,
Green, blue, claret, bloom, orange, and white 7-4 and 3-4 ell Perſians and Sarinets,
Pekings, Mexicans and Muſſlemans,
Ell-wide Perſians, black and coloured,
Mens, women and childrens cotton and thread Hoſe,
Elegant Tambour Waiſtcoat Patterns,
Beſt Sewing-ſilk,
Black Thread,
Coloured ditto,
Silk and linen Handkerchiefs,
Black and coloured Barcelona ditto,
Beſt ſcarf Twiſt, Mohair and Buttons,
Black and white Blond Laces and Edgings,
Thread ditto,
Painted, figured and plain Ribbands,
Superfine, ſecond and coarſe Bolting-Cloths,
Plated Buttons,
Skelleton and hoop Wire,
Beſt Tully Gartering,
Cotton Cord and Toſſels,
Bandana, ſilk and cotton Romalls,
Quality and narrow Bindings and Ferrets,
Snuff Boxes,
With many other Articles, too tedious to enumerate.

Said NICHOLS returns his beſt Thanks to thoſe who have heretofore favoured him with their Cuſtom, and hopes, in future, from his Attention to Buſineſs, and Willingneſs to Pleaſe, that it will be the Intereſt of his Cuſtomers to continue their Favours.

TO BE LET, A
Three ſtory Brick Houſe,
near the centre of the city. It has ſix chambers, a parlour, kitchen, and large cellar. For terms enquire of the Printer.

Kaighn *and* Attmore,
Have removed their STORE into Front-ſtreet, the ſixth door below Arch ſtreet, where they have for SALE, the following MERCHANDIZE, viz.

A GENERAL Aſſortment of ſuperfine and ſecond Broadcloths of the moſt faſhionable colours,
Silk Serge and Rattinet Linings;
An elegant Aſſortment of gold and ſilver ſpangled Buttons,
Sewing Silk,
Scarf Twiſt,
Silk Knee-garters,
Serge Denim,
Sattinet,
Callimancoes,
White Modes,
White Barcelona ſilk, book muſlin and bordered gauze Handkerchiefs,
Chineſe Ribbons,
Laval Linens,
Scotch Threads,
Blue Moreen,
Womens coloured kidd and lamb Mitts,
Small French Pins,
Quality Binding,
Red ell-wide Perſian,
Apron Tapes and Bobbins,
Striped Ginghams,
Double purple Calicoes,
Elegant Bed-furniture copperplate cottons,
Plain Bengalls,
India Nankeens,
Printed Jean and beſt velvet Jarket Shapes,
Cotton Counterpains,
Black glaſs Beads,
Black lead Pencils,
Braſs hanging Compaſſes, for ſhips cabbins,
Japanned Plate-Warmers,
Black Pepper by the dozen or hundred weight,
A new copper Still, containing 51 gallons, with Worm compleat,
Pulverized Jeſuits Bark in bottles,
China Sauce boats,
Iron Pots, Kettles and Cart-boxes,
A ſmall Kedge Anchor, with a moveable iron ſtock,
Logwood by the ton,
A neat and elegant Chariot, almoſt new.

Juſt IMPORTED and to be SOLD, By
Andrew and James Caldwell,
A LARGE Aſſortment of Cloths, Coatings, Blankets, Linens, Sheeting, printed Calico, white Thread, brocaded Silks, Oznabrigs, window Glaſs, Weſt-India Rum, French and allum Salt, Cinnamon, and ſundry other articles.

Alſo to be ſold an elegant Chariot with harneſs compleat, may be ſeen at Mr Bringhurſt's in Front-ſtreet,

TO BE LET A
Houſe and Garden on Fourth-
ſtreet, corner of Hickery lane with or without the lot adjoining. For terms apply to James Caldwell in Water-ſtreet, December the 8th.

Haym Salomon, Broker,
At his office in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets,

BUYS and ſells (in commiſſion) Bills of Exchange on France, or any other part of Europe: Likewiſe all kinds of Merchandize.

He alſo, diſcounts inland Bills or Draſts, and has it often in his power to procure Money on Loan for a ſhort time.

Any gentlemen who may be pleaſed to favour him with their buſineſs, may depend on his utmoſt exertions for their intereſt; part of the money advanced if required.

George Meade & Co.
At their STORE on Walnut ſtreet Wharf, Have for SALE,

French Brandy,
Batavia Arrack,
Havannah and Port au Prince Sugars,
Coffee,
Salt, Raiſins in jars and caſks.

IMPORTED in the laſt veſſels from FRANCE, and TO BE SOLD at the Store of

JOSIAH HEWES,

In CHESNUT-STREET, Philadelphia,
By the BALE, viz.

Royal and Laval Linens, Britannias, Silk and Worſted Stockings, Callicoes, Check, Pins, &c.

ALSO,

Madeira Wine, Sugar, Pepper, Bohea Tea, Ground Ginger, &c.

Public Notice is hereby given,
That the ſubſcribers have opened an OFFICE, for the Settlement of the Pay-accounts of Officers of the Hoſpital and Medical Department, in actual ſervice, priſoners (of the line of this ſtate, flying-camp and militia) and others, provided for by the Honourable the Aſſembly of this ſtate, in their Supplement to the Act, entitled, "An Act to adjuſt and ſettle the Accounts of the Troops of this State," &c. &c. which ſupplement was enacted the firſt day of October laſt. The Office is held in Second-ſtreet, a few doors above Race-ſtreet, where Attendance will be given, from 9 o'clock till one in the forenoon, and from three to five in the afternoon, for FOUR WEEKS from this Date, Sundays excepted, within which time all perſons claiming the benefits of ſaid act, are requeſted to attend.

The Claims (if any there are) of ſuch, as being provided for by former acts, have yet neglected to attend, notwithſtanding the conſiderable length of time this Office has been open for that purpoſe, the frequent notice given thereof, and attendance in the different counties for the convenience of Applicants, will alſo be examined into, if made within the time abovementioned.

JAMES STEVENSON,
JOHN NICHOLSON, } Auditors, &c.

Philadelphia, Nov. 19, 1781.

FOR SALE,
AT THE STORE OF
Alexander Neſbitt and Co.
In the Houſe of Mr. I. M. Neſbitt, below Walnut in Front ſtreet,

FINE Roſe Blankets,
Black Barcelona Handkerchiefs.
A Variety of mens and womens worſted and cotton Hoſe,
Mens mixed ſilk and worſted Hoſe,
Printed double purple Calicoes and Cottons,
Furniture Calicoes and Trimmings,
Superfine Cloths, Shalloons and Knaps,
Black, blue, and white hair Pluſh,
Fine 3-quarter Diaper,
Black and white Crapes,
Iriſh, royal, and Laval Linens,
White and brown Havanna Sugars,
A few barrels of Engliſh and Burlington Pork.

TO BE SOLD,
By GRAFF and LINDSEY,
The corner of Market and Second ſtreets,
A neat aſſortment of Hard Ware,
CONSISTING of the FOLLOWING ARTICLES, viz.

IVORY, Chineſe, buck and bone handled Knives and Forks, Cutteau and Pen-Knives.
Plated Shoe, Knee and Stock-Buckles,
Pinchbeck Shoe, Knee and Stock do.
Common do. do. and do.
Japanned Snuff and Tobacco boxes,
Gilt, plated and common Sleeve Buttons,
Foot and two foot Rules with ſliders,
Pinchbeck, white metal, and braſs taylor's Thimbles,
Trinkets, Handkerchiefs, Runners, Watch Chains and Seals,
Corkſcrews, ſteel Spurs, door Bolts, and braſs Cocks,
Pit Saw, hand Saw, and tenant Saw Files.
Razors, Combs and Padlocks,
Japanned Snuffers, and ſundry other articles.

Juſt come to Hand and to be SOLD, by

Twelve Dollars Reward.
RAN away from the ſubſcriber, a Negro BOY, named BOB, about eleven years old: Had on when he went away, a blue frize jacket and trowſers: Alſo a Negro GIRL, about 12 years old, named MOLLY, dreſſed in blue frize. They are lately from St. Thomas and both ſpeak bad Engliſh. It is apprehended they are harboured by free Negroes in the city. Whoever will return them to JOHN PRINGLE, in Front-ſtreet, near the Draw-bridge, ſhall receive for the former Eight, and the latter Four Dollars Reward.

SAMUEL M. BROWN.

WANTED, A
Large convenient Room,
For a Society of eight or ten Gentlemen, to meet in once a week during the winter. Any perſon having ſuch a one to rent, by leaving their name with the Printer will be waited on.

From the MARYLAND GAZETTE, dated December 6, 1781.

To Sir HENRY CLINTON, K. B.

SIR,

ADVICE is never attended to with more avidity, than when applied to a man—who hath smarted by his errors. To men of common good understandings misfortune is a school of wisdom. By a severe, though wholesome lecture, she unclouds the peculiar medium of individuals, through which human affairs are viewed; and it is in the school of this rugged preceptress, the great learn the beauties of wisdon, and the little and the weak taught the folly of despising her. It is there a man is the most judicious critic on his life, and forms a true estimate of things, when the passions, destitute of the means of gratification, drop the pleasing mask of delusion.

To insult the misfortunes of the amiable and deserving, is the hellish pleasure of a fiend, and is a most daring challenge to the caprice of fortune; but you sir Henry, if I mistake not, possess in your temper a security against the stings of censure, for I believe none are less galled by her public lash, than those who have long deserved it. It would be difficult to wound the feelings of a man, who hath long been a stranger to the meltings of sensibility, and who hath so notoriously in his office, proved paramount to the sacred rights of human nature and citizenship.

Had you a common share of sensibility sir Henry, you would find the tortures of mortification disturbed your peace, but allowing you the small degree of feeling which you have been heir to, sympatny with a brother officer will for an interval of astonishment, lend you a foretaste of those sensations, which ere long, a situation similar to that of the ill starred earl may more fully realise. Every reflection which tells you, that you are supreme in command, must make you sensible that as an officer, destined to the glories of conquest, you are unfortunate! A supine indifference, plots engendered in the wildness of fancy and pride, which were rendered abortive merely by the republican virtue of American peasants, and for your interests, terminating in the most tragical manner; have given no very flattering traits to the history of your supreme command. In your southern, more extensive views, you have been not less disappointed, where the incoherency of frenzy formed enterprizes, instead of the harmony of a whole well digested design, hath stamped the impressions of despair in the result of all your undertakings. During your whole command sir Henry, not an event on whose issue you had an influence hath taken place, but what must for ever associate with your character, the ideas of error, miscarriage, and defeat!

That lucrative spirit of supine delay, which may be called the genius of a British commander in chief, had as yet smothered the fire of soldiership in your heart, when the small but gallant garrison of Charlestown, were deemed objects worthy of your ambition. You sailed against Charlestown, and though crowned with a dear bought victory, found your laurels too severely scorched, to promise their possessor a lasting verdure. You must confess sir Henry, a fatality attends all your designs, when, in the very scheme you so ardently patronised, and whose execution hath proved so costly, you were but laying the groundwork of a triumph to the allied arms! Under the flattering idea of an established fame, you retired from that scene, and left to the care of an inferior officer of superior talents, the promotion of your imaginary greatness. You then tasted the sweets of supremacy, and since that period the world have heard little else from sir Henry Clinton, than through the channel of his proclamations.

Whether the idea of a southern war, originated in the brain of your ministry or your own, we cannot determine. We must thank, though we cannot compliment the source of so stupid a design. Let it have originated with either, you sir have by this time had leisure to contemplate in detail, its numerous advantages, and plume yourself on participating as a conspicuous promoter of it, in the glory which its completion reflects on the British nation.

However destitute of genius a man himself may be, there is a degree of reputation to be acquired, by discovering it in others. Have then the prudence to confess the grandeur of a late design which you could not penetrate, for the evidence of your senses, is superior to your pride as an Englishman.

Confess that as you were deficient in that largeness of mind, which at one view comprehends the most intricate system of operation, so were you wanting in that fertility of invention which abounds in the happiest expedients. The sophistry of pride may hitherto have deluded you into visionary expectations of conquest, and vanity over rated your abilities; but this last master-piece of generalship in the great Washington, is a blow that must have roused you from such ebriety of folly, and afforded a proof of his military logic, whose force of conclusion, you sir Henry can neither endure or dispute.

Never, you must confess sir, was there a plan conceived with more depth of professional wisdom, than that to which lord Cornwallis ows his captivity; and surely, never was an enterprise of such extensive, and contingent a nature, adopted with more intuitive discernment, or executed with more precision, coincidence of action, and complete success. America beheld the spectacle with an anxious concern, and also her passions which motives of patriotism had deeply interested in its decision, have been amply indulged in its success. If not decisive in her favour, she knew a favourable issue, must prove accelerative of that independence for which she hath willingly and profusely bled. The solid benefits which she derives from this event, throw on it the splendour of true glory, while the action in itself confers on the particular actors, the laurels of conquerors.

If in an unexpected interval of political lunacy, you should ever be interrogated sir Henry, with parliamentary whys, and wherefores, let a corrupt depravity and obsequiousness to courtiership, so far for once temporise with your honesty, as to enable you, boldly to make the notoriety of national poverty, and the experienced invincibility of the Americans, the heads of your exculpatory speech. All the world will discover that the circumstances which palliated, where they directed, the conduct of the gallant general Burgoyne, want the same influence in their judgments when applied to the case of lord Cornwallis. Nationally considered, there admits not a comparison in the disgrace, with which in the eyes of all Europe, these two captive armies have tarnished the arms, and wounded the pride of your haughty nation. The one had not finished his enterprize: the other was defeated, by being too successful. The local situation of their respective armies, rendered the succours which their necessities pressed for, different in their mode of conveyance. Destitute of naval co operations, general Burgoyne's army was made an easy prey of to men, who to be victorious, desire but an equal footing with those whom they oppose. Lord Cornwallis, elate with the applauses of a ministry who already anticipated the fruits of "his activity, and conduct, on which they could fully rely," pushed with the rapidity of confidence, to a position, in whose local and natural advantages, he flattered himself a junction of his army, and marine powers, might operate with vigour. He gained his object: but here the inferiority of his expected fleets, the superiority of which hath been deemed the palladium of your island, succeeded by a superior allied army, terminated his gaudy expectations in the surrender of his army by the capitulation of York!

When his lordship sat down in York, he found within the limits of his situation, every local circumstance that could flatter or support his first expectations: here his army for a moment parted from the fatigues of rapine, and his lordship made some efforts of farther enterprize; when the illustrious chief of America, put in motion the wheels of a design, too refined for his detection, but whose effects have proved as visible as the day. Though the naval victory of the count de Grasse was irretrievably complete, his account of his victory, proves his just estimation of the favours of fortune, while the great regard he pays to the feelings of the vanquished, evinces the generosity of his soul. This, sir Henry, should polish the manners, while it corrects the prejudices of your nation; and while the count de Grasse teaches your officers how to gain victories, let them, by imitating farther his example, learn how to acquire glory. Let their pens be exercised in the language of generosity. Let them do justice to an enemy whom they may fight, but whom they cannot hate or despise.

Permit me once more sir Henry to attend particularly to yourself, though digressions perhaps may in your eye, form the most pleasing parts of this letter. Where were you—and what schemes of immortal duration were you forming, when general Washington was preparing for the siege of New York. Your ministry ordered you to bring if possible general Washington to a general, and as they ignorantly presumed, decisive engagement. Such an event might have inspirited the conversation of your court, and by exercising the invention of fertile venality—given you temporary eclat in the dispatches of your puffers. Such an eccentric start from your accustomed uniformity of dullness, would have been a variation of conduct, that might have drawn once more the eyes of the world upon a character, (for a second perusal) whose lines they discovered at first sight so to be so insipidly legible.

But there was in the avarice, to which as commander in chief you succeeded, a security against the hostile activity of a soldier: a dilatory mode of offence, which, as we knew you possessed both the power, and inclination of an enemy, rendered your character—and exertions merely the subject of suspicion.

Safe from surprise behind your strong fortifications, you indulged yourself in the security with which nature had guarded the place of your residence—since she had not blessed you with a sagacity equal to the designs of your enemy. Under the influence of a principle more modernly fashionable, than that which moved the operations of your glorious opponent, you prudently relinquished the toys of ambition to your inferior officers; and secure in the emoluments of office, you despised the tinsel of fame while a golden harvest invited your grasp: this, from your knowledge of those springs which elevate the great, you knew would gain you the rewards—without tempting you through the rugged task of valour.

You are better acquainted sir Henry with the temper of your nation at present than I possibly can be: you know their sanguine expectations, and can best conceive the effects which your dispatches will create in their minds. The shock must be proportioned to their elevation, and from every circumstance of intelligence, we may believe their circle of expectation included the final subjugation of the five southern states. The poignancy of their sensations will be equalled, but by the bigness of their misfortunes when your dispatches if true, and fully descriptive, shall confirm to the world the vincibility of the British fleets. The poverty and decline of your nation, will in the eyes of all, be intimately involved with the contemplation of this event. The declension of the greatest empires, which employ the philosophic genius of history, proves that "there is a tide" in the greatness, and grandeur of nations, as well as in the affairs of men: Britain is on the rapid ebb, and by taking her place amongst the list of once famous empires who have sunk down the wheel of time, she will make this age a memorable era to posterity. Like a decayed beauty she may still retain the love of conquest, and submission, but like her, must expect the mortification of disappointment. Her exertions in this war, though violent for her decayed constitution, bear in their result all the unavailing impotence of old age, without its wisdom. Your ministry may once more charm up the semblance of the British lion, but the world will instantly perceive the usurpation of the ass.

Like a man whose pride is greater than his understanding, your nation will be the last one in Europe that will discover her weakness. Too eager to admit an interval of reflection, it enters with the warmth of passion, rather than the deliberation of judgment, into all its favourite pursuits: from an impatience of temper that acts with earnestness, but with momentary impulses, it provided not the means by which an end is to be obtained, with that concatenation of events, that forms the very soul of politics—which act with a slow but successful energy. From that warmth of complexion which marks the character of your people with a spirit so restive, arises a credulity equally destructive, to which they are made dupes, by the sale intelligence of those who find it lucrative to deceive them. The body of your nation are I believe possessed of sense enough to retract from a detected, prejudicial error, but its history proves, sir Henry, that they were never yet saved from a precipice by instinct.

The channel of all the official informations that amuse your misled sovereign, and act like a soothing opiate on the credulity of your countrymen, must be traced to none other than the source of action, the commander in chief. The inference is plain.

The time of your departure for England may now be near. For God's sake, and your own, save, sir Henry, by one negative virtue the remains of your character, and your country! and let the happy consequences of this one, console your heart for the want of those active properties of a soldier, which nature hath denied you. Be candid. In the sincerest manner declare, convince them by the reasonings of experience, the most authoritative language of wisdom, convince them of the injustice, impracticability, impolicy, and madness of attempting the subjection of this country; teach them this important truth; and though sir Henry Clinton proved unequal to the conquest of America, he may be saluted the great preserver of Britain.

REPUBLICANUS.

Maryland, Nov. 17, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

A genteel Coach, with

HARNESS for six Horses, all in good order; for which three months credit will be given. Enquire of Mr. JACOB HILTZHEIMER.

Will be wanted in eight or ten Days from this date, a Number of good TEAMS, to go to Carolina; they will be engaged by the Trip or Mile; to find their own Provisions and Forage. Enquire of SAMUEL MILES, D. Q. M.

Philadelphia, December 17, 1781.

PRICHARD'S

Circulating-library & Book-store,

In Second, near Arch-street, opposite the Baptist Meeting house.

IF an unwearied attention to the duty of Librarian, and an assiduous care to serve and oblige, merit encouragement, the proprietor flattering himself he has, to the utmost of his power, discharged the above character since his arrival to public business in this city, hereby solicits a continuance of those favours, which have hitherto been extended to him by a liberal public. As the utility of works of this nature principally depend on their being conducted on the most extensive plan that circumstances will admit of, the proprietor hopes that he shall be enabled, by a more general subscription, to make an agreeable addition to his Library, by augmenting it with every new work of merit: he has just purchased a very valuable acquisition to his library, wherein are comprized an impartial History of the American war, with beautiful and striking likenesses of the most conspicuous heroes on that theatre; also, the Abbe Raynal's Revolution of America, and an elegant Collection of the newest Novels, published in Europe since the commencement of the present war.

He has for SALE, A general Collection of BOOKS on most subjects, particularly History, Law, Physic and the Classics; a most extensive Assortment of STATIONARY, viz. Paper, Quills, Sealing-wax, Wafers, and liquid Ink of the very best quality, several humerous Prints in imitation of Hogarth's, Music on copper-plate, Maps of North America, &c. also, ivory pounce Boxes, Folders, reading Folders, Penknives, a new invented Blacking of most extraordinary quality, and a scouring Liquid and Powder which takes out stains and spots from all coloured clothes, new fashioned jessamy Canes, neatly finished, chiefly intended for the Ladies, &c. &c. &c. with several other Articles too lengthy to add to this advertisement: Bibles, Testaments, Spelling Books and Chap Books of all kinds, &c. &c.

Taken out of a yard in this city, about five weeks ago, a Cotton Cloaths BAG, about a yard long, ornamented with figures in needle work, of different colours; on one side a parrot perched upon the bough of a cherry tree; and on the other a peacock, with a variety of flowers, some careless and some in bunches. Whoever has got it, and will bring it to the Printer, shall receive FORTY SHILLINGS, and no questions asked. December, 1781.

Six Dollars Specie Reward.

LOST, the night of the 12th instant, a Silver mounted Horseman's SWORD, with a plain head, the bow of the guard fluted, the rest of the guard plain scroll, an ivory handle with silver twist, maker's name S. G. black scabboard tipped with plain silver, the tip with a ring is marked V and G. Whoever delivers the said Sword to the Printer hereof, shall receive the above Reward. Dec. 17.

CAME to the subscriber, in the year 1776, a Runaway Negro BOY, about 15 years of age, named TOM; he says he runaway from Virginia, and has been at sundry times advertised. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away. WALTER M'COOL, living in White-Marsh township, Philadelphia county. Dec. 15.

NEW-YORK, December 8.

Yeſterday arrived here the Greyhound packet, captain Dunn, in forty five days from Falmouth, by whom we have the following advices:

From the London Gazette Extraordinary, October 15.

Admiralty-office, October 15, 1781.

Captain Duncan of his majeſty's frigate Medea, arrived at this office late on Saturday night, with diſpatches from rear admiral Graves, commander in chief of his majeſty's ſhips in North-America, to Mr. Stephens, of which the following are extracts:

London, at Sandy Hook, Auguſt 31, 1781.

THE 28th ſir Samuel Hood arrived off the Hook with fourteen ſail of the line, four frigates, one ſloop, and a fire ſhip, from the Weſt-Indies. The ſame evening intelligence was brought that monſ. de Barras had ſailed the Saturday before with his whole ſquadron. As ſir Samuel Hood had brought intelligence from the Weſt-Indies, that all the French fleet from the Cape were ſailed, I immediately determined to proceed to the ſouthward, in hopes to intercept the one, or both, if poſſible.

London, at Sea, Sept. 14, 1781.

I Beg you will be pleaſed to acquaint my lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, that the moment the wind ſerved to carry the ſhips over the bar, which was buoyed for the purpoſe, the ſquadron came out, and ſir Samuel Hood getting under ſail at the ſame time, the fleet proceeded together, on the 31ſt of Auguſt, to the ſouthward.

The cruizers which I had placed before the Delaware, could give me no certain information, and the cruizers off the Cheſepeake had not joined; the winds being rather favourable, we approached the Cheſepeake the morning of the 5th of September, when the advanced ſhip made the ſignal of a fleet. We ſoon diſcovered a number of great ſhips at anchor, which ſeemed to be extended acroſs the entrance of the Cheſapeake, from Cape Henry to Middle Ground; they had a frigate cruizing off the Cape, which ſtood in and joined them, and as we approached, the whole fleet got under ſail, and ſtretched out to ſea, with the wind at N. N. E. As we drew nearer, I formed the line firſt a head, and then in ſuch a manner as to bring his majeſty's fleet nearly parallel to the line of approach of the enemy, and when I found that our van was advanced as far as the ſhoal of the Middle Ground would admit of, I wore the fleet and brought them upon the ſame tack with the enemy, and nearly parallel to them, though we were by no means extended with their rear. So ſoon as I judged that our van would be able to operate, I made the ſignal to bear away and approach, and ſoon after, to engage the enemy cloſe.

Somewhat after four the action began amongſt the headmoſt pretty cloſe, and ſoon became general as far as the ſecond ſhip from the centre towards the rear. The van of the enemy bore away to enable their centre to ſupport them, or they would have been cut up. The action did not entirely ceaſe till a little after ſunſet, though at a conſiderable diſtance, for the centre of the enemy continued to bear up as it advanced, and at that moment ſeemed to have little more in view than to ſhelter their own van as it went away before the wind.

His majeſty's fleet conſiſted of nineteen ſail of the line; that of the French formed twenty four ſail of the line. After night I ſent the frigates to the van and rear, to puſh forward the line and keep it extended with the enemy, with a full intention to renew the engagement in the morning; but when the frigate Fortunee returned from the van, I was informed that ſeveral ſhips had ſuffered ſo much, they were in no condition to renew the action until they had ſecured their maſts; we however kept well extended with the enemy all night.

We continued all the day, the 6th, in ſight of each other, repairing our damages. Rear-admiral Drake ſhifted his flag into the Alcide, until the Princeſſa had got up another main top maſt. The Shrewſbury whoſe captain loſt a leg, and had the firſt lieutenannt killed, was obliged to reef both top maſts, ſhifted her top ſail yards, and had ſuſtained very great damage. I ordered captain Colpoys, of the Orpheus, to take command of her, and put her into a ſtate for action.

The Intrepid had both top ſail yards ſhot down, her top maſt in great danger of falling, and her lower maſts and yards very much damaged, her captain having behaved with the greateſt gallantry to cover the Shrewſbury. The Montague was in great danger of loſing her maſts; the Terrible ſo leaky as to keep all her pumps going; and the Ajax alſo very leaky.

In the preſent ſtate of the fleet, and being five ſail of the line leſs than the enemy, and they having advanced very much in the wind upon us during the day, I determined to tack after night, to prevent being drawn too far from the Cheſapeak, and to ſtand to the northward.

The ſhips in general did their duty well, and the officers and people exerted themſelves exceedingly.

On the 8th it came to blow pretty freſh, and, in ſtanding againſt a head ſea, the Terrible made the ſignal of diſtreſs: I immediately ſent the Fortunee and the Orpheus to attend upon her.

It being determined in a council of war, on the 10th to evacuate the Terrible and deſtroy her, I took the firſt calm day to effect it, and at times diſtributed the water and proviſions. This took up the whole of the 11th; the wreck was ſet fire to, and I bore up for the Cheſapeak about nine at night.

The fleets had continued in ſight of each other for five days ſucceſſively, and at times were very near. We had not ſpeed enough in ſo mutilated a ſtate to attack them, and they ſhewed no inclination to renew the action, for they generally maintained the wind of us, and had it often in their power —— I ſent captain Duncan to reconnoitre the Cheſapeak, who brought me information of the French fleet being all anchored within the cape, ſo as to block up the paſſage. I then determined to follow the reſolution of a council of war, to proceed with the fleet to New York before the equinox, and there uſe every poſſible means for putting the ſhips into the beſt ſtate for ſervice; and I immediately diſpatched the Medea with this packet for their lordſhip's information.

N. B. captain Duncan reports, that before he left the fleet, the Prudent of 64 guns had joined it; and the account was juſt received of rear admiral Digby being upon the coaſt.

Philadelphia, Dec. 18.

Neither the public prints nor private letters received from Boſton by yeſterday's poſt, ſay any thing of the taking of the Jamaica fleet in the Britiſh channel, as mentioned in our paper of laſt Tueſday; ſo that it is generally imagined the gentleman, who was ſaid to have brought that account from Boſton, muſt have been miſtaken.

Perſons lately out of New-York ſay, that the ſailing of the London fleet was ſtopped on the arrival of the Greyhound packet from England, by which orders were brought for the recall of ſir Henry Clinton from the chief command, and the appointment of lord Cornwallis in his ſtead.

A veſſel which arrived here laſt Thurſday morning, in 50 days from Bourdeaux, brings an account that the garriſon of fort St. Philip had ſent a flag to the duke de Crillon, requeſting terms of capitulation. It is preſumed that the whole iſland of Minorca is now in the compleat poſſeſſion of his Catholic Majeſty.

IN COUNCIL,

Philadelphia, December 17, 1781.

THE council reſumed the conſideration of the petition againſt the late election of a counſellor for the county of Philadelphia:

And thereupon,

Ordered, That the time limited by the order of council of November the 20th, for ſpecifying to this board the names of the perſons alluded to, and the facts on which the general allegations contained in the ſaid petition are founded, be further extended to Saturday the twenty ſecond of December inſtant. And that if the ſame are not ſpecified by that day, the ſaid petition be diſmiſſed.

Extract from the minutes,

Publiſhed by order of council,

T. MATLACK, Sec'ry.

Adam Zantzinger,

At his STORE in Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, hath for Sale, by the Invoice or ſmaller Quantity, on reaſonable Terms,

AVERY large Aſſortment of ſuperfine and common Broadcloths, coarſe Coatings, Shalloons and Trimings, Flanells, Serges, ſilk and worſted Hoſe, Chintzes and Calicoes, Brittannias and other Linens, ſewing Silk and Thread, ſilk Ribbons and Umbrellos; and many other Articles too tedious to enumerate.

N. B. Likewiſe a Pair of ſtout Carriage HORSES, in good order, and a PHÆTON, with Harneſs, which will be Sold reaſonable, or exchanged for beſt Virginia Tobacco.

IMPORTED in the ſhip Ann, Captain Joſiah, from l'Orient, and to be Sold by

Andrew Tybout,

In Cheſnut-ſtreet, viz.

WHITE Coatings, Swanſkins, Blankets, Chintzes and Calicoes, wide and narrow Brittannias, Nonbattu and Laval Linens, Sail Twine, wide and narrow Velvet Binding, Hat Linings, Looping, Bowſtrings, Oil of Vitrol, Verdigreaſe, &c. &c.

Said TYBOUT alſo has for Sale, a Quantity of Beaver and Jeſuits Bark.

Michael Morgan Obrien,

At his Store on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, five doors below Cheſnut-ſtreet, will diſpoſe of the following GOODS for Caſh, Bills of Exchange, or the Produce of the Country:

Nonbattu and Laval Linens,

A great Variety of Sheeting,
Fine Brittannias,
Printed Cottons and Chintzes, dark ground,
Flanders Bedticks, compleat,
Firſt and ſecond Broadcloths,
Superfine white Flannel,
Coatings,
Poland Starch,
Jamaica and cane-juice Spirit,
Rum and Muſcovado Sugar in barrels.

Head Quarters, Philadelphia, December 16, 1781.

ORDERS.

THE Town-Major is deſired, as ſoon as poſſible, to procure and deliver to the Adjutant General, a Return of the Officers of the Continental Army in this city, excluſive of thoſe attached to the corps ſtationed here, ſpecifying their names, rank, the corps they belong to, their quarters, and the occaſion of their being in town.

EDWARD HAND, Adjutant General.

The Officers affected by the above Order, are requeſted to ſend their Returns to my Office in the Barracks, as ſoon as poſſible.

LEWIS NICOLA, Town-Major.

A Woman in the country, with a good Breaſt of Milk, would take a Child to Nurſe. Enquire of the Printer.

A general ASSORTMENT of freſh and valuable

GARDEN SEEDS,

The beſt in their Kinds, To be SOLD, By

John Henry Fiſher,

At Point no Point:

EARLY ſhort top purple Raddiſh,
Early ditto,
Salmon ditto,
Winter ditto,
Turnep,
CABBAGE, viz.
Green Savoy,
Flat or Drum head,
Common white head.
Onion,
Leek,
LETTUCE, viz.
Verſailles or green Cos,
Cabbage,
Imperial,
Curled.
Tongue or Pepper-graſs,
Cellery,
Parſley,
Summer Savery,
Sweet Bazil,
Sweet Marjoram,
Sage,

Among which are,
Pot Marygold,
Summer Spinnage,
Prickley winter ditto,
Parſnip,
Carot,
Beet,
White Aſparagus,
Cucumber,
Squaſh,
Carthamus Officinarum, or Saf. Flower,
Caſduus Benedictus,
PEAS, viz.
Beſt early Hotſpur,
Large green Nonparel,
Thick ſtalk Imperial,
Bunch,
Spaniſh Moratta,
Okra,
Kidney Beans, different ſorts,
Carolina ditto,
Windſor or garden ditto.

N. B. He has alſo a very curious Collection of annual Flower Seeds, Medicinal Herbs, &c. &c.

FOR SALE, A

Tract of Land in the

townſhip of Germantown, between 8 and 9 miles from the city, on which is the ancient Griſt mill, called Crieſham, formerly belonging to the eſtate of Peter Rittenhouſe. The ſaid tract contains upwards of 100 acres, and more than half, by eſtimation, is woodland; Crieſham-creek runs through the ſaid land makes ſome choice meadow, and on it the aforeſaid mill is built; below the mill, and on the ſaid land, the creek has a great fall, which would be very convenient for a Paper-mill, Oil-mills Snuff-mills, or other water-works, not requiring a very heavy body of water. For terms apply to JOHN PEMBERTON, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Who alſo has for Sale, a few Whip-ſaws, which will be ſold at a very low price. December 17.

To the Contractor for ſupplying the Army with Rations for the Poſt of Philadelphia, during the Year 1782.

AS the article of Beef is a material part of the Ration above, I have thought proper to make you the Propoſal of furniſhing that Article, which I will iſſue at my ſlaughter-houſe, at 45s. per hundred weight, to be paid monthly.

PETER SUMMERS.

Philadelphia, Dec. 17, 1781.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of Adam Witman, eſquire, late of Reading, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in for ſettlement, and all thoſe indebted to the ſame, either by bond, note, or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make payment, on or before the firſt day of March next.

CATHERINE WITMAN, Executrix.
JOSEPH HIESTER, Executor.

Reading, December 17, 1781.

Office of Finance.

5th December, 1781.

PROPOSALS will be received in this office, until the 20th inſtant, for the following contracts, to ſupply the rations deliverable by the united ſtates during the year 1782, to thoſe perſons entitled to draw them.

A contract for the poſt of Philadelphia.
A contract for the poſt of Reading.
A contract for the poſt of Lancaſter.
A contract for the poſts of York Town and Carliſle.
A contract for the poſts of Burlington and Trenton.
A contract for the poſts of Morriſton and Pumpton.

The contractors are to iſſue the rations; and the propoſals are to contain the loweſt prices and longeſt terms of payment, as alſo the price of the component parts, which are,

1lb. Beef, or 3-4lb. Pork.
1lb. Bread,
1 Gill Rum or Whiſkey,
1 Quart Sal. and two quarts Vinegar per hundred Rations.
8lb. Soap and 3lb. Candles, per ſeven hundred Rations.

JONAS PHILLIPS,

At his STORE, the South ſide of Market ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

A LARGE Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, of various KINDS, which he will diſpoſe of by wholeſale at a very reaſonable price, either for gold or ſilver, Pennſylvania ſtate money, tobacco or flour, &c.

He takes the liberty to acquant his friends and cuſtomers, that he has opened his ſtore for the reception of all kind of merchandize on commiſſion; where conſtant attendance will be given, and the utmoſt care and diligence, will be uſed in diſpoſing of the goods ſoon, and to the beſt advantage, and the money paid on demand. Captains of veſſels, with their ſupercargoes, who daily arrive in this city, being ſtrangers and not knowing where to diſpoſe of their goods, if they will pleaſe to call at the commiſſion ſtore, they will always find ſtorage and a ready ſale for their goods—for which they may receive gold or ſilver, ſtate money, bills of exchange, Virginia and Maryland tobacco, flour, and other country produce, &c. Nov. 26, 1781.

Drugs and Medicines.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Medicinal, Galenical, and genuine Patent
MEDICINES,
TO BE SOLD, BY

William Smith,

At the MEDICINAL STORE lately occupied by Mr. JOHN SPARHAWK, in Second-ſtreet, five Doors below the Friend's Meeting Houſe. Among which are—

ARGENT. Viv.
Bals. Copivi,
—— Peruv.
—— Tolut.
Borax,
Calomel,
Camphor,
Cantharid.
Cort. Peruv. opt.
Crem Tart.
Eſſ. Lemon,
Flor. Lavend.
—— Sulph.
Fol. Senæ,
Gum Ammon.
—— Alves ſocot.
—— Arabic.
—— Galactid.
—— Benzoin.
—— Guiboin.
—— Guiaiac.
—— Myrrh,
—— Opium,
—— Scammon.
—— Tragacanth.
—— Gutt. Gamb.
Lap. Cataminar. ppt.
Magneſia,
Manna,
Merc. Corroſ. Subl.
Ol. Caryophill.
—— Lond.
Rad. Jalap,
—— Ipecac.
—— Rhei,
Raſ. C. C.
S. L. Nitri,
Semina varia,
opt. Sal. Vol. Oleos.
Tart. Emet.
Terra Japon.
Vitriol. Alb.

PATENT MEDICINES.

ANDERSON's, Hoopet's, Lockyer's and Keyſer's Pills; Beſtock's and Godfrey's Cordial; Daffy's Elixir; Britiſh and Hearlem Oil; James's Powders; Walker's Jeſuits Drops; Turlington's Balſam; Boldeſon's and Ryan's Worm Cakes; Britiſh Teeth Powder; Hill's American Balſam; Elixir Bardana, and Balſam of Honey.

ALSO, Vials, Nipple Pipes, Urinals, Iſſue Plaiſter, Lavender and Honey Water, Ivory and Pewter Syringes.

With a ſmall VARIETY of

SURGEON's INSTRUMENTS, Viz.
TEETH Inſtruments,
Couching ditto,
Diſſecting Knives,
Ball and common Lancets,
Trocars and Canulas,
Male and Female Catheters, &c.

ORDERS from his former Correſpondents an others, who may pleaſe to apply to him, will be punctually attended to.

MEDICINE CHESTS for Ships or private Families, remote from a Phyſician, carefully put up, with ſuitable Directions.

Charles Pettit,

At the houſe of the late William Allen, eſquire, in Water-ſtreet, a few doors ſouthward of Market-ſtreet, hath for SALE, by the Bale or Piece, for Caſh, Bills of Exchange, or Bank Notes,

A FEW bales of low priced Blankets,
Ten pieces of light Sail Duck,
Low priced blue and brown Cloths,
Coatings and Swanſkins,
A ſmall Aſſortment of Linens, from fine ſhirting linen to dowlaſs,
A few pieces of Cambrick,
Some Ribbons, ſilk Laces, &c.

At the ſame Place may alſo be had,

A few pair of Cannon, 9 and 6 pounders,
Cannon Shot from 6 to 24 pounders,
Grape Shot,
Rolled Iron ſuitable for cabooſes,
Which he will ſell to the firſt appliers, on moderate terms, in order to cloſe the ſales.

Juſt Imported from France,
AND TO BE SOLD, BY

Saſportas and Le Bœuf,

At their STORE in Front-ſtreet, oppoſite the Coffee-Houſe, the following ARTICLES, viz.

SCARLET, blue, brown, and light-blue ſuperfine and ſecond-
Broadcloths,
Bus, green, buff, and brown common ditto,
Serges of all colours,
Wiltons and Duroys,
White Flannels,
Dark and light Chintzes,
Cotton Callicoes,
Buff and white Marſeilles Quilting,
Plain and corded Dimities,
Jeans of different colours,
Seven-eight and yard wide cotton Checks,
French and Iriſh Linens,
Jaconet and book Muſlins,
Plain and figured Gauzes,
Gauze and Catgut Handkerchiefs,
Printed linen ditto,
Black and white Blond Laces,
Painted, figured, and plain Ribbons,
A Quantity of the beſt white ſilk Hoſe,
Artificial Flowers well aſſorted,
Coarſe and fine white Threads,
Broad and narrow Tapes,
Sail Duck.

With many other Articles, too tedious to enumerate.

ALSO, Fifty Hogſheads of good Virginia and Maryland Tobacco.

The higheſt Price is given for
Clean Linen and Cotton Rags,
By the Printer of this Paper.

Juſt Imported, in the Ship Anne, from France, and to be SOLD, By

Mifflin and Butler,

At their Store on South-ſtreet Wharf, A Variety of DRY GOODS ſuitable to the Seaſon: Among which are the following Articles.

FINE and coarſe Blankets,
Blue Halfthicks,
Second Cloths;
White Flanells and Swanſkins;
Camblets,
Striped and checked Cottons,
Naps,
Fine and coarſe Flanders Sheeting,
White and Brown Britagne, Picardy, Nonbuttu, and Royal Laval Linens,
Sail Canvas, No. 1, 2, 3, and 4,
A 12 and a half inch Cable, and 6 inch Shroud Hauſer, both excellent, and a Quantity of ſheet Lead.

To the TRADING PEOPLE of AMERICA.

M. M. Coulougnac, and Co.

MERCHANTS in Lyon, a City in France,

Will have opened and ready furniſhed with all kind of dry goods, the firſt of January, 1782, a ſtore-houſe as well in Nantes as in L'Orient, in which any one may have a general aſſortment of Cloths, Coatings, Silks, Linens, &c. &c. &c. proceeding from their own manufactures in Sedan, Louviers, Elboeuf, Lodeve, Carcaſſonne, Laval, Caimis, Caſtres, French Flander, Lyon, Paris, &c. &c. &c.

M. M. Coulougnac, and company, will treat of thoſe goods for money, or ſuitable bills of Exchange on every place in Europe, or in Tobacco, Indigo, Furs, Skins, or any other production, either of North America, or Weſt India iſlands, at the rate then current in thoſe two cities.

By the means of thoſe propoſed exchanges, the merchants who will for the future ſend cargoes there may ſpare the commiſſion, and ſtorage expences, by applying to the aforeſaid gentlemen, as ſoon as their ſhips are arrived there; and by finding in M. M. Coulougnac and company's Store, all the goods their captains or agents may poſſibly deſire; their voyages will for the time to come be much ſhorter than formerly. The aforeſaid gentlemen will likewiſe accept of the direction either of the ſhips and cargoes, or of part of them only, that one will chuſe to truſt their care in Nantes or L'Orient.

Joſeph Mercier, their agent in Philadelphia at Peter Le Maigre and company's ſtore, in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, will take upon himſelf to receive and cauſe any one's orders and commiſſions to be carefully and in the beſt manner executed in France.

The chiefs of the French nation in all continental ſea ports will make clear all that one could wiſh to know on the good name and ſolidity of M. M. Coulougnac and company.

Bartholomew Robiglio,
AND
Auguſtin Florimont,

HAVE the honour to return their Thanks to thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen that have employed them; mean time they have the honour to inform the Public in general, that they continue, the ſaid B. ROBIGLIO to teach the Engliſh, French, and Italian Languages, the Italian Method of Book-Keeping; And A. FLORIMONT to teach the Art of Drawing and Fencing. Having taken, for that purpoſe, a convenient Apartment in Elbow-lane, near the White-horſe, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets; where proper Attendance will be given, on reaſonable Terms.

N. B. An Evening SCHOOL is open from five to eight o'clock.

JAMES NEWPORT,

At his Diſtillery-Store,

In Front-ſtreet, the ſecond Door above the Bank Meeting, Has by
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Of excellent Quality,

JAMAICA Spirits
Weſt India Rum,
Philadelphia ditto,
Plain Brandy,
Roſberry ditto,
Geneva,
Anniſeed Water,
Clove ditto,
Orange ditto,
Cinnamon ditto,
All Fours,
Mint Cordial,

And Spirits of Wine, proper for Medicinal Uſes, or for raiſing the Proof of Low Liquors.

N. B. He gives particular Encouragement to thoſe who Buy of him to Sell again.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1781.

WANTS A PLACE,

A young Man, about ſeventeen years of age, of tolerable education, and well acquainted with the city, can be well recommended, would be glad to ſerve any Gentleman or Merchant, in the ſtore or counting-houſe.

N. B. A letter directed for A. B. and left with the Printer, the Gentleman will be waited upon immediately.

Bedford County, December 2, 1781.

WHEREAS the eſtates of Jacob Hare and Harry Gordon, late of the county of Bedford, having been in due courſe of law forfeited to this ſtate, we the ſubſcribers, agents for the ſaid county of Bedford, do hereby give Notice, that the real eſtates of the ſaid Jacob Hare and Harry Gordon, within the ſaid county, conſiſting of the following Meſſuages and Tracts of Land, viz.

One Meſſuage and Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, ſituate in the ſaid county of Bedford, in Hopewell township, late the property of the ſaid Hare.

One Meſſuage and Tract of Land, containing about 1700 acres, with good Buildings, &c. thereon, ſituate in Frankſtown township, in the county aforeſaid, late the property of the ſaid Harry Gordon.

Will be Sold at Public Vendue, at the Court Houſe of ſaid county, on Thurſday the 18th day of April next, the ſale to begin preciſely at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue from day to day until the whole is ſold. The terms of ſale will be according to law, viz. One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the ſtate, and the bidder be liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth part of the purchaſe money, and the remainder within one month after ſale, and in failure thereof the premiſes in like manner to revert to the ſtate, and the fourth part paid to be forfeited; and on certificates of payment being produced from the agents or either of them, deeds will be given as by law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties in reſpect of payment, the agents will attend at the Court Houſe, on the 10th day after ſale, to receive the firſt payment, and in like manner on the 30th day after ſale to receive the laſt payment, after which no purchaſe money will be received, but the premiſes again ſold for the uſe of the commonwealth.

And we the agents do alſo, purſuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants to the ſaid premiſes, or any part thereof, and creditors to the ſaid Jacob Hare and Harry Gordon, to exhibit their claims and demands to the juſtices of the ſupreme court within the time mentioned by law, or they will be forever barred from the recovery thereof.

GIDEON RITCHIE,
CH. MICRYDER, } Agents.

Notary Public and Conveyancer's Office.

JOHN D. CRIMSHEIR, Attorney at Law, and one of the Publick Notaries of this State; formerly an Attorney and Notary of the City of New-York; at his office in Front-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, draws Deeds, Wills, Mortgages, Leaſes, Articles of Agreement, Aſſignments, Arbitration-Bonds, and Awards, Articles of Copartnerſhip and ſeparation, Charter Parties of Aſſignment, Bottomry Bills, Settlements, Special Letters of Attorney, Memorials and Petitions. And does every other Buſineſs incident to the Office of Conveyancing. And, as

A PUBLIC NOTARY,

Draws Mercantile and Maritime Proteſts, Regiſters, Foreign and Inland Bills of Exchange, Promiſſory Notes, Letters of Attorney, and other Writings reſpecting Trade; Authenticates Powers of Attorney, and Accounts under the Notarial Seal, which are to be ſent beyond Sea; Draws ſpecial Notifications, for the ſpecific Performance of Executory Contracts, agreeable to the Mode purſued by Foreigners, and Proteſts againſt joint Owners, and others, for unneceſſary Detention of Veſſels, &c.

TO BE LET,

The Province-Iſland Ferry, with

the Dwelling Houſe, Barn, Stables and Garden. Alſo fifty acres of Meadow, chiefly upland; to be let ſeparately or together. Enquire of JOHN SELLES, at Mr. John Duffield's ſtore, in Water-ſtreet, a few doors below Market-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, December 13, 1781.

To be Sold or Exchanged,

FOR a HOUSE and LOT in this city, a TRACT of LAND that produces exceeding good grain of all kind, within five miles of Chriſtiana, and nine or ten of Wilmington, and has on it a fine place for a mill, as alſo a valuable Lot in the town of Chriſtiana, 40 yards in breadth and 100 yards in length, and the only convenient place to build a veſſel on or to raft timber from; as alſo the Lot has a Tan-yard on it, with a ſmall ſtream running through one corner of it. For terms apply to the Printer.

To be LET, and may be entered on next April,

The Black-Horſe Tavern,

in Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the Conneſtoga Waggon. It is an excellent ſtand for beſineſs, and in good repair, there was erected on the premiſes laſt ſummer, a neat, two ſtory FRAME HOUSE, adjoining the Kitchen, 21 feet by 22 feet long; a large Frame Stable, with ſtalls for each horſe, well floored with pine plank, and a loft that will hold between 12 and 15 tons of hay, with a large and convenient apartment for carriages, under the ſame roof with the ſtable. For further particulars enquire of ISAAC CONNELY, at the ſaid place. Dec. 3.

TO BE SOLD,

The remainig time of a Negro

Girl's SERVICE, being ſeveral years.
Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE, in Market-Street

THURSDAY, THE DECEMBER 20, 1781.

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. XI.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB 822.

An ORDINANCE ascertaining what captures on water shall be lawful.

In pursuance of the powers delegated by the confederation in cases of capture on water:

BE it ordained by the united states in congress assembled, that from and after the first day of February next, all resolutions and ordinances of congress relating to captures or recaptures on water, and coming within the purview of this ordinance, except as is herein after excepted, shall be null and void: but questions of this nature arising before, or which shall be undetermined at that day, shall be determined at any time during the war with Great-Britain, according to them, in the same manner, as if this ordinance had never been made.

It shall be lawful to capture and to obtain condemnation of the property herein after enumerated, if found below high water mark; that is to say,

All ships and other vessels of whatsoever size or denomination belonging to an enemy of the united states, with their rigging, tackle, apparel and furniture.

All goods, wares, and merchandizes belonging to an enemy, and found on board of a ship or other vessel of such enemy.

All contraband goods, wares and merchandizes to whatever nation belonging, although found in a neutral bottom, if destined for the use of an enemy: but the goods, wares and merchandizes belonging to an enemy, contraband goods, and goods destined to a blockaded, invested or besieged port, being always excepted, found in a vessel belonging to a foreign nation, other than an enemy, shall in no case be subject to condemnation. Provided nevertheless that from and after the first day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, all goods, wares and merchandizes of the growth, produce or manufacture of Great-Britain, or of any territory depending thereon, if found within three leagues of the coasts and destined to any port or place of the united states, in any ship or vessel belonging to the citizens of the said states, or the subjects of any neutral power, shall be liable to capture and condemnation, unless the same shall have been previously captured from the enemy and condemned, or in consequence of capture, may be proceeding to some port or place not in the power of the said enemy, for trial and condemnation.

All ships or other vessels, goods, wares and merchandizes belonging to any power, or the subjects of any power against which letters of marque or reprisal shall have issued.

All ships or other vessels, with their rigging, tackle, apparel and furniture, and with their cargoes, to whatsoever nation belonging, destined to any port or place invested, besieged or blockaded, by a sufficient force belonging to, in the service of, or co-operating with the united states, so effectually as that one cannot attempt to enter into such port or place without evident danger.

All ships or other vessels, with their rigging, tackle, apparel and furniture, and with their cargoes, found in the possession of pirates.

The goods, wares and merchandizes to be adjudged contraband, are the following, that is to say,

Cannon, mortars, fire-arms, pistols, bombs, granadoes, bullets, balls, fuses, flints, matches, powder, salt petre, sulphur, carcases, pikes, swords, belts, pouches, cartouch boxes, saddles and bridles, in any quantity beyond what may be necessary for the ships provision, and may properly appertain to, and be adjudged necessary for every man of the ships crew or for each passenger.

If it shall manifestly appear, that of any entire thing of which division cannot be made without injury to its value, a subject of the enemy, and a citizen or a subject of a foreign power, not being an enemy, are joint-holders, the whole shall be condemned and sold for gold or silver, the proper proportion of the net proceeds of which shall be deposited in the treasury of the state in which the sale shall be, to be paid to the order of such citizen, or the subject of such foreign power.

If such division can be accomplished, but neither the citizen, nor the subject of a foreign power, nor his agent, shall require specific restitution of his property, there shall be a sale in the same manner, as if the property were indivisible. But if in such case a requisition be made to this effect, the due proportion shall be specifically restored.

Where property shall have been originally captured on land from a state, or a citizen of the united states, and shall be recaptured below high water mark by another citizen thereof, restitution shall be made to the former owner upon the payment of a reasonable salvage, not exceeding one fourth part of the value: no regard being had to the time of possession by the enemy.

In all cases of recapture by an armed vessel, fitted out at the expence of the united states, of a vessel or other effects belonging to a citizen, the court shall adjudge the proportion which would be due to the united states, to be remitted to such citizen, no regard being had to the time of possession by the enemy.

On the recapture by a citizen of any Negro, Mulatto, Indian or other person, from whom labour or service is lawfully claimed by a state or a citizen of a state, specific restitution shall be adjudged to the claimant, whether the original capture shall have been made on land or water, and without regard to the time of possession by the enemy, a reasonable salvage being paid by the claimant to the recaptor, not exceeding one fourth of the value of such labour or service, to be estimated according to the laws of the state under which the claim shall be made.

But if the service of such Negro, Mulatto, Indian or other person captured below high water mark, shall not be legally claimed within a year and a day from the sentence of the court, he shall be set at liberty.

In all other cases of recapture, restitution shall be made to the owner upon payment of one third part of the true value for salvage, if the property shall have been retaken in less than twenty-four hours after the capture. But if it shall not have been retaken until the expiration of twenty-four hours after the capture, restitution shall not be made of any part.

Besides those who are duly authorised to make captures by a special commission, captures of the property of an enemy shall be adjudged lawful when made:

1st. By a private vessel not having such commission, satisfactory proof being produced that they were made in pursuing the course of her voyage, and repelling a previous attack from an enemy.

2d. By any body or detachment of regular soldiers.

3d. By inhabitants of the country, if made within cannon shot of the shore.

4th. By an armed vessel sailing under a commission of his most christian majesty.

5th. By the crews of British vessels, while captures of this sort are licenced by the British.

Recaptures shall be made by no other persons than those authorised to make captures, except the crews of vessels retaken.

The destruction of papers, or the possession of double papers by any captured vessel, shall be considered as evidence for condemnation, unless good cause be shewn to the contrary.

From and after the first day of February, which shall be in the year of our lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty two, any letters of passport or safe conduct, granted before the 27th of March last, under the authority of congress, to any person whatsoever, for removal of property from a place beyond sea within the dominions or possessions of the British king, shall be void.

Upon the capture of a vessel commissioned as a man of war or privateer, by any of the vessels of war of the united states of America, the whole of the property condemned shall be adjudged to the captors, to be divided in the following manner (saving to all persons who shall lose a limb in any engagement or shall be otherwise disabled in the service of the united states, every benefit accruing to them under the resolutions of congress of the 28th day of November, one thousand seven hundred and seventy five) that is to say,

To the commander in chief of the navy of the united states, shall be allotted one twentieth part of all prizes taken by an armed vessel or vessels under his orders and command; when there shall be no such commander in chief, the one twentieth part allotted to him shall be paid into the treasury of the united states.

To the captain of any single armed vessel two twentieth parts, but if more ships or vessels be in company when a prize is taken, then the two twentieth parts shall be divided equally among all the captains.

To the captains of marines, lieutenants and masters, three twentieth parts of all prizes taken when they are in company, to be divided equally among them.

To the lieutenants of marines, surgeons, chaplains, pursers, boatswains, gunners, carpenters, masters mates and the secretary of the fleet, two twentieth parts, and one half of one twentieth part, to be divided equally among them.

To the following petty warrant officers, viz. midshipmen, (allowing for each ship six, for each brig four, and for each sloop two) captains clerks, surgeons mates, stewards, sail makers, coopers, armourers (allowing for each vessel one of each only) boatswains mates, gunners mates, carpenters mates (allowing for each vessel two of each) cooks, cockswains (allowing for each vessel one of each) serjeants of marines (allowing two for each ship and one for each brig and sloop) three twentieth parts, to be divided equally among them; and when a prize is taken by any vessel, on board or in company of which the commander in chief is, then the commander in chief's cook or cockswain shall be added to the said petty warrant officers, and share equally with them.

The remaining eight twentieth parts, and half of the one twentieth part shall be divided among the rest of the vessels company or companies, as it may happen, share and share alike.

No officer nor man shall have any share, but such as are actually on board their several vessels when any prize or prizes shall be taken, excepting only such as may have been ordered on board any other prizes, before taken, or sent away by his or their commanding officers.

Upon the capture of any other vessel, if made by a vessel of war, belonging to the united states, one half of the property condemned shall be decreed to the united states, and the other half to the captors, to be divided as aforesaid: if by a private vessel not having a commission, the whole shall be decreed to the captors: if by any body or detachment of regular or other troops in the service of the united states, the whole shall be adjudged to the captors, to be divided in proportion to the pay in the line of the army: if by inhabitants of the country, being in arms, the whole shall be adjudged to the captors, to be divided equally among them: provided, that if any such inhabitant shall be wounded in making the capture, he shall be entitled to two shares, and if killed, his legal representative shall be entitled to four shares. If by the crews of British vessels, the whole shall be adjudged to the captors, to be divided at the discretion of the court.

On recapture by an armed vessel belonging to the united states, of a vessel under the protection of a vessel belonging to the enemy, commissioned as a man of war or privateer, or where the vessel retaken is equipped in a warlike manner, the proportion to be withdrawn from the original owner, shall be divided as in the case of a capture of an enemy's vessel commissioned as a man of war or privateer.

On recapture, by an armed vessel belonging to the united states, of a vessel under the protection of an hostile vessel not commissioned as a man of war or privateer; and where the vessel retaken is not equipped in a warlike manner, the proportion to be withdrawn from the original owner shall be divided, as in the case of an hostile vessel not commissioned as a man of war or privateer.

The rules of decision in the several courts shall be the resolutions and ordinances of the united states in Congress assembled, public treaties when declared to be so by an act of Congress, and the law of nations, according to the general usages of Europe. Public treaties shall have the pre-eminence in all tria's.

This Ordinance shall commence in force on the first day of February, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty two.

Done by the United States in Congress assembled, the fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty one, and in the sixth year of our independence.

JOHN HANSON, President.

Attest. CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

The ACT referred to in the foregoing Ordinance is as follows.

IN case the commander, for the time being, lose a limb in an engagement, or be otherwise disabled, so as to be rendered incapable afterwards of getting a livelihood to subsist upon, he shall receive out of the best profits of such prize or prizes, or prize goods (as are taken during the cruize) if so much arise, before dividend or distribution be declared, the sum of four hundred dollars: or if he lose his life, his widow or children (if any) shall receive the said bounty of four hundred dollars, together with all prize money to him belonging at the time of his decease. And if the captain of the marines, or any other commission and warrant officer lose a limb, or be otherwise disabled, so as to be rendered incapable afterwards of getting a subsistence, he or they so disabled shall receive a bounty of three hundred dollars, if so much arise from the net profits as aforesaid: and in case of death, the widow or children (if any) is, are and shall be entitled to the same, together with their share of prize money due at the time of their decease. And if an inferior officer, seaman or marine lose a limb, or be otherwise disabled so as to be rendered incapable afterwards of getting a subsistance, he or they shall receive a bounty of two hundred dollars, to be deducted as aforesaid; and in case of death, his widow or children (if any) is, are, and shall be intitled to the same, together with his share of prize money due at the time of his decease.

BOSTON, December 1.

A gentleman has been obliging enough to communicate to the printer hereof, an Edinburgh paper of the 7th of September, from it the following intelligence is selected, viz.

LONDON, September 3.

Lord George Gordon has published the following advertisement:

To the Worthy Liverymen of the City of London.

Gentlemen,

Permit me to solicit the favour of your vote and interest to be your representative in parliament, in the room of Mr. alderman Haley, deceased. Should I be so happy as to meet your approbation you may depend on my exerting myself in the house of commons, in support of your civil and religious liberties, according to the principles laid down at the reformation and revolution.

I am, gentlemen,
your most obedient servant.
G. GORDON.

Welbeck street, Sept. 3, 1781.

N. B. The worthy liverymen of London, in the interest of lord George Gordon, are desired to be at the Queene's Arms tavern, Newgate street this evening.

The chair to be taken precisely at 7 o'clock.

This morning lord George Gordon was personally canvassing the livery of London, in Newgate street.

Advice was received on Saturday evening at the admiralty, of the combined fleets, consisting of 49 sail of the line being seen off Scilly: the cutter that brought this intelligence says, their station was between 47 and 49 North lat. their object is of course, the homeward bound British fleets from Jamaica and the Leeward islands. Vice admiral Darby's fleet will, in a few days, consist of 30 sail of the line, including two 50 gun ships. Commodore Keith Stewart's squadron, which is probably ordered round as a reinforcement, will give him eight ships more, making the whole 38; but whether it is the design, or not, of government, to hazard an action with a force so superior, has not yet transpired.

Captain Walker, of the Prince Alfred privateer, of Kinsale, has likewise brought a confirmation of the above account; and further adds, that he percieved several letters of marque under American colours, in company with the combined fleets, three of which he saw with his glass, mounted from 20 to 28 carriage guns each.

Admiral Darby's squadron is completely watered and victualled, and still remains at Torbay.

By Saturday's Dutch mail we learn, that advice was received at Amsterdam from port l'Orient, of the Dutch East Indiamen, which have been so long lying at Cadiz, being safe arrived at that port. They sailed in company with the combined fleets, and parted from them on the 15th ult. in lat. 47.

Paris, August 23. The Sybil French frigate, of 32 guns, commanded by M. de Vintimille, arrived at Brest on the 19th of this month. She was one of the combined fleet, and relates, that this fleet was at the entrance of the channel. It was composed of 36 ships of the line, which extended from Ushant to the Sorlingues; and that M. de Guichen with a light squadron of observation, composed of 13 ships of the line, six of which were Spanish and seven were French, is cruizing uppon the coast of Ireland. This cruise, which has for its object the intercepting the English fleets of merchant ships, will last till the 15th or 20th of next month.

Hague, Aug. 26. The prince Stadtholder has presented admiral Zoutman with a sword of gold; the admirals extraordinary, Dedel, Van Braam, and Kinsbergen, with a sabre and belt of great value; a sabre of less value, with its belt, to the captains Braak and Staring, with permission to them also, as well as to the flag officers, to wear a white feather in their uniform hat. The captains Mulder, Dekker, Weldern, Aberson, Bosch, and Smaalen, have likewise each of them a sabre with its belt. The lieutenants of the line of battle are to wear epaulets of gold; and the cadets one on the left shoulder.

Dec. 3. Saturday last arrived here, a brig, captain Bishop, from Cadiz.

Yesterday returned here from a cruise, the privateer brig Prospect, captain Potter, in which he captured a schooner, mounting ten carriage guns, bound to Halifax, laden with sea coal, and commanded by one Bates.

Dec. 6. Last Monday captain Adams arrived here from Cadiz, which place he left the 20th of October, and informs, that the combined fleets had returned into port, from their late cruize in the channel of England, the French into Brest, and the Spanish, consisting of upwards of 30 sail of the line, into Cadiz: That the siege of Gibraltar was vigorously continued: That a large reinforcement had arrived at Minorca from Toulon, to assist the Spaniards in the reduction of that place, which it was thought would be accomplished in a few days after this arrival.

Two large Spanish frigates arrived at Cadiz before captain Adams sailed from the Havannah, with a vast quantity of money on account of the king and the merchants.

NEW-YORK, December 12.

Yesterday came up the Swallow schooner, captain Watson, which left Charlestown the 2d of this month, by her we have the heartfelt pleasure of announcing the safe arrival at that port, in a very leaky condition, of the ship Lord Mulgrave, with upwards of 400 souls, more than one hundred of them veteran officers of the royal army, which, on the passage hither from Virginia, had been blown off Sandy-Hook in the late hard gales. Major Craig had arrived there with all the troops from North Carolina; Savannah was reinforced, and, since all the out-posts were called in, general Leslie (as we are informed) finds himself at the head of about 8000 men; the rebel general Greene was within 24 miles of Charlestown, which, under the intendency of our engineer, the British Vauban, is now become inaccessible to a land force.

His majesty's ships Santa Monica and La Fortunee, in chace of a Spanish frigate and five merchant ships of that nation in the gulph of Florida, were unfortunately precluded from taking the whole convoy, by the former of the British ships being suddenly dismasted, which occasioned her repairing to Charlestown, where she arrived to refit. The Savage sloop of war, some time ago taken after a very obstinate defence, by a rebel frigate of much superior force, and afterwards retaken by his majesty's ship Solebay, after being perfectly repaired, put to sea with the Swallow schooner under her convoy.—The Camel and her convoy from England long ago arrived at Charlestown.

We are informed that a French cutter and a top sail vessel, said to be prizes to his majesty's ship Chatham, are arrived at Sandy Hook.

A vessel is taken up at Charlestown to bring the officers and passengers carried there in the Lord Mulgrave.

The Eagle packet, with the September mail, took her departure for this port, but first ordered to leave a mail at Charlestown, which port she had not reached on the 2d instant.

Further advices by the packet.

LONDON, October 15

A gentleman who arrived on Saturday from Ostend, and was a few days since in Paris, says, that being in the billiard room of a capital hotel he heard an officer of distinction read part of a letter, which he received from another officer before Minorca, which contained the duke de Crillon's summons to general Murray to surrender Fort St. Philip, &c. to the arms of Spain, and the general's answer, which he well remembers to be nearly in the following words, "General Murray unwilling to give the duke de Crillon any future unnecessary trouble in summoning the garrison he has the honour to command, to surrender to the arms of the king of Spain, acquaints him, that he is determined to treat such flags as may hereafter be sent with the greatest contempt, and that he and his brave men will support the garrison to the last extremity."

Accounts have been received by the Helena sloop of war, which arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday from Gibraltar, from which place she sailed the 20th of September—That she left the garrison in good health and spirits—that on the the 25th ult. she passed the Spanish fleet; and on the 5th instant fell in with the French fleet, about 50 leagues apart, consisting of about 18 sail of the line; and that three days after she met with the fleet under the command of admiral Darby.

The regiments to embark on board the next ships that sail for India, are the 23d regiment of light dragoons, sir John Burgoyne's; the 101st of foot, Sanford; and 102d, Rowley's. The whole forming a body of 2000 effective men.

DUBLIN, September 25.

The following notice was yesterday filed in the Royal Exchange:

Dublin Castle, September 24, 1781.

"My lord

"I Have his excellency's command to inform you, that by a letter received early this morning by express from the commander in chief, I have had the pleasure to hear that the Leeward Island's fleet, consisting of 170 sail, had arrived on the 22d off Kinsale, and when sir John Irwine's dispatch left Cork, was then said to be steering for the harbour of Cork. I request your lordship will communicate this pleasing event to the city of Dublin.

I have the honour to be, &c.
WM. EDEN.

Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor."

BALTIMORE, November 27.

The Address of the Citizens of Alexandria, to his Excellency General Washington.

SIR,

AMIDST the honest effusions of joy, and sentiments of gratitude, which your presence has every where excited, permit us, the inhabitants of Alexandria, who think ourselves peculiarly called upon, from that acquaintance with your virtues which a long residence among us, in a private station, had procured, to assure you that we are not less transported with the warmest feelings of gratitude and affection towards you, for the unwearied vigilance and true greatness of mind which, amidst the most trying vicissitudes of fortune, and darkest prospects of war, you have ever and invariably supported.

When we call to mind your departure from among us, and compare that time, so fraught with evil, with the present auspicious moment, we find it difficult to restrain our feelings within the bounds of manly decency. Nor can we forbear being impressed with the highest veneration and respect for your character, when consulting the records of history, we learn how seldom it has been the lot of freedom to be blessed with a defender, in whose person all the patriot virtues have been so happily united. We feel ourselves dilated with the hope (since, in their infancy, societies often receive a stamp from the characters of their first institutors and guardians, which endure for ages) that, abashed by your great example, tyranny and despotism will never, in this western world, erect their standards of blood.

Permit us, at the same time that we condole with you for the loss of our very amiable representative, Mr. Custis, to express our most ardent wishes that the late success at York, may remove the obstinate infatuation of our enemy, and dispel that fatal malignancy of passion, which has hitherto blinded them, so that the blessings of peace being diffused thro' the country, you may again return among us to the enjoyment of domestic ease.

We have the honour to be, for ourselves and our fellow citizens, your excellency's most obedient and very humble servants,

WILLIAM RAMSAY,
WILLIAM RUMNEY,
JOHN FITZGERALD,
R. T. HOOE.

To his Excellency General Washington, commander in chief of the federal army.

Alexandria, November 19, 1781.

His Excellency's ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

I ACCEPT, with peculiar satisfaction, the very kind and affectionate address of the citizens of Alexandera. The long acquaintance which, in former times, I had of their sincerity and cordiality, stamps it with particular value; and permit me to say, that to make a peaceful return to this agreeable society of my fellow citizens, is among the most ardent of my wishes, and would prove my greatest comfort, for all the toils and vicissitudes which I have experienced during my absence.

The great director of events has carried us through a variety of scenes, during this long and bloody contest, in which we have been for seven campaigns most nobly struggling. The present prospect is pleasing; the late success at York-Town is very promising; but on our own improvement depend its future good consequences. A vigourous prosecution of this success will, in all probability, produce us what we so long wished to secure, an establishment of peace, liberty and independence. A relaxation of our exertions, at this moment, may cost us many more toilsome campaigns and be attended with the most unhappy consequences.

Your condolance for the loss of that amiable youth, Mr. Custis, affects me most tenderly. His loss I trust will be compensated to you, in some other worthy representative.

Amidst all the vicissitudes of time or fortune, be assured, gentlemen, that I shall ever regard, with particular affection, the citizens and inhabitants of Alexandria.

I am, gentlemen, your most
obedient and most humble servant,
G. WASHINGTON.

To William Ramsay, William Rumney,
John Fitzgerald and Robert Hooe,
esquires, and the other inhabitants
of Alexandria.
November 19, 1781.

December 11.

The brig M'Clenachan, captain Houston, belonging to Philadelphia, is arrived here, after a long passage from Havanna.

The ship —— captain Nichols, is arrived here from Salem, New England.

A French frigate, from York River, Virginia, now lies near North Point, a few miles below our harbour.

Philadelphia, Dec. 20.

Extract of a letter from South-Carolina, November 20, 1781.

"A letter is just now received from general Marion, informing, that on the 15th instant he detached colonel Mahan, with 180 cavalry, and colonel Shelly with 200 riflemen, to endeavour to intercept some of the enemy's plundering parties. Colonel Mahan went down below Monk's Corner, and took at Fair Lawn, one subaltern, two surgeons, and eighty convalescents; the officers he paroled, and brought off the men. He found so large a quantity of arms and stores in the house, which he could not bring off, that he thought proper to burn the house and its contents.

"The Governor has issued a proclamation for calling an assembly, who are to meet at Cambden the 8th of January. By his proclamation no person who has borne arms with the enemy or taken protection with them, unless they have returned and complied with his proclamation of amnesty, will be allowed to elect or be elected."

On Tuesday, the 11th instant, departed this life, after a short illness, in the 63d year of his age, JOHN ORD, esq; and on the Thursday following his remains were interred in Christ Church burying ground, attended by a large and respectable number of his fellow citizens. This gentleman maintained, in every stage and situation of his life, the character of a valuable member of civil and religious society. He executed the office of a magistrate, both under the old and new constitution of the state, with integrity and impartiality. His zeal for the liberties and independence of his country, in which he yielded to few, was at all times regulated by a sacred regard to the laws of the state, and a proper sense of the dignity of public character. In private life, he was kind, sincere and just. In a word, all who knew him agree that he was, in the fullest import of the words, a good citizen and an honest man.

A gentleman from Rhode-Island, informs, that the brig —— captain Denniston, from Jamaica for London, with 200 hogsheads of sugar, captured by the Delaware, captain Prole, of this port, after beating off the coast some time, was obliged to bear away, and has got into Rhode Island; as is also a large ship from Cadiz, for this port, which was blown off.

A gentleman lately from England, reports, for the benefit of those concerned on this side the water, that he saw in Mill Prison, a number of American prisoners, among which were in good health the following persons, most of whom sailed from Philadelphia:

Capt. Kemp, Thomas Ball, Simon Alderson, sen. Shubert Armitage, John Ashton, Thomas Elsworth, John Brown, William Downs, Simon Alderson, jun. Mr. Troop, Joseph Singleberg, colonel Richardson, of Maryland.

Sailed last from Philadelphia. Mr. Pitts, of Cape-Fear; Mr. Wilson, of New-Castle, upon Delaware; captain Talburt, of Bolton.

Extract of a letter from New Jersey, dated December 17, 1781.

"The fleet for Britain sailed the 14th instant; cannot learn with certainty what officers went — Prince William Henry, lord Cornwallis, and Arnold, are gone in one ship. —— A pretty medley, a prince, a general, and a traitor."

Extract of a letter from New Providence, Oct. 27, 1781.

"This moment captain Hilton, in a flag from Bermudas to the Havanna, called here in his way back, with a few prisoners, and some ransom money; by him we learn, that 15 ships and polacres were getting ready to take in troops, with 7 or 8 frigates, and 6 heavy gallies, who would sail in about three or four weeks, under

convoy of fix ships ships of the line, and that their deſtination, as given out in the Havanna, was for this place, but as 9000 troops were ſaid to be the complement that was ordered to hold themſelves in readineſs to embark, we are inclined to think they muſt be for Auguſtine, as half that force would be more than ſufficient for this place.

"By a veſſel arrived a few days ago from Georgia, we learn, that ſix th ps of the line and four gallies were ſeen on the coaſt of Eaſt-Florida, ſtanding northwardly, not known. One of the laſt Jamaica fleet put in here lately in diſtreſs (Amelia, captain Duncan) who informs us, the whole of the fleet has ſuffered prodigiouſly by bad weather and ſhort p ovifions.

"A Spaniſh ſchooner, loaded with dry goods, which coſt above 25,000 dollars, has been ſent in here."

We are informed from the Marine Office, that on the 29th day of November laſt the court, appointed to enquire into the cauſe of the loſs of the Trumbull frigate, by capture, made their report, "That the loſs of the ſaid frigate did not proceed from neglect of duty or cowardice of captain Nicholſon, or any of his commiſſioned officers:" with their opinion, "That every thing poſſible was done for the honour of the flag of the United States."

To his Excellency George Waſhington, eſquire, Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States of America.

SIR,

THE magiſtrates of the city of Philadelphia beg leave to approach your excellency with ſentiments of the moſt perfect gratitude and eſteem. When we review your great and important ſervices, performed amidſt innumerable dangers and difficulties, your unſhaken fortitude, perſeverance and ſucceſs; our grateful hearts pay you the homage ſo juſtly due, and riſe in ardent wiſhes to heaven ſuitably to reward ſuch eminent worth. Nor can we confine the pleaſing tribute to military virtues only. The reſpectful regard ever ſhewn by your excellency to the civil authority, claim our particular acknowledgments, and afford a high example of the union of thoſe great qualities which form the hero and the patriot.

The glorious ſucceſs in Virginia is replete with too many bleſſings to the great cauſe in which we are engaged and the future happineſs of America, not to claim our particular regard; the wiſdom of the plan and gallantry of the execution are above our praiſe. The bleſſings and thanks of a free and greateful people, together with the ſmiles of approving heaven, can alone reward your excellency, the officers and troops of our illuſtrious ally, and our brave countrymen, to whom under providence we owe this happy event.

We eſteem the city greatly favoured by your excellency's temporary reſidence: it will be the pleaſing employment of the citizens, we truſt, to render it agreeable. Our affectionate wiſhes will follow you to the field and through every part of your future life, that it may be crowned with glory and happineſs both public and private.

Signed in behalf of the magiſtrates,
PLUN. FLEESON, Preſident.

To the Worſhipful the Magiſtrates of the City of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

I Return you my thanks for this very polite and affectionate addreſs.

As I have ever conſidered a due ſupport of civil authority, eſſential to the preſervation of that liberty for which we are contending, I have from duty as well as from inclination endeavoured, as far as poſſible, to avoid the leaſt violation of it; and I am happy to find that my conduct has met the approbation of thoſe who are appointed guardians of the rights of a free people.

I feel myſelf highly obliged by your aſſurance that it will be the pleaſing employment of the citizens to render my reſidence among them agreeable. It ſhall be my ſtudy to merit ſo kind a mark of their attention and to approve myſelf, gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient moſt humble ſervant,
GEO. WASHINGTON.

†*† The PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY are deſired to meet on FRIDAY EVENING next, the 21ſt Inſtant, at Carpenters-Hall.

Twenty Guineas Reward.

TAKEN on Thurſday the 15th of November, from the houſe of Mr. John Marſton, of New-York, a Lady's GOLD REPEATING WATCH, maker's name Burges, the outſide caſe is chaſed gold, with female figures, and open work; the inſide gold caſe, which contains the work, is elegantly engraved, and has open work, the face of the watch with ſmall black figures for the hours and minutes, the ſtriking part is remarkably loud; it was fixed to a lady's ſteel chain, on which was a miniature picture of a gentleman dreſſed with crimſon velvet and a wig, three gold ſeals, one a ſmall, red, flat cornelian, with a roſe; one a white cornelian, with the motto, "L'Envie," the other a red cornelian with a globe, motto "La Vous," a gold locket in the ſhape of a heart, with dark hair plaited, and a plain gold key. Whoever brings the ſaid Watch to JOHN LAWRENCE, junior, in Walnut ſtreet, ſhall receive the above Reward, and no queſtions aſked, or Ten Guineas for the Picture only.

Stolen laſt night, from the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in Willis-town, Cheſter county, a dark Bay MARE, near 15 hands high, full blooded, trots well, with a long tail and that ſet; ſhe has neither brand nor ear mark, but ſome ſcars on her near buttock, and one on her rump, cauſed by a fall, ſuppoſed to be ſix years old this ſpring; ſhe has no ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and ſecures the thief, ſhall have SIX POUNDS, or Forty Shillings for the Mare only.

Dec. 14. PHINEAS MASEY.

THIS DAY,

At Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the Marſhal's Stores,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

Part of the CARGO of the Prize Brigantine KING GEORGE; Among which are,

IRISH LINENS,
Checks,
Hoſiery,
Hats,
Pewter,
Printed Calicoes,
Glaſs Ware,
Knives and Forks,
Saddles and Bridles,
Pins,
Oſtrich Feathers,
Braſs Ware, Shoes,
Pewter Diſhes, &c. &c.
Coach Glaſs.

Dec. 20. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

Will be wanted in eight or ten

Days from this date, Twenty good TEAMS, to go to Carolina; they will be engaged by the Trip or Mile; to find their own Proviſions and Forage. Enquire of SAMUEL MILES, D. Q. M.

Philadelphia, December 17, 1781.

At the RED STORE, north eaſt corner of Arch and Second-ſtreets, are for Sale, the following Articles, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, wholeſale and retail:

Choice old Nantz Brandy,

Jar and keg Raiſins.
Currants,
Cloves, Cinnamon, and Nutmegs,
Pepper, Allſpice, &c. &c.

Alſo a large and general Aſſortment of GROCERIES,

The above Goods are of the firſt quality, and will be SOLD as low as the preſent times will admit.

TO BE SOLD AT

Dellap's Book & Stationery-ſtore,

At the Corner of Third and Cheſnut ſtreets,

THE noted doctor SANXAY's ANTIVENEREAL PILLS and ELECTUARY, with printed directions, ſetting forth every neceſſary to be known throughout the different ſtages of the complaint; and that in the moſt plain and diſtinct manner, ſo that no queſtions need be aſked by the purchaſer. The above medicines are pleaſant to take, ſo that they ſuit with the moſt delicate conſtitution; mild in their operations, ſo that they give neither pain or diſturbance; and ſo happy in their performance, that they will not fail of completing a cure, although the diſorder be of ever ſo long ſtanding, and attended with the moſt dreadful ſymptoms, and that in ſuch a manner that the patient need not be hindered from his buſineſs, or his condition made known to his moſt intimate acquaintance. Alſo, Doctor Walker's Jeſuits Drops, Elixir of Bardana, Eſſence of Golden Rod, Eſſence of Waterdock, Tincture of Sage, Turlington's Balſam of Life, Cephalic Snuff, Tooth Powder, Tincture for the Gums, &c. &c.

Mr. Donnelly,

HAS opened School, at the ſolicitation of a number of his friends, in Gray's-alley, near Second-ſtreet, for the inſtruction of a ſelect number of young ladies, in the rudiments of Engliſh Grammar, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping. The hours of attendance from 9 to 12 in the forenoon. He alſo continues to teach in private families the after part of the day.

Such as may pleaſe to honour him with the education of their children, will pleaſe to leave a note for him at Captain LANG's, in Market ſtreet, or at Mr. BAILEY's Printing-office, and they ſhall be waited upon immediately. Dec. 20.

TO BE SOLD,

A Small Plantation, ſituate in Upper Merrion townſhip, Philadelphia county, containing 39 acres of land, with a Fulling-mill thereon, with the other utenſils for carrying on the buſineſs of Fulling, Dying and Dreſſing of Cloth; ſaid Fulling-mill, Tools, and Utenſils are in good Repair, all in order for carrying on the buſineſs, and plenty of water in the dri eſt ſeaſon. There is on ſaid Premiſes a ſtone dwelling-houſe and frame Barn, a Spring houſe with two ſprings of good water, 4 or 5 acres of good watered meadow, and ſome very good plough land; near one half of the land cleared, and the remainder woodland. For terms of ſale apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

AMOS WILLITS.

WANTED,

either to hire or purchaſe,

A Good COOK, alſo a middle aged WOMAN, to take care of children. None need apply but thoſe who can be well recommended. Apply to the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A light Stage Waggon,

With HARNESS for two Horſes. Enquire at the Store EZRA JONES, ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, near Fifth ſtreet. November 9.

A Further SALE of the

Public Lots of this City,

For the redemption of the Bills of Credit of this ſtate, dated April the 29th, 1780, will be held at the Coffee-houſe, on THURSDAY, the 3d of January next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon. A Plan of the Lots may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe, and at the Surveyor General's Office. The conditions the ſame as the laſt ſales.

In the Court of Admiralty of Pennſylvania.

Nicholas Martin and al. vs. The Schooner Dolly and Cargo. } Supplemental Bill by Benjamin Allen and others part of the crew belonging to the privateer Brigantine Neſbit.

December 18th, 1781. Rule taken by conſent in this Cauſe—

THAT if any perſon named in the libel or ſupplemental bill in this cauſe will on or before the firſt day of January next produce to his honour the Judge any further evidence to prove that any individual of the crew belonging to the privateer brig Neſbitt did deſert from the ſaid brig or if any perſon belonging to the ſaid crew againſt whom deſertion is alledged will on or before the ſaid day offer to his Honour proof that he did not deſert from the ſaid brig ſuch proof will be received and conſidered—otherwiſe a decree will paſs upon the evidence now before the court.

Publiſhed by order of the Judge,
JAMES READ, Regiſter.

A Negro Woman to be Sold.

SHE is a good houſe and chamber ſervant, can waſh, iron, milk, and ſew plain work, is very handy and likely, and is free from the faults of ſtealing and drunkenneſs.

STAYED or ſtolen, out of Greenwich meadows, near the Point-houſe, the latter end of laſt month, Two Black HORSES; one a likely horſe, about 15 hands high, with a ſtar and ſome of his feet white, with a long tail, 4 or 5 years old, natural trotter; the other about 14 hands and a half high, crooked hind legs, paces moſtly, about 5 or 6 years old: Alſo, an old Black COW, with ſome white on her belly, branded on the horns J. Penroſe. The ſubſcriber has a ſtray Bay HORSE, about 14 hands high; he came into the above meadows with a rope about his neck. The owner is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away. Four Dollars will be given for each Horſe, Eight if ſtolen, and Two Dollars for the Cow.

JONATHAN PENROSE.

Philadelphia, Dec. 15.

Wanted immediately,

For the ſervice of the Commander in Chief, a STEWARD and MAN COOK: Perſons qualified to fill thoſe offices will meet with the moſt liberal encouragement. It is expected that thoſe who apply will bring with them ſufficient recommendations. Dec. 3d.

Sixteen Hard Dollars Reward.

BROKE or ſtolen out of the ſtables, at John Shannon's tavern, on Manatawney road, near Stony-run, Philadelphia county, on the night of the 31ſt of October, between 8 and 9 o'clock, one Brown HORSE, with Waggon-Geers on, branded I HL; one Black HORSE, with Waggon-Geers on, branded I HL; one Black HORSE, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, left hind leg, at the fetlock joint, is thicker than the other, no brand or ear mark: one other HORSE, a kind of a ſandy Roan, is ſomewhat blind of one eye, white mane and tail, no brand nor ear-mark: all ſtout, able Horſes; the two laſt mentioned Horſes had likewiſe their Geers on. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſes, and delivers them to the ſubſcriber, in Oley, Berks county, John Shannon or Dieter Matthew, in Pottſgrove, Philadelphia county, ſhall be entitled to receive the above Reward; and if ſtolen, and the Thief is taken and ſecured in any jail, in this or any other ſtate, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive SIXTEEN DOLLARS for the thief likewiſe.

JOHN HILL.

Oley, Berks county, Nov. 6, 1781.

Wanted immediately,

A SMALL FARM, in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, from two to five miles diſtance from the city; the improvements and ſoil muſt be good: of choice it ſhould not contain leſs than twenty acres or more than 150. Any perſon having ſuch an intereſt to rent will pleaſe to apply to the Printer.

WANTED, to reſide conſtantly in the country, a good woman COOK, who can waſh and iron. She muſt be well recommended for her fidelity, ſobriety, and induſtry. Such a perſon may hear of a place by enquiring of the printer, where ſhe will receive for her ſervice, at the rate of, Twenty Guineas per annum, to be paid in quarterly payments. No perſon need apply unleſs well recommended.

TO BE SOLD,

A PIECE of GROUND, containing 35 acres, ſituate in Towamenſing township, Philadelphia county, 25 miles from the city. There is on the Premiſes a large Brick Houſe, two ſtories high, fit for a tavern, and was formerly occupied as one; with a Spring-houſe, Barn, Stables, and Out-houſes, for a compleat dwelling or tavern. For terms apply to JOSEPH EATON, on the place.

Office of Finance,

Philadelphia, 22th December, 1781.

PROPOSALS will be received in this office until the first day of February next, for the following Contracts, to supply the Rations deliverable by the United States, from the 1st day of April to the last day of December next, inclusive, to those Persons entitled to draw them:

A contract for the post of Boston, } In Massachu-
A contract for the post of Springfield, } setts.
A Contract for the posts to the northward of Poughkeepsie, in New-York.
A contract for the post of Frederick-Town, in Maryland.

The contractors are to issue the rations, and the proposals are to contain the lowest prices and longest terms of payment, as also the price of the component parts, which are

1lb beef or 3-quarters pound pork,
1 lb bread,
1 gill rum or whiskey,
1 quart salt and 2 quarts vinegar per 100 rations,
8lb soap and 3lb candles per 100 rations.

A Furnace and Forge to be Let.

Mary-Ann Furnace, with a great

plenty of Ore, also Spring Forge, both situate in York county, state of Pennsylvania, with all the improvements thereto belonging, likewise a sufficient quantity of Meadow, arable and wood land, to carry on the works very extensive, adjoining each. There is also a Grist Mill belonging to the furnace. For further particulars enquire of JOHN STEINMETZ, in Market-street.

Philadelphia, Nov. 27.

TO BE SOLD,

For Cash, Bills on France, or exchang'd for a place in or near the city,

A plantation or tract of land

situate in Warrington township, Bucks county, within one mile of Graeme Park, and about twenty-one miles from Philadelphia; containing 500 Acres or upwards, forming nearly a square, and at present divided into two farms, rented for one half the produce, with about 40 Acres of Meadow in the whole, and 220 Acres Wood Land: The soil is equal to any in the township, the land is free from stones or broken ground, and commands a beautiful prospect. There is on one of the places a Farm-house, an excellent spring and a large stone Spring-house, with Hay-barracks, stabling, &c. On the other a large Farm-house half stone and half logs, five good rooms on a floor, a Wash and Spring-house. Barracks, Barn, Stabling and every necessary conveniency for the 500 acres, a branch of Neshaminy creek runs through a part of the last described farm, where a great quantity of meadow may be made. Also 110 acres of Wood-land, situate near a line dividing Malborough from Fallowfield township, Chester county, formerly known by the name of Thomas Gibson's land, adjoining Ring's hill. Any person inclining to purchase or exchange, may know the terms by applying to THOMAS MASON, in Vine-street.

Nov. 15.

TO BE SOLD.

The valuable Merchant

MILLS and SAW MILLS, with two pair of stones, one whereof is French burs of the best quality, the other colongs; the bolting-cloths are good; the mills are in good order, water plenty in the driest season, with little expence of keeping the dam in repair, as it is turned by the main Brandywine-creek: the mill-house is built of stone, about 38 feet square. Also, a good dwelling-house, part frame and part stone, a good frame barn, stables and other out-houses, with about 30 acres of good land, nine acres whereof is good watered meadow, and as much more may be made with very little expence: a good bearing orchard of the best fruit. It is pleasantly situated in a healthy part of the country, within 30 miles of Philadelphia, 15 of Marcus-Hook and Wilmington. Likewise, a Lot of Ground publicly situated in the borough of Wilmington, Newcastle county. Any person inclining to purchase, by applying to DAVID BRINTON, at the Indian King, in the borough of Wilmington, or the subscriber living at the mills, may know the terms.

BENJAMIN POWEL.

East-Bradford. Chester county, Nov. 9.

Notice is hereby given, to such

as have LANDS in the County of Bedford, and do not live in the said County, that they may have an Opportunity of paying the Taxes due for the same, to the Subscirber, being Treasurer for the said County, at the House of Mrs. Clinton, at the Corner of Chesnut and Third-streets. BARNARD DOUGHERTY.

November 28, 1781.

To be sold, an healthy Negroe

MAN, 25 years old; is a compleat Farmer, understands the management of Horses, and is a good servant. For further information, apply to JOHN COTMAN, in Lower Dublin township, near the Nine Mile Stone, or JAMES GREGORY, the corner of Stamper's Alley, Philadelphia.

A Coachman is wanted to hire

or purchase; none need apply but such as can procure a recommendation adequate to the undertaking. Enquire of the Printer.

Whereas the Estates of Christian

Voght, Nicholas Houssecker, and Thomas Carr, all late of the county of Lancaster, having been in due course of law forfeited to this state: We, the subscribers, Agents for the said county, do hereby give Notice to the said Christian Voght, Nicholas Houssecker, and Thomas Carr, That all their real estates within the said county, consisting of the following Messuages and Tracts of Land, viz. One two story Brick HOUSE, situate in the borough of Lancaster, late the estate of the said Christian Voght.

One Frame HOUSE, situate in the town of Lebanon, in the most public part thereof, in a corner near the market; the House is about 27 feet by 38, and hath been an old accustomed tavern; the Lot is about 64 feet by 176, with Sheds, Stables, &c. subject to a ground-rent of one shilling sterling per annum; likewise, one LOT, containing about 5 acres of Land, adjoining the said town of Lebanon, the greater part whereof is good meadow, subject to a ground-rent of 7s. and 6d. currency per acre per annum; late the property of the said Nicholas Houssecker.

One undivided tenth Part of 500 Acres of Land, situated in Donagal, Mountjoy, and Derry townships, on the road leading from Lancaster to Harris's-ferry, on both sides of Conawago creek; late the estate of the said Thomas Carr. All which will be Sold by Public Vendue, on the 11th Day of January next, at the Court-House, in the said county of Lancaster. The Sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, and to continue from day to day until the whole be sold. The Terms of Sale will be according to Law, viz. One-fourth part of the purchase money to be paid within ten days after sale, or the premises again to revert to the state, and the bidder liable to forfeit the said fourth part of the purchase money; the remaining three fourths thereof to be paid in one month after sale, and on a certificate produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchase money, a deed will be given as by law directed; and to prevent all difficulties with respect of payment the Agents will attend at the Court-house, on the 10th day after sale, to receive the first payment, after which no purchase money will be received, but the premises again sold for the benefit of the commonwealth; and the Agents also, pursuant to Law, hereby Notify all Claimants to the said Premises, or any part of them, and Creditors to the said Christian Voght, Nicholas Houssecker, and Thomas Carr, to exhibit their Claims and Demands to the Justices of the supreme court, within the time limited by Law, or they will be forever bared from the recovery thereof.

Lancaster, Dec. 1st, 1781. CHARLES HALL, GEORGE STEWART, } Agents.

Whereas the Estate of John

Reid, late of the county of Bucks, having by due course of Law, been forfeited and seized for the Use of the state. I the subscriber, Agent for the said county, do hereby give Notice, That the Estate of the said John Reid, late of the said county; consisting of the following Tract of Land and Tenement, situate in the township of Tenacum, containing about 1400 Acres improved, with several Tenements, and which will be divided into Lotts, for the more conveniency of the purchasers; a Plan of which will be shewn on the Day of Sale; late the Estate of the said John Reid, will be Sold at Public Vendue, at the Court-House of the said county, on the 15th Day of January next. The Sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold.

The Terms of Sale will be according to Law, viz. One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid in ten days after the sale, or the Premises again to revert to the state, and the bidder be liable to forfeit the said fourth part of the purchase money; and the remainder within one month after sale; and on failure thereof the premises, in like manner, to revert to the state, and the fourth part paid to be forfeited; and on certificates being produced for the payment from the Agents, or either of them, deeds will be given as by law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties in respect of payment, the Agents will attend at the Court House of the said county, on the 10th day after sale, to receive the first payment, and in like manner on the 30th day after sale, to receive the last payment, after which no purchase money will be received, but the premises again sold for the benefit of the commonwealth.

And I, the agent, do also, pursuant to law, hereby Notify all the Claimants to the Premises, or any part of them, and Creditors to the said John Reid, to exhibit their Claims and Demands to the Justices of the supreme court, within the time limited by law, or they will be forever bared from the recovery thereof.

GEORGE WALL.

One Guinea Reward,

LOST last Tuesday Evening, a Shell SNUFF-BOX with a Silver Top, in which is set the Portrait of his Excellency General Washington. Any person delivering said Box to JAMES PEALE, may have the above Reward.

Lombard-street, Dec. 1.

May be had in a genteel part of the City, a few Rooms with Furniture without, as best suits, until the spring.

Enquire of the printer.

LOST, on the 20th of November, a Black Leather POCKET BOOK, containing a Two shilling Bill, of State Money, and sundry other small Bills; together with some Notes of Hand, &c. Whoever will deliver it to the printer shall be genteelly rewarded.

IMPORTED in the ship Ann, captain Josiah, from L'Orient, and to be Sold, By

Smith & Tilton.

At their store in Second-street, next door to the Friend's Meeting-house,

A VARIETY of superfine, second and coarse broadcloths, of the most fashionable colours, with suitable trimings.
White and buff Cassimers.
Coatings.
Frizes and swanskins.
Serges.
Scarlet, red, white, and yellow flannels and baizes.
A variety of velvets, velverets, and corduroys.
Light coloured worsted, and hair plush.
Sattinets, everlastings, prunellas, and princess stuffs.
Scarlet and black breeches patterns.
Callimancoes.
Durants and tammies.
White and spotted jeans,
Mens patent ribb'd worsted and silk hose.
A large assortment of linens.
Ditto, of calicoes and chinzes.
Flanders bedticks.
Diapers.
Oznabrigs.
Jaconet muzlins.
Cambricks and lawns.
Black sattins & peelongs.
Ditto modes and mantuas.
A neat assortment of fashionable silks for gentlemens wear.
Bandano and silk romal handkerchiefs.
Black and coloured Barcelona ditto.
Printed linen ditto.
An assortment of Ribbons.
Black lace, Gold ditto.
Pins and needles.
Indigo.
Loaf sugars.
And a few boxes of best Spanish Sugars &c. &c. &c.

Reed *and* Forde

At their STORE in Front-street, two doors above the Market, have opened

A fresh Assortment of MERCHANDIZE,

Which they continue to Sell for Specie, Bills of Exchange, or Paper Currency:

Among which are

BEST superfine Cloths, of all colours,
Second and coarse ditto, ditto,
Spotted and plain Swanskins,
Red and white Flannels and Baizes,
Duffils and Halfthicks,
Pink, crimson, black, green, and blue Callimancoes and Durants,
Shalloons and Rattinets,
Three-quarters, 7-8 and yard wide Irish, French, and Dutch Linens,
Towelling and Table-linen,
Cambricks and Lawns in patches and pieces,
Lawn and Kenting Handkerchiefs and Aprons,
Barcelona, Romall, and Bandanno Handkerchiefs,
A Variety of dark ground, low priced, Calicoes; Chintzes, and Cottons,
Mens, womens, and childrens worsted and cotton Hose,
Mens strong milled Hose,
Sattins and Peelongs,
Black, blue, green, pink, and white Lutestrings, Sarsnets, and Persians,
Half-ell, 3-4, and yard wide black Modes, &c. &c.

N. B. Tobacco, Flour, and Bar Iron will be received in Payment, at the Market Prices. Nov. 14.

Lower-Makefield, Bucks County, 5th of the 12th month 1781.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On the 31st of this instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises,

A Valuable PLANTATION, situate in Lower Makefield aforesaid, late the property of Joseph White, deceased, containing 136 acres, about 100 cleared, 10 or 12 of which are meadow, the rest wood land, and nearly the whole inclosed with tolerable good fence. There is on said premises a good stone dwelling house, two stories high, two rooms on the lower floor, with a fire place in each, and three on the second floor, and one fire place; a good celler and garret; also a stone kitchan adjoining the house, a well of good water near the door and stone milk house, a good frame Barn with a leanto on one side. Three of the fields are supplyed with constant water. There is likewise on the premises a tolerable good orchard, mostly grafted fruit, containing upwards of one hundred trees, likewise a number of peach, plumb and cherry trees. The conditions of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale, by

HANNAH WHITE, Executrix.
BARNARD TAYLOR, and TIMOTHY TAYLOR, } Executors.

Twenty Shillings Reward.

RAN-AWAY, a Negro WENCH named DINAH, about 21 years old, is about 5 feet 6 inches high, fat and well made, of a yellow complexion, has remarkable eyes, as she never looks any one straight in the face; is much given to drink, and calls herself a free woman. She has been roving about the town near three weeks past, and is supposed to be now in it. She has with her a small figured purple calico short gown and petticoat, a blue and white linsey coat, blue baize short gown, and sundry other cloaths. Whoever will bring her to the Printer of this paper shall have the above Reward. Dec. 8.

Philadelphia, December 11, 1781.

ALL those that have any demands against the estate of the late RICHARD BARRET, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts, properly attested, to be paid; and all those indebted to said estate, are desired to make Payment within two weeks, otherwise their Accounts will be put in the Hands of an Attorney. ELIZABETH BARRETT, Administratrix.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE, in Market-Street.

THE

DECEMBER 22, 1781.

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. XI.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB 823.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the laſt Veſſels from Europe,
AND TO BE SOLD, by

WILLIAM NICHOLS,

At his STORE, on the North Side of Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the INDIAN KING,

A Large and General Aſſortment of the FOLLOWING ARTICLES, viz.

SCARLET, brown, purple, black, green, blue, light coloured, ſuperfine and ſecond Broadcloths,
Scarlet, brown, blue, light and coloured ſuperfine Knaps & Coatings,
Blue, grey, light and ſcarlet Duffils & Frizes,
White, buff and ſcarlet Caſſimers and Wiltons,
Crimſon, brown, blue, ſtriped, black, ſpotted and corded Velvets and Velverets,
Olive & white Corduroys, Tickſets and Duroons,
Barragons,
Childrens worſted Hoſe,
Pink, blue, black and cloth coloured Duroys,
Prunellas and Durants,
Tammies and Sattinets,
Crimſon, green, ſky-blue and pink Ruſſels, Moreens and Callimancoes,
Jeans, Fuſtians and Beavers,
Camblets and Hairbines of all colours and fineneſs,
Corded Worſteds and Everlaſtings,
Serges and Serge de Jeans,
Blue and white Plains and Halfthicks,
7-8, 3-4, and apron-wide cotton & linen Checks,
An aſſortment of Iriſh Linens,
Fine and coarſe Hollands,
Yard and half-yard and 3-8 brown and white Sheetings,
Brittannias and Plattellaroyals,
Lavals, Ponturies, Oznabrigs and Ticklenburgs,
Sail and Duck Cloth,
Marſeilles Quilting,
Plain and corded Dimities and Diapers,
Wide and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings, Dowlaſs and Flanders Ticking,
Jaconet and book Muſlins,
Tapes, Bobbins & Laces,
Plain and figured Kentings, kenting Handkerchiefs and Catgut,
Plain & millionet Lawns,
Cambrick,
Miſſionet Handkerchiefs and figured Apron Patterns,
Plain and figured Gauzes and gauze Handkerchiefs,
Womens Gloves of all colours,
Ditto ſilk Mitts,
Mens ſilk Gloves,
A beautiful Aſſortment of dark and light Chintzes,
Elegant chintz Bed-patterns,
Fine and coarſe Calicoes and Cottons,
Ginghams and Bengalls,
Nankeens and Damaſcus,
Ducapes, Paduaſoys, Mantuas, Luteſtrings, Brocades, Modes and Taffities,
Green, blue, claret, bloom, orange, and white 2-4 and 3-4 ell Perſians and Sarſnets,
Pekings, Mexicans and Muſſlemans,
Ell-wide Perſians, black and coloured,
Mens, women and childrens cotton and thread Hoſe,
Elegant Tambour Waiſtcoat Patterns,
Beſt Sewing-ſilk,
Black Thread,
Coloured ditto,
Silk and linen Handkerchiefs,
Black and coloured Barcelona ditto,
Beſt ſcarf Twiſt, Mohair and Buttons,
Black and white Blond Laces and Edgings,
Thread ditto,
Painted, figured and plain Ribbands,
Superfine, ſecond and coarſe Bolting-Cloths,
Plated Buttons,
Skelleton and hoop Wire,
Beſt Tully Gartering,
Cotton Cord and Toſſels,
Bandana, ſilk and cotton Romalls,
Quality and narrow Bindings and Ferrets,
Snuff Boxes,
With many other Articles, too tedious to enumerate.

Said NICHOLS returns his beſt Thanks to thoſe who have heretofore favoured him with their Cuſtom, and hopes, in future, from his Attention to Buſineſs, and Willingneſs to Pleaſe, that it will be the Intereſt of his Cuſtomers to continue their Favours.

TO BE LET, A

Three ſtory Brick Houſe,

near the centre of the city. It has ſix chambers, a parlour, kitchen, and large cellar. For terms enquire of the Printer.

The higheſt Price is given for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, by the Printer of this Paper.

A Further SALE of the

Public Lots of this City,

For the redemption of the Bills of Credit of this ſtate, dated April the 29th, 1780, will be held at the Coffee-houſe, on THURSDAY, the 3d of January next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon. A Plan of the Lots may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe, and at the Surveyor General's Office. The conditions the ſame as the laſt ſales.

In the Court of Admiralty of Pennſylvania.

Nicholas Martin qui tam, &c. vs. The Schooner Dolly and Cargo. } Supplemental Bill by Benjamin Allen and others part of the crew belonging to the privateer Brigantine Neſbit.

December 18th, 1781. Rule taken by conſent in this Cauſe—

THAT if any perſon named in the libel or ſupplemental bill in this cauſe will on or before the firſt day of January next produce to his honour the Judge any further evidence to prove that any individual of the crew belonging to the privateer brig Neſbitt did deſert from the ſaid brig or if any perſon belonging to the ſaid crew againſt whom deſertion is alledged will on or before the ſaid day offer to his Honour proof that he did not deſert from the ſaid brig ſuch proof will be received and conſidered—otherwiſe a decree will paſs upon the evidence now before the court.

Publiſhed by order of the Judge,
JAMES READ, Regiſter.

Will be wanted in eight or ten

Days from this date, Twenty good TEAMS, to go to Carolina; they will be engaged by the Trip or Mile; to find their own Proviſions and Forage. Enquire of SAMUEL MILES, D. Q. M.
Philadelphia, December 17, 1781.

Juſt imported in the Nonſuch and other veſſels from France, and other parts of Europe &c. And to be Sold by

Peter & William Wikoff,

At their houſe in Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreet, for ſpecie, bills of exchange, loan office certificates and paper money of the late emiſſions,

SUPERFINE broadcloths of various colours, calicoes, chintz, and beſtas, cambricks, linens, ſerge de Rome, needles, wool cards ſtocked and in the leaf, coffee in caſks and bags, wine, copperas, gin, bottled cyder of the beſt quallity: a good neat ſulky &c. &c.
October 25th, 1781.

TO be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

In Second-ſtreet, one door from the corner of Pine-ſtreet,
Beſt double and ſingle Glouceſter CHEESE,
One hogſhead of GIN,
Madeira and Liſbon WINE, by the quarter caſk or gallon,
COFFEE by the bag,
Engliſh CLOATHS BRUSHES.
An aſſortment of TIN WARES, DRY GOODS, &c.
DAVIS BEVAN.

Cordage, Lemon-juice, Brandy,

and a variety of European GOODS, to be SOLD

By Lacaze & Mallet,

In Water-ſtreet, above Arch-ſtreet.

A Woman in the country, with

a good Breaſt of Milk, would take a Child to Nurſe. Enquire of the Printer.

GEORGE A. BAKER,

At the SLIP at Arch-ſtreet FERRY, Philadelphia,
Has to diſpoſe of by Wholeſale and Retail,
For Caſh, or in exchange for Country Produce,

LISBON WINE,
Fine old Jamaica Spirits,
Weſt-India Rum,
Taffia,
Whiſkey,
French Brandy,
Holland Gin,
Anniſeed,
Molaſſes,
Double and ſingle refined Loaf Sugars,
White and brown Box Sugars,
Muſcovado ditto,
Bohea Tea,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Pepper,
Allſpice,
Ginger,
Nutmegs,
Muſtard in Bottles,
Brazilletto,
Indigo,
Allum,
Copperas,
Brimſtone,
Chalk,
Rozin,
Tar,
Whetſtones,
Powder and Shot,
Lead,
Fine and coarſe Salt,
Mens Shoes,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Cotton,
Corks,
A few Packets Pins,
Iriſh Linens,
Checks,
Calicoes,
Mens ſilk and worſted Hoſe,
Cotton ditto,
Few's Snuff in bottles,
Sundry neat Iron Caſtings,
A few bundles of Frying Pans,
Window Glaſs of 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 9 by 11, 10 by 12, and 12 by 14, by the Box, half Box, or leſs Quantity,
Long and ſhort Pipes by the Box and Groce,
Linſeed Oil by the Quantity for exportation or home conſumption.

N. B. FLAXSEED taken in for Caſh, or in Exchange for Linſeed Oil or other Goods.

Juſt Imported, in the late Veſſels from Europe and St. Thomas, and now SELLING, By

William Sitgreaves,

At his STORE in Market-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, the Corner of Lætitia-Court, A large ASSORTMENT of DRY GOODS, ſuitable to the Seaſon: Among which are the following, viz.

BEST nine quarter green Rugs,
Blankets,
A variety of fine and ſuperfine Broadcloths,
Caſſimers,
Striped and plain Coatings,
Fine Naps and Swanſkins,
Twilled and plain Flannels,
Baize and Serges,
Negro Cottons,
Mens and womens thread cotton, worſted and yarn Hoſe,
Velvets, Velverets and Corduroys,
Rattinets,
Camblets, Callimancoes, and Durants,
Black Ruſſels,
Jobe's Spinning,
Brown and white Flemiſh Sheeting,
Iriſh, Laval, and Holland Linens,
Britannias and Oznabrigs,
Seven-eighth and 3-4 German Dowlaſs,
Stripes Bedtick,
Bed-Buns,
Seven-eighths, yard and apron wide cotton checks,
Dark and light ground Chintzes, printed Linens, Cottons, & Calicoes,
Striped Ginghams,
Ruſſia Linens and Diapers,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Fancy, figured, corded and India Demities,
India and coloured Jeans,
Manchester Gown-Patterns,
Catgut and Millinet,
Striped, plain, and figured Gauzes,
Gauze Handkerchiefs and Aprons,
Book and jaconet Muſlins,
Ell-wide India Perſians,
Luteſtrings and Mantuas,
Sattins, Modes, and Peelongs,
Sarſnets and Perſians,
Ribbands,
Poleca & Bandano Handkerchiefs,
Barcelona ditto,
Silk and cotton Romalls,
Check and printed linen Handkerchiefs,
Threads,
Silk Twiſt,
Tapes and Bobbin,
Silk Stockings,
Common ſewing Needles,
Knitting ditto,
A variety of childrens Books,
Writing and wrapping Paper,
Loaf Sugar, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A Stable, with a Coach-Houſe,

To be LET. Enquire as above.

TO BE SOLD, A

Young Negro Wench, about

23 years of age, who is remarkable healthy, underſtands every kind of houſe work, and has cloaths ſufficient for a long time. Enquire of the Printer.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE many falſe and ſcandalous reports which have been propagated in this city, calculated to injure the characters of the ſubſcribers, owners of the brig Matilda, captain Geo. Curry, which was captured in Delaware Bay on Tueſday the eleventh inſtant, hath rendered it highly neceſſary to publiſh the depoſitions of the pilot and ſeveral of the ſeamen, who made their eſcape in the boat after the brig was run aground, and which we truſt are ſufficient to convince every unprejudiced perſon that ſhe was not intended for the enemy, as hath been inſinuated, but that every poſſible effort was made uſe of to prevent her falling into their hands. We wiſh nothing more earneſtly however, than that a ſtrict and impartial inveſtigation may be made into this whole tranſaction by every one concerned; nor are we under any apprehenſion, but that an inquiry of this nature will terminate much to our advantage.

JOHN SMITH,
JOSEPH GREENWOLD,
JOHN THORNBER,
SAMUEL READ,
JOHN BAKER.

City of Philadelphia, ſſ.

I, JOHN D. CRIMSHEIR, Notary Public, by lawful authority admitted, and ſworn for the ſtate of Pennſylvania, do hereby certify, declare, and make known, to all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, or may in any wiſe concern, That on the day of the date hereof, perſonally came and appeared before me, Richard Weſt, of the city of Philadelphia, pilot, who, being duly ſworn, did declare, That on or about the fourth day of December, inſtant, he took charge of the brig or veſſel called the Matilda, commanded by George Curry, bound to the Havanna, and was to pilot her from the port of Philadelphia to Cape Henlopen. That he proceeded with the ſaid veſſel as far as Marcus-hook, and juſt before her departure from thence, he and the ſeveral perſons on board of her, were informed, that there was a topſail ſchooner, of ten guns, belonging to the enemy in the Bay.

That the ſaid brig Matilda was neceſſarily detained at Marcus hook aforeſaid, for two days, in order to get her ready for ſea. That upon her being ready for ſea, he ſet ſail with her, and made all the diſpatch in his power, in order if poſſible, to overtake the fleet, which he heard then lay at Reedy iſland; but upon his reaching that iſland, on Monday evening, he was informed that the ſaid fleet had ſailed from thence, in the morning of the ſame day. That at about half paſt ſix in the morning of the next day, he got the ſaid brig under ſail, with the wind at N. W. and by W. which at that time blew very hard, and run under reefed topſails, as low as Bombo hook; and about ten o'clock the arm'd ſchooner, by which the ſaid brig was taken, hove in ſight; the wind now hauling round to the weſtward, became unfavourable to the brig, and very much in favour of the ſchooner. That from the various arts made uſe of to decoy the brig, he had not the leaſt doubt of the ſchooner's being an enemy, and therefore conſulted with the captain, two owners, and the majority of the crew, what was beſt to be done in their then preſent ſituation, who agreed, that it was prudent to run her on ſhore with all the ſail they could crowd, hoping that by that means the enemy would either be unable, or afraid to follow them; this being, at that time, the leaſt of the two evils preſented, it was readily adopted; but the event did not prove ſo fortunate as was expected. That the crew endeavoured to defend the brig, both before ſhe run on ſhore, and afterwards, as well as could be expected in their ſituation, where the diſparity of guns and men ſo much appear'd againſt them. That this deponent, one of the owners and three of the ſeamen, after the veſſel had grounded, took the boat and went on ſhore, with the hope and promiſe of returning ſoon, and taking the reſt of the crew on ſhore; but the wind blowing ſo hard towards the ſhore, attended with a heavy ſea, they could not relieve thoſe on board, whereby they as well as the veſſel and cargo, fell into the hands of the enemy. That this deponent ſaw the ſchooner come along ſide of the brig, and was afterwards informed by ſome of the inhabitants, that ſhe was got off by the ſchooner, at about ſix o'clock that evening; and the next day he came down, and could ſee nothing of her. And this deponent did further declare, that in his opinion, the reports propagated againſt the character of the captain, and owners of the brig, upon a preſumption that ſhe was deſigned for the enemy, are undoubtedly groundleſs; for if we may judge of the human heart, by the actions of men, the endeavours of every man on board to ſave the veſſel and cargo, reflect honour upon them, as the whole of this affair ought to be attributed to misfortune, and not deſign.

And I the ſaid Notary do further certify, that at the ſame time, perſonally came and appeared before me, James Steel, Richard Miller, and James O'Bryan, three of the mariners belonging to the ſaid brig or veſſel called the Matilda, who being duly ſworn, did declare, that they are perfectly acquainted with the contents of the aforegoing depoſition of Mr. Richard Weſt, and that every article, matter, and thing therein contained, is juſt and true.

RICHARD WEST,
JAMES STEEL,
RICHARD MILLER.
his
JAMES ✕ O'BRYAN,
mark.

In teſtimony whereof, I have hereunto ſubſcribed my name, and affixed my ſeal, this eighteenth day of December. Anno Domini 1781.

JOHN D. CRIMSHEIR, Not. Pub.

From the London Courant, of Auguſt 14.

A circumſtantial Account of a late unhappy Accident in Staffordſhire, by a Gentleman on the Spot, whoſe veracity and diſcernment we can rely upon.

ON Saturday the 4th of Auguſt, 1781, a waggon, loaded with two tons of gunpowder and other things, paſſing through the village of Talk-on-the-hill, near Newcaſtle, in Staffordſhire, the gunpowder took fire, with a dreadful exploſion, by which the whole village was ſhaken, ſeveral houſes entirely deſtroyed, and the others much cracked and ſhattered.

The driver and horſes were killed. Some of the limbs of the horſes were blown to a conſiderable diſtance over the fields; and one horſe with the driver, were forced thro' the walls of an adjacent houſe, which inſtantly fell upon the inhabitants, in number five, and bruiſed and wounded them in a ſhocking manner. None of them were killed, and it is hoped they may all recover, tho' one or two will probably loſe their eyes. Several others are much hurt, but not dangerouſly.

The waggon was ſo ſhivered and diſperſed, that little of it has been found, except ſome of the iron work, which is torn and twiſted in an aſtoniſhing manner. One of the iron axles is broke in four or five pieces.

Beſides gunpowder, the waggon contained a large quantity of gun-barrels, beams for large ſcales, and other iron ware. Though theſe were thrown with amazing force in various directions and though their was a kind of fair in the village, yet happily no hurt was done by them,

The exploſion was nearly oppoſite to a ſchool, where upwards of thirty poor children are taught to read. Providentially it was Saturday afternoon, and neither children nor maſter were there.

It is ſuppoſed that this accident was occaſioned by the caſks letting ſome of the powder out into the body of the waggon, which falling from thence to the pavement, took fire under the wheels, from the attrition between the irons and the ſtones they paſſed over; for a train of fire was ſeen riſing upwards, from the ſtones under the wheels to the waggon, juſt before, and at the moment of the exploſion. This conjecture is the more probable, as another waggon, with a quantity of gun powder, from the ſame place and perſon, was ſeen to drop ſome of the powder, which actually took fire upon the ſtones about the wheels, but did not communicate fire to the quantity in the waggon. The driver however, was ſo frightened, that he left the waggon, and would not come near it again. Theſe particulars are not mentioned merely to gratify curioſity, but chiefly with a view to excite proper care and attention in thoſe who have to do with this dangerous article. If, inſtead of a ſmall ſcattered village, the accident had happened in the midſt of a large town, cloſe and compactly built, the conſequences muſt have been ſhocking to humanity.

This unfortunate village of Talk, ſuffered greatly about 5 weeks ago, by a fire, which conſumed nine houſes and five barns in the ſouth end of it. The north end is now reduced by the exploſion to a heap of ruins; and the few remaining houſes in the middle have the walls and cielings cracked and ſhattered, ſome of the roofs beat in, the thatch and tiles ſtript off, and ſcarcely a whole pane of glaſs to be ſeen; ſo that a more pitiable and dreary object than this poor village now exhibits, can hardly be conceived. One family of eight perſons, burnt out by the late fire, was humanely received into another, conſiſting of the ſame number, that houſe is now alſo demoliſhed, and all the ſixteen are totally deſtitute. Many others are in the ſame ſituation, having neither houſe, nor cloaths, nor any thing left to comfort and ſupport them under this afflicting diſpenſation.

This account ought not to be concluded without doing juſtice to the feelings and humanity of the gentlemen of the faculty at Newcaſtle, who gave immediate aſſiſtance to the bruiſed and wounded without ſtaying to be called in, and without reward. And it muſt give a ſingular pleaſure to every humane mind to be informed that voluntary contributions are making in the neighbourhood for the immediate relief and ſupport of the unhappy ſufferers.

St. John's (ANTIGUA) November 13, 1781.

Extract from the minutes of the aſſembly of Barbadoes, dated 2d October, 1781, taken from the Barbadoes Mercury of 20th ult.

Pilgrim, 2d October, 1781.

"Meſſage from the governor to the aſſembly.

"Gentlemen,

"AS I think it my duty, at all times, to inform you of whatever the king and his miniſters expect to be done by the legiſlature of this iſland for the ſafety and welfare of the inhabitants; I ſend you the following extract of a letter, dated 4th July, 1781, which I have lately received from the ſecretary of ſtate, for your conſideration.

"The temper and good diſpoſition you have ſhewn "in your ſpeech at the opening of the aſſembly, gives "me juſt ground to hope that all animoſities will ceaſe; "and the council and aſſembly will be ready to act "with you in purſuing the true intereſt of Barbadoes, "by providing for its own ſecurity by a proper levy "bill, and by repairing the forts and batteries neceſ- "ſary for its defence: his majeſty having no other "wiſh than the promoting the happineſs of his ſub- "jects."

"The late munificence of parliament muſt convince "the people, how ready this country is to attend "their intereſt, and relieve their diſtreſſes."

"I am ſorry to find your laſt addreſs written in ſo intemperate a ſtile, that it is unbecoming my character, and the high ſtation I fill, to give it any anſwer; but if the cloſe of it has any referrence to the diſputed points of fees and ſalary; I take this opportunity of declaring to you, that upon your paſſing a proper levy bill; I am ready, as I always have been, to join with you in every juſt and reaſonable meaſure that can be propoſed for the eaſe and intereſt, as well as for the defence of the inhabitants of this iſland; hoping to be able to form a leſs expenſive, as well as more effectual plan for their ſecurity, than any hitherto adopted; and without any alteration of your militia laws now in force.

"And, with regard to fees, although I conſider them as part of my juſt and lawful rights, I can aſſure you, gentlemen, that if the aſſembly, upon my arrival had granted me the ſalary ſo long enjoyed by many of my predeceſſors; and which it is well known, their conſtituents in general were not only willing but deſirous they ſhould grant, it never would have entered into my mind to propoſe the eſtabliſhment of thoſe fees, or any other, to the members of his majeſty's council; nor can I ſuppoſe that board would have concurred in the meaſure, if they had not been fully convinced, from the exceſſive high prices of proviſions, and all other neceſſaries, that the abridged ſalary granted by the aſſembly, was by no means ſufficient to ſupport the dignity of this government. And, if any ſubſequent aſſembly had ſhewn themſelves inclined to commute the fees eſtabliſhed in council, for the uſual ſalary, I ſhould long ſince, have chearfully made them that propoſal. But, as, in conſequence of the aſſembly's petition, they have been lately referred by his majeſty to the lords commiſſioners for trade and plantations, for their conſideration, and report thereon; that event muſt now take place, unleſs by a propoſition from the aſſembly, the matter is compromiſed, and ſettled before it comes to a hearing.

"His excellency general Criſtie, having, upon his late arrival here with a battalion of his majeſty's troops, judged it neceſſary for his majeſty's ſervice, to write a letter to me, requeſting "that ſuch temporary quarters might be provided for them as circumſtances would permit," I now ſend the general's letter for your peruſal, and recommend the ſame to your immediate attention. I have directed the troops to be quartered in the forts until ſome better proviſion can be made for their accommodation by an act of the legiſlature, as has been uſual here upon ſimilar occaſions. And that you may be the more eaſily and ſpeedily enabled to adopt proper meaſures for that purpoſe, I alſo ſend you copies of ſome of the laws paſſed in former wars for the quartering of officers and ſoldiers in this iſland.

"And that the fortifications may with all poſſible diſpatch be completed and put in the beſt ſtate of defence, general Chriſtie has, at my requeſt, been pleaſed to ſend for the chief engineer in theſe parts, to ſuperintend and direct what remains to be done for that purpoſe. And as you cannot but be ſenſible how much the eaſe and intereſt of the people muſt depend upon their ſafety and protection, I truſt you will do all that lies in your power towards the accompliſhing of ſo important an object.

"With reſpect to ſuch cannon and ſmall arms as are wanted to replace thoſe which are become unſerviceable, I have already made application for them to his majeſty's ſecretary of ſtate, and flatter myſelf that they will be granted.

"And as the reefs and banks of ſtones thrown up by the late hurricane on ſeveral parts of this coaſt will contribute much to the ſecurity of the iſland; and the laws formerly made to prevent the carrying away ſtones from the ſea ſhore, are very defective, I think it highly neceſſary to recommend to you a reviſion and an effectual amendment of thoſe laws.

"One of the bridges leading from Bridge-Town, having been ſo far deſtroyed as to be now impaſſible; and the other being in ſo ruinous a condition that it is likely to become equally uſeleſs, very ſhortly; I think it highly expedient to recommend to you an effectual reparation of both.

"I ſend you a copy of an addreſs from the council and aſſembly of Antigua to general Shirley, governor of the Leeward iſlands, expreſſing their apprehenſions of a famine in that iſland; with his excellency's letter to me on the ſame ſubject, for your conſideration; taking it for granted that your humanity will induce you to contribute all in your power to the prevention of ſo dreadful a calamity.

"JAMES CUNINGHAME."

"Dear Sir,

"The inhabitants of this iſland being under great apprehenſions that there will too ſoon be ſuch a ſcarcity of proviſions as may be attended with very ſerious conſequences, the legiſlative body here have applied to me to requeſt aſſiſtance from you; I take the liberty to inclose their addreſs to me upon that ſubject, and at the ſame time am perſuaded I need not make uſe of any arguments to a perſon of your excellency's known humanity and general benevolence, to recommend this matter to your favourable attention.

"I have the honour to be, with great regard and eſteem,

Your excellency's

Moſt obedient, and moſt humble ſervant,

THOMAS SHIRLEY."

"Antigua, Auguſt 26, 1781."

"Sir, "St. John's, 25th Auguſt, 1781.

"The preſent critical ſcarcity of proviſions, which has placed the iſland in the very alarming ſituation we repreſented in a letter we had the honour of addreſſing to your excellency of yeſterday's date, has ſo much awakened the attention and encreaſed the anxiety of the legiſlature, as to excite them to trouble you ſtill further than in what our letter of yeſterday extended.

"Their injunction to us, by the reſult of the two meſſages that firſt paſſed from the council and aſſembly on Thurſday laſt, is, that you will be pleaſed on our application, to exert your influence with his excellency governor Cuninghame of Barbadoes, in earneſt entreaties for the interpoſition of his kind offices, in directing ſuch ſupplies for every ſpecies of proviſions, to be ſent ſpeedily to relief of this iſland, as can be ſpared out of the quantity expected from England as a donation of government to the iſland of Barbados, and of which we are taught to believe that the inhabitants of that iſland do not now ſtand in immediate want.

"Should our ideas be happily well founded in this reſpect, and hat governor Cuninghame is thereby enabled to comply with an act of ſo much beneficence, and we have every reaſon to think ſo correſponding with his diſpoſition; we are authoriſed to ſay that the public faith of this iſland will be pledged for paying the firſt coſts, and every incidental charge that ſhall attend the importation of every ſpecies of proviſions that can be ſent to us.

"We have no doubt of your excellency's kind aſſiſtance, in promoting an application that tends ſo much to the welfare of the community, as the avoidance of that direful calamity a Famine.

"We are, with very due reſpect, Sir,

"Your excellency's moſt obed. and humble ſervants,

"THOMAS JARVIS,

"ROW. BURTON,

Speaker of the aſſembly.

"His excellency governor Shirley."

Best possible image

"On board his majesty's frigate Triton,
Barbadoes road, 3d September, 1781.

"Sir,

"I have honour to acquaint your excellency, that immediately previous to the departure for England the laſt ult. of his excellency the honourable major general Vaughan, commander in chief of all his majesty's forces in the Leeward Carribee islands, information was received at St. Eustatius, afterwards communicated to me at Antigua, of the arrival of monsieur de la Mothe Piquet, with a French squadron of the line at Martinique, and as the command then devolved on me, I made an immediate disposition for the succour of Barbadoes with a body of troops, fearing it was in danger, or, if it was not, to be in readiness to aid and assist St. Lucia; I therefore moved troops from leeward to Antigua, not only to replace those I was about to embark for the purposes aforesaid; but also a corps I saw necessary to embark on board the fleet under the command of sir Samuel Hood. I should have been in full time, had not said intelligecce been contradicted after the above disposition was made; It was then unnecessary to press at a risk, I otherwise should have done, but when I considered the importance of so valuable a colony as Barbados, and in order to aid and encourage their strenuous efforts against the common enemy, as well as on account of that island being made a depot of a vast quantity of valuable stores belonging to his majesty, I thought it prudent to put in execution part of the first plan I proposed; by embarking a single batttalion only.

"I therefore flatter myself the legislature, your excellency, the honourable council and assembly of Barbadoes, will coincide in opinion and approve of the measure I have adopted for his majesty's service, and grant such temporary quarters or covering for the few troops I have brought, as circumstances will admit, and I shall become answerable for the exact discipline of men brought in defence of his majesty's loyal subjects, and in support of the civil constitution of the island.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your excellency's most obedient,
"And most humble servant,
"G. CHRISTIE, B. G.
Commanding his majesty's forces in the Leeward and Charibbee Islands."

"To his excellency major-general Cuninghame, captain general and governor in and over his majesty's island of Barbadoes."

From the New-York Royal Gazette.

St. JAMES's, October 15, 1781.

CAPTAIN Hume, late captain of his majesty's ship Romney, despatched from commodore Johnson in the Larke sloop, arrived at the earl of Hillsborough's office yesterday morning, with despatches from the commodore, dated the 21st of August last, of which the following is an extract:

"On the 12th of June, we were in the latitude of 26, 9, S. and longitude 20, 24, W. And here I detached the Jason, Active, Rattlesnake, and Lark, to precede the fleet, in order to gain intelligence.

On the ninth of July, in the evening, being in the rendezvous given to the abovementioned ships, they rejoined us, together with the prize Holdwoltemade, a Dutch East India ship, lately commanded by captain Vrolock, bound to Ceylon, loaded with stores and provisions, and about 40 oool. in bullion.

"This prize Holdwoltemade had come last from Soldanha bay. She sailed the 28th of June. She struck to the Active on the first of July.

"From captain Pigot I received a body of intelligence, digested by lieutenant d'Auvergne, a very promising young officer; it contained, as your lordship will observe, a certain account that monsieur Suffrein had arrived in False bay on the 21st of June, with his five ships of the line, and the greater part of his transports, and that there were five Dutch East India ships at anchor in the bay of Saldanha. I therefore resolved to enter that bay. I steered to the north of the harbour, towards St. Martin's point, otherwise called the bay of St. Helen's. I took the charge of pilotage on myself, and run in shore under cover of the night, judging my distance by the lead. The weather was very foggy, and so continued until the morning of the 21st of July. The wind was at north east. At eigth o'clock in the morning, we had a clear sight of the land, distance about four miles, and bore up for Saldanah bay. We were forced to turn by traverses into the bay, nevertheless our arrival was so unexpected, and our movements so rapid, by carrying every sail we could bear, that the Dutch had just time to cut their cables, to loose their foretop sails, which were kept bent for this purpose, and to run their ships on shore, and to set them on fire as the Romney dropped anchor. But our boats boarded them so quickly, and our people behaved so gallantly, that the flames were soon extinguished, except in the Middleburgh: she burnt with incredible fury, and becoming night as she consumed, she got afloat, when her masts tumbled, and had nearly drifted on board two of the other prizes; however, by an exertion of boats from the squadron, she was towed off, stern foremost, in which the general in person assisted. The boats had not left the Middleburgh ten minutes, when she blew up close by the South point or Hotties bay.

At this time also a boat was seen rowing to our ship, filled with people in the eastern garb, making humble signs of submission. They proved to be the kings of Tarnate and Tidole, with the princes of their respective armies, whom the Dutch East India company had long confined on isle Robio, with different malefactors, but had lately removed them from that island to Saldanha.

Before midnight we had got all the prizes afloat, and next day we got them rigged and ready for sea, having brought the principal sails from the hooker, which lay concealed under Shapin island, where the sails had been lodged, in hopes we never should have discovered them. This hooker had been seized by the Rattlesnake in surprize, according to my orders in the disposition of attack.

"The names of the prizes are—The Bankbaarhays, captain Steetsel, from Bengal, 24 guns, 1000 tons. The Paerl, captain Plocker, from China, 20 guns, 1100 tons. The Honcoop, captain Land, from ditto, 20 guns, 1100 tons. The Hoogcarspel, captain Harmeyer, from ditto, 20 guns, 1000 tons. The Middleburg, captain Van Oennip, which was burnt, came also from China, 24 guns, 1100 tons.

"There were also two large hookers, which I could not conveniently bring away. And to avoid leaving any marks of barbarity towards a settlement where our wants had so often been relieved, I would not permit them to be burnt or destroyed."

Philadelphia, Dec. 22.

Extract of a letter dated Fort Pitt, Nov. 4th, 1781.

"I am glad of this opportunity to give you an accouut of the taking of the three Moravian Indian congregations. The 4th of August last a string of wampum, from the half king of the Wiondat nation, was delivered to them with a message, that he intended to come to them with a great number of warriors, but they should not be afraid, because he was their friend, and that he himself was coming along with the rest of his people. According to this message there arrived on the 6th August 150 warriors, they encamped at the lower end of the town Gnadenhitten. The day following they were joined by 50 more, and so they were continuing coming in by small companies till the 10th, when their number was encreased to 220. That day they ordered that all the old men from the three towns should meet together to a council. Here they told them that they would have them to move away with them, as they and their Indians were in their way, and a great obstruction when they were going to war. In answer to this the old men told them, that it was impossible for them to move at this time and leave their corn behind, for they and their children would perish with hunger in the wilderness. The Wiondats immediately began to kill their hogs and cattle, and destroyed every thing that came in their way. All night they danced the war dance and made a most shocking noise. All the good words the old men, &c. used to persuade them to leave off had no effect; but their entreaties, to move them to humane behaviour, enraged them the more, and they grew worse every day. The 5th their head men held a council, and soon after ordered that all the head men of the three towns should meet them, and should bring their ministers along with them. Agreeable to this the next day the Indians from the towns Salem and Shanebrun came too, as also Mr. David Zeisberger and John Heckenwalder their ministers. The warrior chiefs repeated the same speech as before, and told them that this would be last time that they would speak to them; the Moravian Indians desired them to have but a little patience, that they might be able to gather their corn and only permit them to live in their towns this winter. At this the half king of the Wiondats, and his counsellors seemed to be pleased, and began to prepare for going towards Wheeling-to-War. But the English officers that were in the company, were much displeased and told the Indian captains, that the commanding officer at Detroit would be very angry with them. This immediately put a stop to their going off and they began to trouble them anew, they burnt their fences, drove their horses into the corn, and killed all the hogs and cattle that were left. This lasted for five or six days, when they once more called together the Moravian Indians, and ordered them to bring along from the other two towns their ministers. After they had met together captain Pipe made a harsh speech, he said that they would not be contented till they had them along, and demanded a positive answer immediately. The Moravian Indians consulted a little about the answer they should give, and determined to renew the former, and to desire them to let them alone till next spring. This said, the Wiondats laid hold on Mr. David Zeisberger, William Edwards, John Heckenwalder, and Godlob Senseman: the whole company of the warriors made a terrible cry and dragged them to their camp: directly after this they went to the minister's house, broke open the door and plundered every thing they found, what they did not like they destroyed entirely.

"Two companies set off for Shanebrun and Salem, where they took prisoners Mr. Youngman and his wife, also the wife of Mr. Senseman, and Mrs. Zeisberger; Mrs. Senseman was but five days before brought to bed; about midnight they were brought in with a death-hollow for every one of them. Mr. Michael Young was brought in at the same time from Salem, and Mrs. Heckenwalder the next day with some indian women.

"These unfortunate men begged that they might have the liberty to get their wives to a house, which was granted: soon after they all received orders to march off without delay, or else they would all be killed. They applied to the English officers to get some of their clothing back: who promised to do what they could, and soon after received some of their old cloths; but all the best they kept, all the bedding they had was ripped and destroyed. The 28th of August they left Gnadenhitten, and the 1st of September they moved from Salem, and after journeying four weeks in the wilderness they arrived at a branch of Sandusky creek, where they ordered the poor prisoners to stay*.

"I am not able to make a description of the distress they are in, neither cloaths, provisions nor houses: and if God Almighty doth not in a particular manner provide for them, they must all perish with hunger and cold, for in that part where they settled them, there is nothing to be had; and it seems as if they were determined to starve them: if any body should have seen how they have been treated, a heart of stone could not have been indifferent. There were in the company nine white men, dressed in the Indian way and painted, who really made an infernal appearance. Neither the lamentations or tears of the poor helpless widows and children, nor the cries of the distressed women, could make an impression on their minds, but would only mock and laugh at them.

* Mr David Zeisberger and John Hakenwalder were to be sent off to Detroit.

William Beaven,

The west side of Second, between Market and Chesnut-streets, has for SALE, A large and general Assortment of DRY GOODS: Consisting of

A VARIETY of superfine Cloths and Cassimers,
Second cloths & Coatings,
A large Assortment of spangled, enamelled, japanned and rich gilt fancy and plain Buttons,
Rattinets,
Shalloons,
Durants,
Callimancoes,
Yard wide Poplins and Mereens,
Manchester gown Patterns,
Black, white, pink, garnet, blue, plumb, puise, straw, pearl, olive, and snuff coloured Mantuas,
Striped and flowered Mantuas,
Brocades,
Black and white Sattins and Peelongs,
Sarsnets and Persians,
Modes and Taffities,
A beautiful Assortment of Chintzes and Calicoes,
Mens and womens silk, cotton, thread, & worsted Hose,
Velverets and Corduroys,
Silk Umbrellas,
Silk Quilts,
Narrow Ribbons,
Black and white Gauzes,
Gauze Aprons and Handkerchiefs,
Six-quarter Book Muslins,
Cross-barred, needle-work and book muslin Handkerchiefs,
Flowered and spriged Muslins,
Marseilles Quilting,
Jeans and Fustians,
Black and white Crape for mourning,
White and brown Buckram,
Sattinets and Princess Stuff,
White fringed Barcelona, Romal, and Bandanno Handkerchiefs,
Figured and pencilled bordered Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Elegant needle-worked tiffiny mount Fans,
Low priced and middling Fans,
Black and coloured Feathers,
Tablecloths and Diaper,
Worsted Furniture Checks,
White and brown Russia Sheeting,
Irish and other Linens,
Black, white, and cold silk Mitts and Gloves,
Sewing Silk and scarf Twist, Scotch Thread,
Tapes and Bobbins,
A Variety of other Articles not enumerated.

Just IMPORTED, and to be SOLD, by

Josiah Hewes,

In Chesnut-street, near Strawberry-ally, Philadelphia,

FINE Hollands, Laval, Britania, check, and striped Linens, Chinby's silk Umbrellas, linen Handkerchiefs, black, white, plain, figured and flowered Sattins, striped and white Lutestring, laloc, blue, green, rose, striped and changeable Silks, white and black Alamode, fine embroidered, striped, and checked Muslins, mens silk and worsted Stockings, Tapes, Bobbins, Bohea Tea, and a small bag of Grains of Paradise.

A Quantity of the

Very best BEAVER,

TO BE SOLD, by

John Redman,

In Water-street, between Arch and Race-streets.

Twenty Pounds Specie Reward.

WAS broke open, last night, the house of Levi Hollingsworth, and the following ARTICLES stolen;

6 silver Table spoons, marked H P.
5 ditto Tea-spoons, ditto.
4 ditto, ditto, H L H.
1 ditto Cream-pot, C A H in a cypher.
1 ditto Sugar-Tongs, H P.
2 pound Canister Tea.
2 half-gallon Bowls of enamelled China.
1 quart Decanter of Wine.
3 Razors in a case, Razors marked A, B, C, and Case L H.
1 large damask Tablecloth, L H.
1 small ditto, ditto, ditto.

APPREHENDED.

1 drab Great Coat, with cloth Cape, half worn, letter V. in the cape.
2 mens Beaver Hats, one cocked the other round, bound with edging.
1 pair mens Boots.
3 pair and one odd mens worsted Stockings new, and run in the heels.
11 ditto, old.
4 ditto, yarn, ribbed, 3 pair of which was white, the other mixed blue.
1 ditto womens worsted ditto.

Silversmiths and others are requested to stop said Goods if offered for sale, for which they shall be rewarded, and if the Robbers shall be apprehended and brought to justice, the above Reward and all reasonable Charges, paid by LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH.

Philadelphia, December 21, 1781.

Adventurers in the United

State LOTTERY, may know the Fate of their Tickets, by applying at the Office, on Mr. John Mease's wharf, where the Lottery is now drawing.

JOHN GRAFF, check clk.

N. B Hours of enquiry from half past three in the afternoon, till dark. Philadelphia, Dec. 19, 1781.

A young Woman with a good

BREAST of MILK, wants a Place as a Wet Nurse. Apply to the Printer.

Just Imported, and To be Sold, By

James Gallagher,

At his China and Glass-Ware

STORE,

In Second-street, the third door below Market-street, and oppofite the Quaker's Meeting-houſe.

CHINA, Blue and White, and Enameled.

GALLON, three quart, two quart, one quart, and pint Bowls.
Round and oval Diſhes and Plates.
Tea and Coffee Potts of different ſizes.
Tea and Coffee-Cups and Saucers, ditto.
Sugar Diſhes and Milk Pots.
Pudding Pans and Slop Bowls.
Brown and blue Tea Cups and Saucers.
Brown, burnt china Tea Pots, Sugar Diſhes and Cream Pots.

QUEEN's-WARE.

ROUND and oval Diſhes of all ſizes.
Flat and Soup Plates.
Sallad Diſhes and Fiſh Drains.
Pudding Diſhes and Diſh Covers.
Pepper and Muſtard Pots, and Salts.
Round and oval Tureens, of all ſizes.
Waſh Hand Baſons and Bottles, and quart Mugs.
Quart, pint, and half pint Bowls.
Tea Pots and Slop Bowls.
Tea Cups and Saucers.
Sugar Diſhes and Cream Pots.

GLASS, ſingle and double Flint, print and cut.

GALLON, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint Decanters.
Flowered and plain Goblets, Mugs.
Half gallon, quart, pint, half pint, jill and half jill Tumblers.
Quart, pint, and half pint, cut and ſtemed, plain and labelled Punch, Grog, and Beer Glaſſes, with and without Covers.
Cut, flowered, and plain Wine Glaſſes, of all ſizes.
Table Waſh Baſons, Cream Pots, Vinegar Cruets, Pepper and Muſtard Pots, and Salts.
Eleven by 9, 10 by 8, 9 by 7, and 8 by 6, Engliſh, French, and Spaniſh Window Glaſs, by the box or ſmaller quantity.

A neat ASSORTMENT of

CUTLERY AND HARD-WARE,

Conſiſting of,

WHITE and ſtained ivory, real and ſham buck, bone, cam wood, and ebony handled Knives and Forks.
Tortois ſhell, real buck, and ſtained horn Penknives.
Beſt cap'd and plain Raizors and Lancets.
Curteau, ſhoe, and butchers Knives.
Sciſſars and taylors' Sheers,
Broad Axes, claw and lathing Hammers.
Augers, Gouges, Chiſſels, Files, and Raſps.
Jointer and Plane Irons, and two feet Rules.
Cheſt, H and HL Hinges, of different ſizes.
Stock, cheſt, common, and bag Padlocks.
Gimblets, Braſs Cocks, and Snuffers.
Knitting, ſail, and ſewing Needles.
Mens and womens Thimbles.
Fiſh Hooks, of all ſorts and ſizes.
Leather Ink Pots, common and temple Spectacles.
Plated, pinchbeck, yellow, and white metal, and ſteel Shoe and Knee Buckles; Chapes.
Coat, veſt and ſleeve, metal and horn Buttons.

A L S O,

DURHAM Flour of Muſtard, by the box, dozen, or bottle.
Long and ſhort ſmoaking Pipes, by the box, groce, or dozen.
Beſt European mould Candles, by the box.
Green Paint, brown and yellow Oaker, ground in oil, by the keg.
Mariners Compaſſes, of different ſizes.

Said GALLAGHER returns his Thanks to the Public, and his Friends in particular, for their former Favours, and hopes their Continuance, from his Aſſiduity, Attention to Pleaſe, and Moderate Prices.

Captains of Veſſels and others, Strangers in this City, having CHINA, GLASS, or QUEEN's WARES to diſpoſe of, may meet with a Purchaſer, as above.

Ran away from the ſubſcriber,

in Caroline county Virginia, a negro woman named Mary, about twenty four years old, tall and very ſtreight. She has a very remarkable ſcar on her Neck, occaſioned by a burn. I have been informed that the ſaid wench and a Negro man were carried out of Caroline county on Saturday the 17th of this month, by four men, who drove two waggons which brought whiſkey here for ſale The names of the two principal men were John Lindſay and John Moody, and is ſaid belongs to the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

If the ſaid Lindſay or Moody will inform me from whom they purchaſed theſe Slaves, I will be much obliged to them, and I flatter myſelf they will do ſo, as well to detect the aggreſſor as to clear up their own characters. I will give TWENTY Dollars, in Specie, to any perſon that will give me information, ſo as to get the Negro Wench; and TWENTY more for the Fellow, as he may be mine (having ſeveral abſent) and I will give ONE HUNDRED, ſaid Money, on conviction of the perſon who ſtole the ſaid Negroes.

GEORGE TURNER, for Richard Corbin, Eſq.
Carolina county, Nov. 26, 1781.

Kaighn *and* Attmore,

Have removed their STORE into Front-ſtreet, the ſixth door below Arch ſtreet, where they have for SALE, the following MERCHANDIZE, viz.

A GENERAL Aſſortment of ſuperfine and ſecond Broadcloths of the moſt faſhionable colours,
Silk Serge and Rattinet Linings;
An elegant Aſſortment of gold and ſilver ſpangled Buttons,
Sewing Silk,
Scarf Twiſt,
Silk Knee-garters,
Serge Denim,
Sattinet,
Callimancoes,
White Modes,
White Barcelona ſilk, book muſlin and bordered gauze Handkerchiefs,
Chineſe Ribbons,
Laval Linens,
Scotch Threads,
Blue Moreen,
Womens coloured kidd and lamb Mitts,
Small French Pins,
Quality Binding,
Red ell wide Perſian,
Apron Tapes and Bobbins,
Striped Ginghams,
Double purple Calicoes,
Elegant Bed-furniture copperplate cottons,
Plain Bengalls,
India Nankeens,
Printed Jean and beſt velvet Jacket Shapes,
Cotton Counterpains,
Black glaſs Beeds,
Black lead Pencils,
Braſs hanging Compaſſes, for ſhips cabbins,
Jappaned Plate-Warmers,
Black Pepper by the dozen or hundred weight,
A new copper Still, containing 51 gallons, with Worm compleat,
Pulverized Jeſuits Bark in bottles,
China Sauce boats,
Iron Pots, Kettles and Cart-boxes,
A ſmall Kedge Anchor, with a moveable iron ſtock,
Logwood by the ton,
A neat and elegant Chariot, almoſt new.

Juſt IMPORTED and to be SOLD, By

Andrew and James Caldwell,

A LARGE Aſſortment of Cloths, Coatings, Blankets, Linens, Sheeting, printed Calico, white Thread, brocaded Silks, Oznabrigs, window Glaſs Weſt-India Rum, French and allum Salt, Cinnamon, and ſundry other articles.

Alſo to be ſold an elegant Chariot with harneſs compleat, may be ſeen at Mr Bringhuſt's in Front-ſtreet,

TO BE LET A

Houſe and Garden on Fourth-

ſtreet, corner of Hickery lane with or without the lot adjoining. For terms apply to James Caldwel in Water-ſtreet. December the 8th.

Haym Salomon, Broker,

At his office in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets,

BUYS and ſells (in commiſſion) Bills of Exchange on France, or any other part of Europe: Likewiſe all kinds of Merchandize.

He alſo, diſcounts inland Bills or Drafts, and has it often in his power to procure Money on Loan for a ſhort time.

Any gentlemen who may be pleaſed to favour him with their buſineſs, may depend on his utmoſt exertions for their intereſt; part of the money advanced if required.

George Meade & Co.

At their STORE on Walnut ſtreet Wharf, Have for SALE,

French Brandy,
Batavia Arrack,
Havannah and Port au Prince Sugars,
Coffee,
Salt, Raiſins in jars and caſks.

Baltimore county, November 27, 1781.

Adam Stanger,

Copper-melter and Refiner from the Jerſeys,

HAVING undertaken the direction and management of Doctor John Stevenſon's Copper-Works, has erected a FURNACE and REFINERY, at his Deer-Park, within four miles of Reiſter's-town, and five from the road to Frederick; where Copperſmiths, and others, may be ſupplied with SHEET-COPPER; and the Owners of Rolling-Mills with Plates of any demenſions. What Sheet-Copper I made in the Jerſeys, was much approved of, and allowed to be equal to any ever imported, and I have not the leaſt doubt of giving general Satisfaction here.

ADAM STANGER.

Four Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen, on the 19th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, near the borough of Wilmington, a dark Brown MARE, 12 years old, about 14 hands high, with a ſtar in her forehead, and ſome white hairs on her back, and when let looſe is pretty hard to catch. Any perſon finding the ſaid Mare, and will deliver her to Mr. DAVID BRINTON, Tavern-keeper in Wilmington, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by me,

Nov. 29. SAMUEL BYARS.

ALL KINDS OF

COLOURS,

For the Army and Navy, made and ſold, on the moſt reaſonable terms, by REBECCA YOUNG, in Walnut-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE,
AT THE STORE OF

Alexander Neſbitt and Co.

In the Houſe of Mr. I. M. Neſbitt, below Walnut in Front-ſtreet,

FINE Roſe Blankets,
Black Barcelona Handkerchiefs.
A Variety of mens and womens worſted and cotton Hoſe,
Mens mixed ſilk and worſted Hoſe,
Printed double purple Calicoes and Cottons,
Furniture Calicoes and Trimings,
Super fine Cloths, Shalloons and Knaps,
Black, blue, and white hair Pluſh,
Fine 3-quarter Diaper,
Black and white Crapes,
Iriſh, royal, and Laval Linens,
White and brown Havanna Sugars,
A few barrels of Engliſh and Burlington Pork.

TO BE SOLD,
By GRAFF and LINDSEY,

The corner of Market and Second-ſtreets.

A neat aſſortment of Hard Ware,

CONSISTING of the FOLLOWING ARTICLES, viz.

IVORY, Chineſe, buck and bone handled Knives and Forks, Cutteau and Pen-Knives.
Plated Shoe, Knee and Stock-Buckles,
Pinchbeck Shoe, Knee and Stock do.
Common do. do. and do.
Japanned Snuff and Tobacco boxes,
Gilt, plated and common Sleeve Buttons,
Foot and two foot Rules with ſliders,
Pinchbeck, white metal, and braſs taylor's Thimbles,
Trinkets, Handkerchiefs, Runners, Watch Chains and Seals,
Corkſcrews, ſteel Spurs, door Bolts, and braſs Cocks,
Pit Saw, hand Saw, and tenant Saw Files.
Razors, Combs and Padlocks,
Japanned Snuffers, and ſundry other articles.

Juſt come to Hand, and to be SOLD, by

George Hughes, and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their STORE, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, next the wharf,

OLD cane-juice Spirits,		Coffee,
Weſt-India Rum,		Chocolate,
French Brandy,		Rice,
Madeira, Sherry, Liſbon, Mountain, & Teneriffe	WINES,	Flour,
		Indigo,
		Salt,
Loaf, Lump, Muſcovado, and Spaniſh	SUGARS,	Copperas,
		Allum,
		Pepper,
		Allſpice,
Gunpowder and Hyſon in cheſts of 12 pounds, Souſhong and Bohea	TEAS,	Ginger,
		Mace,
		Nutmegs, and
		Cinamon:

With ſundry other ARTICLES, all of the very beſt Quality, which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt, reſonable Terms.

TO BE SOLD,

A genteel Coach, with

HARNESS for ſix Horſes, all in good order for which three months credit will be given. Enquire of Mr. JACOB HILTZHEIMER.

Beſt Tanners Oil,

To be Sold by RICHARD WELLS, in Arch-ſtreet above Sixth-ſtreet.

To be hired by the day or jobb,

A genteel light WAGGON and good HORSES, with a careſull driver. Enquire of William Sowerſby, at the white-horſe and fountain, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, where horſes are taken to ſtand at livery. Thoſe who pleaſe to employ them may depend on the greateſt care and attention

---

WANTED, A

Large convenient Room,

For a Society of eight or ten Gentlemen, to meet in once a week during the winter. Any perſon having ſuch a one to rent, by leaving their name with the Printer will be waited on.

Spermaceti Candles,

And SPERMACETI for Apothecaries, Sold by RICHARD WELLS, in Arch-ſtreet above Sixth-ſtreet.

A Coachman is wanted to hire

or purchaſe; none need apply but ſuch as can procure a recommendation adequate to the undertaking. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE, in Market-Street.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. XI.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB 824.

The higheſt Price is given for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, by the Printer of this Paper.

A Further SALE of the

Public Lots of this City,

For the redemption of the Bills of Credit of this ſtate, dated April the 29th, 1780, will be held at the Coffee-houſe, on THURSDAY, the 3d of January next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon. A Plan of the Lots may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe, and at the Surveyor General's Office. The conditions the ſame as the laſt ſales.

In the Court of Admiralty of Pennſylvania.

Nicholas Martin qui tam, &c. vs. The Schooner Dolly and Cargo. } Supplemental Bill by Benjamin Allen and others part of the crew belonging to the privateer Brigantine Neſbit.

December 18th, 1781. Rule taken by conſent in this Cauſe—

THAT if any perſon named in the libel or ſupplemental bill in this cauſe will on or before the firſt day of January next produce to his honour the Judge any further evidence to prove that any individual of the crew belonging to the privateer brig Neſbitt did deſert from the ſaid brig or if any perſon belonging to the ſaid crew againſt whom deſertion is alledged will on or before the ſaid day offer to his Honour proof that he did not deſert from the ſaid brig ſuch proof will be received and conſidered—otherwiſe a decree will paſs upon the evidence now before the court.

Publiſhed by order of the Judge,
JAMES READ, Regiſter.

Will be wanted in eight or ten

Days from this date, Twenty good TEAMS, to go to Carolina; they will be engaged by the Trip or Mile; to find their own Proviſions and Forage. Enquire of SAMUEL MILES, D. Q. M.
Philadelphia, December 17, 1781.

Charles Pettit,

At the houſe of the late William Allen, eſquire, in Water-ſtreet, a few doors ſouthward of Market-ſtreet, hath for SALE, by the Bale or Piece, for Caſh, Bills of Exchange, or Bank Notes,

A FEW bales of low priced Blankets,
Ten pieces of light Sail Duck,
Low priced blue and brown Cloths,
Coatings and Swanſkins,
A ſmall Aſſortment of Linens, from fine ſhirting linen to dowlaſs,
A few pieces of Cambrick,
Some Ribbons, ſilk Laces, &c.

At the ſame Place may alſo be had,
A few pair of Cannon, 9 and 6 pounders,
Cannon Shot from 6 to 24 pounders,
Grape Shot,
Rolled Iron ſuitable for caboooſes,
Which he will ſell to the firſt appliers, on moderate terms, in order to cloſe the ſales.

Adam Zantzinger,

At his STORE in Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, hath for Sale, by the Invoice or ſmaller Quantity, on reaſonable Terms,

A VERY large Aſſortment of ſuperfine and common Broadcloths, coarſe Coatings, Shalloons and Trimmings, Flanells, Serges, ſilk and worſted Hoſe, Chintzes and Calicoes, Brittannias and other Linens, ſewing Silk and Thread, ſilk Ribbons and Umbrellos; and many other Articles too tedious to enumerate.

N. B. Likewiſe a Pair of ſtout Carriage HORSES, in good order, and a PHÆTON, with Harneſs, which will be Sold reaſonable, or exchanged for beſt Virginia Tobacco.

Juſt Imported, in the Ship Anne, from France, and to be SOLD, By

Mifflin and Butler,

At their Store on South ſtreet Wharf, A Variety of DRY GOODS ſuitable to the Seaſon: Among which are the following Articles.

FINE and coarſe Blankets,
Blue Halfthicks,
Second Cloths;
White Flanells and Swanſkins;
Camblets,
Striped and checked Cottons,
Naps,
Fine and coarſe Flanders Sheeting,
White and brown Britagne, Picardy, Nonbuttu, and Royal Laval Linens,
Sail Canvas, No. 1, 2, 3, and 4,
A 12 and a half inch Cable, and 6 inch Shroud Hauſer, both excellent, and a Quantity of ſheet Lead.

IMPORTED in the ſhip Ann, Captain Joſiah, from l'Orient, and to be Sold by

Andrew Tybout,

In Cheſnut-ſtreet, viz.

WHITE Coatings, Swanſkins, Blankets, Chintzes and Calicoes, wide and narrow Brittannias, Nonbattu and Laval Linens, Sail Twine, wide and narrow Velvet Binding, Hat Linings, Looping, Bowſtrings, Oil of Viterol, Verdigreaſe, &c. &c.

Said TYBOUT alſo has for Sale, a Quantity of Beaver and Jeſuits Bark.

Michael Morgan Obrien,

At his Store on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, five doors below Cheſnut-ſtreet, will diſpoſe of the following GOODS for Caſh, Bills of Exchange, or the Produce of the Country:

Nonbattu and Laval Linens,

A great Variety of Sheeting,
Fine Brittannias,
Printed Cottons and Chintzes, dark ground,
Flanders Bedticks, compleat,
Firſt and ſecond Broadcloths,
Superfine white Flannel,
Coatings,
Poland Starch,
Jamaica and cane-juice Spirit,
Rum and Muſcovado Sugar in barrels.

JONAS PHILLIPS,

At his STORE, the South ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

A LARGE Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, of various KINDS, which he will diſpoſe of by wholeſale at a very reaſonable price, either for gold or ſilver, Pennſylvania ſtate money, tobacco or flour, &c.

He takes the liberty to acquant his friends and cuſtomers, that he has opened his ſtore for the reception of all kind for merchandize on commiſſion; where conſtant attendance will be given, and the utmoſt care and diligence, will be uſed in diſpoſing of the goods ſoon, and to the beſt advantage, and the money paid on demand. Captains of veſſels, with their ſupercargoes, who daily arrive in this city, being ſtrangers and not knowing where to diſpoſe of their goods, if they will pleaſe to call at the commiſſion ſtore, they will always find ſtorage and a ready ſale for their goods—for which they may receive gold or ſilver, ſtate money, bills of exchange, Virginia and Maryland tobacco, flour, and other country produce, &c. Nov. 26, 1781.

STAYED or ſtolen, out of Greenwich meadows, near the Point-houſe, the latter end of laſt month, Two Black HORSES; one a likely horſe, about 15 hands high, with a ſtar and ſome of his feet white, with a long tail, 4 or 5 years old, natural trotter; the other about 14 hands and a half high, crooked hind legs, paces moſtly, about 5 or 6 years old: Alſo, an old Black COW, with ſome white on her belly, branded on the horns J. Penroſe. The ſubſcriber has a ſtray Bay HORSE, about 14 hands high; he came into the above meadows with a rope about his neck. The owner is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away. Four Dollars will be given for each Horſe, Eight if ſtolen, and Two Dollars for the Cow.

JOHATHAN PENROSE.
Philadelphia, Dec. 15.

A Negro Woman to be Sold.

SHE is a good houſe and chamber ſervant, can waſh, iron, milk, and ſew plain work, is very handy and likely, and is free from the faults of ſtealing and drunkenneſs.

Twenty Pounds Specie Reward

WAS broke open, laſt night, the houſe of Hollingſworth, and the following ARTICLES ſtolen;

6 ſilver Table ſpoons, marked H P.
5 ditto Tea-ſpoons, ditto.
4 ditto, ditto, H L H.
1 ditto Cream-pot, C A H in a cypher.
1 ditto Sugar-Tongs, H P.
2 pound Canniſter Tea
2 half-gallon Bowls of enamelled China.
1 quart Decanter of Wine.
3 Razors in a caſe, Razors marked A, B, C, and Caſe L H.
1 large damaſk Tablecloth, L H.
1 ſmall ditto, ditto, ditto.

APPREHENDED.

1 drab Great-Coat, with cloth Cape, half worn, letter V. in the cape.
2 mens Beaver Hats, one cocked the other round, bound with edging.
1 pair mens Boots.
3 pair and one odd mens worſted Stockings new, and run in the heels.
11 ditto, old.
4 ditto, yarn, ribbed, 3 pair of which was white, the the other mixed blue.
2 ditto womens worſted ditto.

Silverſmiths and others are requeſted to ſtop ſaid Goods if offered for ſale, for which they ſhall be rewarded, and if the Robbers ſhall be apprehended and brought to juſtice, the above Reward and all reaſonable Charges, paid by LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH.
Philadelphia, December 21, 1781.

To the TRADING PEOPLE of AMERICA.

M. M. Coulougnac, and Co.

MERCHANTS in Lyon, a City in France,

Will have opened and ready fur-

niſhed with all kind of dry goods, the firſt of January, 1782, a ſtore-houſe as well in Nantes as in L'Orient, in which any one may have a general aſſortment of Cloths, Coatings, Silks, Linens, &c. &c. &c. proceeding from their own manufactures in Sedan, Louviers, Elbeuf, Lodeve, Carcaſſonne, Laval, Calma, Caſtres, France, Flander, Lyon, Paris, &c. &c. &c.

M. M. Coulougnac, and company, will treat of thoſe goods for money, or ſuitable bills of Exchange on every place in Europe, or in Tobacco, Indigo, Furs, Skins, or any other production, either of North America, or Weſt India Iſlands, at the rate then current in thoſe two cities.

By the means of thoſe propoſed exchanges, the merchants who will for the future ſend cargoes there may ſpare the commiſſion, and ſtorage expences, by applying to the aforeſaid gentlemen, as ſoon as their ſhips are arrived there; and by finding in M. M. Coulougnac and company's Store, all the goods their captains or agents may poſſibly deſire; their voyages will for the time to come be much ſhorter than formerly. The aforeſaid gentlemen will likewiſe accept of the direction either of the ſhips and cargoes, or of part of them only, that one will chuſe to truſt their care in Nantes or L'Orient.

Joſeph Marcier, their agent in Philadelphia at Peter Le Maigre and company's ſtore, in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, will take upon himſelf to receive and cauſe any one's orders and commiſſions to be carefully and in the beſt manner executed in France.

The chiefs of the French nation in all continental ſea ports will make clear all that one could wiſh to know on the good name and ſolidity of M. M. Coulougnac and company.

To the Contractor for ſupplying the Army with Rations for the Poſt of Philadelphia, during the Year 1782.

AS the article of Beef is a material part of the Ration above, I have thought proper to make you the Propoſal of furniſhing that Article, which I will iſſue at my ſlaughter-houſe, at 45s. per hundred weight, to be paid monthly.

PETER SUMMERS.
Philadelphia, Dec. 17, 1781.

Best possible image

The Second Book of the Tenth ODE of HORACE
IMITATED.

LICENIUS, happy ſhall you be,
If you not put too far to ſea,
Nor frighted at the roar
Of noiſy ſwelling waves, you ſteer
With ſeeming carefulneſs, too near
The faithleſs, flatt'ring ſhore.

II.

The man who loves the golden mean,
His houſe is warm, is neat and clean,
He ſighs not to be great:
He envies not the pompous hall,
But wiſe, deſpiſes, laughs at all
The tinſel toys of ſtate.

III.

The pine, which rears its head aloft,
If but the fairer mark, and oft
Jove's bolts ſtrike higheſt hills;
The great have only this to boaſt,
And oft they feel it to their coſt,
They're moſt expos'd to ills.

IV.

The well prepared breaſt deſies
The ſtorms that may in life ariſe,
And firmly faces woe;
He knows, that winter muſt give way,
The ſpring return, and all look gay,
And milder zephyrs blow.

V.

Apollo oft awakes the lyre,
Not always does the god inſpire,
But oft unbends his bow;
He nor expects, nor will require
His poet ſhould with equal fire,
With equal ardor glow.

VI.

Blows it a ſtorm, with courage ſteer,
Nor ever quit the helm thro' fear,
But wiſe contract thy ſail,
If running faſt before the wind;
And always bear an equal mind
In a too proſp'rous gale.

VII.

Thus, thro' life, ſhall mankind be bleſt,
For ever happy, and at reſt,
As nature's fondeſt thought;
'Tis dire ambition that at firſt,
Made human kind completely curſt,
With ev'ry evil fraught.

CADIZ (Spain) July 30.

THE 28th of this month, 20 ſail of Spaniſh merchantmen arrived here, after a paſſage of 40 days, from Montevideo, laden with hides, Vigogne wool, copper, tallow &c. under convoy of two privateers, who, on the paſſage, took one of the Quebeck fleet, and an Engliſh merchant frigate, named the Six Sifters, captain Robert Smith, bound from the iſle of Man to Barbadoes.

Deventer (Holland) Auguſt 30. A very ſkilful apothecary of this city, touched with compaſſion for the officers and crews wounded in the glorious battle off the Dogger-Bank, hath publiſhed the following receipt in all the public papers, againſt the gangrenes, which ſucceed wounds, and which he hath proved to be efficatious for above forty years:

Take common allum, a pound;
White Vitriol, Green Vitriol, of each half a pound;
Salt Nitre, Common Salt, of each four ounces:

Put all over a gentle fire in an earthen veſſel; having poured on the ſalts as much white wine vinegar as will bring it to the conſiſtence of honey, then put it into a powder made of 6 ceruſſe, two lots of armenian bole, frankincenſe and myrrh, of each four and a half; ſtir the whole till the moiſture is evaporated, and a hard maſs is formed.

When you have occaſion to uſe it, rub one ounce of this paſte to a powder, and melt it in eight ounces of vinegar; dip a cloth in it, which apply on the wound, renewing the application every four, ſix, or eight hours, as occaſion may require.—NOTE; a lot is the 32d part of a pound.

Paris (France) Auguſt 21. By a veſſel which arrived a few days ago from North America, we learn, that all the ſmall poſts occupied by the Engliſh troops in the environs of New-York, have been taken; that the city is inveſted by the troops of Mr. Waſhington, and thoſe of France, which took place about the middle of July. As the garriſon of New York is conſiderable, it is thought they will not attempt to take the city by force; in order to ſucceed, it will be neceſſary for M. de Graſſe to arrive there with a force ſuperior to Mr. Rodney's and that he get there before him. But it is moſt probable, that this ſiege is only undertaken to draw thither the forces which the Engliſh have ſent to Virginia, in order that the Americans may the more eaſily render themſelves maſters of that province and its environs, and eſpecially of Charleſtown. We expect ſoon to receive ſome news on this ſubject. As M. de Rochambeau has in his army one of our beſt regiments of artillery, we may promiſe ourſelves ſome ſucceſs from his attack of the principal poſts which defend the little iſland on which New-York is ſituated.

Conſtantinople, Auguſt 11. We have accounts that the Plague has, this year, deſtroyed upwards of 40'000 perſons in Salonica, the capital of Macedonia, near half the inhabitants of Grand Cairo, and at leaſt one third of thoſe of Alexandria.

LONDON.

September 3. On Wedneſday laſt, one of the largeſt carronades ever made, was tried at Carron. It carries a ball of a hundred pounds weight. The power of this great inſtrument of deſtruction is immenſe, and it is as eaſily worked as a long twenty four pounder. It anſwered extremely well all the trials and experiments that were made.

Yeſterday ſeveral different diſpatches were received at the admiralty and ſecretary of ſtate's office, from ſir P. Parker, ſir H. Clinton, ſir George Rodney, and general Elliot, the governor of Gibraltar. The diſpatches from ſir Peter Parker and ſir Henry Clinton contain nothing intereſting or new, while thoſe from the governor of Gibraltar are replete with accounts of the reſolute diſpoſition of that fortreſs to withſtand the united attacks of the enemy.

The ſtate of the garriſon at Gibraltar is very nearly as follows: Clinton's, Walſh's, Baugh's, and Boyd's regiments of foot; the Mancheſter regiment of volunteers; La Mothe's, Hardenberg's and Renden's battalions of Hanoverians; and upwards of 600 of the royal artillery; in all about 6000 effective men.

The garriſon of Minorca is about 3000 ſtrong, and conſiſts of Morris's and Eglinton's regiments of foot, a company of the 92d, Prince Erneſt's and Golacher's regiments of Hanoverians, exclusive of the militia of the iſland, about 800 effective men more.

The reports that have been for ſome time circulated of Mr. Parker's reſignation of his command have been at laſt juſtified by the event, that brave admiral having on Wedneſday laſt ſent a formal intimation of his intention to withdraw from his command to St. James's: after which lord Sandwich held a private conference with his majeſty, and commodore Keith Stewart was appointed to ſucceed him. In conſequence of this promotion, commodore Stewart had a long conference with his majeſty yeſterday at the Queen's houſe, and in the evening ſet off poſt for Sherneſs to take upon him the command of the fleet, which is to ſail on Monday and Tueſday next, on a ſecond cruiſe on the coaſt of Holland.

The ſtates of Holland have ordered a day of rejoicing "for their late ſignal ſucceſs, and important victory gained over the Britiſh fleet in the north ſeas." Our correſpondent inquires how that buſineſs agrees with our opinion and account of the matter?

September 29. We can aſſure the public, from the firſt authority, that ſir Henry Clinton has written home to miniſtry, requeſting leave to return to England, under the moſt poſitive aſſurances that his continuance at New-York can neither be honourable to himſelf, nor ſerviceable to his country.

Thurſday next is appointed for the embarkation of the general officers now getting in readineſs to ſail from Portſmouth for America.

This morning, about 8 o'clock, the purſer of the Earl of Oxford Eaſt-Indiaman, arrived at the Eaſt-India houſe, with the agreeable news of the ſafe arrival of 18 homeward bound Eaſt-Indiamen off Plymouth, laſt Saturday, viz. Two from Bombay, eleven from the coaſt and China, one from Fort St. George and Bombay, one from St. Helena and Bencoolen, one from Coaſt and Bay, and one from St. Helena and Bombay.

"It is worthy of remark, that notwithſtanding the loſſes we have ſuſtained in ſome of our Weſt-India iſlands, neither our imports or exports are diminiſhed in any degree equal to what might naturally be expected from ſuch a diminution of foreign poſſeſſion. The truth is, that if ſome channels of our trade are ſtopped for a time, they naturally increaſe in others; and it is a well known fact, (notwithſtanding the hoſtile ſtate of our colonies) that we have, during the war, exported a double goods to New-York, Quebec and Halifax, all of which, BY SOME MEANS OR OTHER, find a market in the rebellious provinces: ſo that notwithſtanding we appear to have loſt the majority of our colonies, it is certain we ſtill preſerve a ſuperior ſhare of their trade."

To the Editor of the London Courant.

SIR,

THERE is ſomething ſacred in the name of government, as conveying along with it the ideas of wiſdom, juſtice, and the love of mankind, for whoſe preſervation and happineſs it is inſtituted. But when a gang of conſpirators, and traitors to their country, ſeize the reins of power, whoſe wiſdom is fraud and treachery, whoſe juſtice is trick and chicanery, whoſe humanity is oppreſſion and cruelty, and whoſe dignity is the inſolence of office. Government is then ſunk and degraded into foul uſurpation and tyranny. It is a confederacy of ſharpers and cut-throats, combined againſt a nation, infamouſly bartering with power for the public rights and ſafety, and traiterouſly abuſing the public ſafeguard and defence as the inſtruments of robbing and enſlaving their country.

Such villains, who act the part of a BAGSHOT GANG, have commonly the features and manners belonging to their profeſſion. They may come cap in hand, and expreſs their ſorrow for the depredations they are about to commit, but they have the piſtol ready to enforce the demand: whereas, if the demand were juſt, and theſe freebooters did not largely ſhare the ſpoils, they would ſpeak out without apology for what they were doing, not with criminal conſciouſneſs of their own and their confederates guilt. When nobles, and men of large eſtates, condeſcend to be clerks in an office, and to run the gauntlope of public ſuſpicion, ridicule, and cenſure, there can be no doubt but the douceurs for ſuch ſervice muſt amply reward the odium and the infamy. And let the miniſterial delinquency be great as it will, there can be no fear of detection, when a bribed majority makes the grants, and the miniſter's own creatures keep the nation's accounts.

This public inſult to the people, to juſtice, and common ſenſe, which traiterouſly ſuperſedes the commons rights of controuling the laviſh waſte of their property to the moſt nefarious purpoſes, is a direct attack upon their moſt ſacred privilege, which is the very corner ſtone of the conſtitution, and the only thing that gives the people a grain of weight or conſequence. For to what purpoſe is the nominal privilege of granting ſupplies, if the nation is to remain ignorant of the expenditure; and a leagued hoſt of public robbers can ſtate the demand, and balance the account themſelves, without check or controul? It is a barefaced ſyſtem of robbery, at which honour, and even decency recoil. It carries in the heart, as well as upon the face of it, or it would ſcorn to uſe power to ſink evidence, and eſcape detection. That is a nice credit, and honeſty, that dares not face enquiry without packing and bribing the jury.

When I ſee Boreas at the head of his gang with his rum contracts, his money contracts, his borough contracts, &c. A Twitcher at the head of another, with his hoſpital contracts, his navy and India houſe contracts, and his court-martial contracts. When Minden adds a third to the goodly group of the nation's truſtees, and advances with his German contracts, his ſpy contracts, his commiſſioner contract, his refugee contract, his tomahawks and ſcalping knives, his Jew's harp, crucifix, and four krout, contracts; his ſecret ſervice for ſeduction of innocence, burning towns and villages, magazines and ſtanding corn, and deſolating a country his frigid and rancorous impotence could not ſubdue—When I behold a R———n, a C———r, a R—y, a J———n, a F———e, a C—s, &c. &c. bringing up the rear of public deſtruction, and ſwallowing millions yearly in great gulph of army extraordinaries, ordnance extraordinaries, &c. I am half petrified with horror at the proſpect, and cannot help exclaiming, "Angels and miniſters of grace defend us!"

Are theſe miniſters of ſtate, or miniſters of heaven's vengeance! Muſt we judge of the buſineſs by the men, or the men by their buſineſs? Which wears the darkeſt aſpect, and the worſt features and complexion? Could tyranny ſcowl through a blacker brow than that of ſ———e? Could villainy aſſume a more infernal aſpect than that of Twitcher? Could treachery, cruelty and cowardice be more emphatically expreſſed than in the features of a M——, or L——; or more properly lodged, than in the heart of a G——n? Could the unprincipled and unmannered buffoon have marked any other face but a R——y's with equal effect, to put decency and virtue out of countenance, by an unbluſhing effrontery, and an unfeeling proſtitution?

Reader, haſt thou been at court, or at the mock debates of the ſenate, to contemplate the group of the king's miniſters and friends? I charge thee not to judge of the amiable maſter by his ſervants! I caution thee, when the worſt men are employed to tranſact the affairs of the nation, and are continued in office, as if to countenance incapacity, court misfortune, and invite deſtruction, not to infer, that the welfare of the kingdom is NOT the object of the government.

LIBELLUM VERUM.

From the London Courant, July 30.

LIST of LIES POLITICAL, in the MINISTERIAL PRINTS during the courſe of laſt weeks.

ADMIRAL Rodney has had an action with de Graſſe, and four or ſix ſhips of the line were obliged to ſtrike to the Engliſh. M. P.

The empreſs of Ruſſia is much chagrined at the memorial preſented to her by the French ambaſſador. M. P.

The French have but twenty-ſix ſail of the line fit for ſervice. M. P.

Two thouſand troops are raiſed in Hanover for the ſervice of the Eaſt India company. M. P.

Great Britain has nothing to fear from her enemies. M. P.

The five Eaſt-India ſhips taken by the French, had nothing on board. M. P.

The French, after remaining on the iſland of Tobago ſeven days, evacuated it, and returned again on board their fleet. M. P.

The day after de la Motte was convicted, 29 poſt chaiſes, and 18 coaches full of foreigners were at Deal and Dover, looking for paſſages to the continent. M. P.

It is impoſſible that the Spaniards ever hurt Gibraltar. M. P.

The French fleet in America is not in a condition to be of any ſervice. M. P.

The patriots always love to hear of bad news. M. P.

A number of letters written by general Waſhington, have been intercepted by the king's troops. M. P.

Sir Hector Munro, and ſir Eyre Coote can fight better againſt a ſuperior army of Europeans, than they can againſt that of Hyder Ally. M. P.

There is not a word of truth in the report that the French landed at Saint Lucia. M. H.

A reciprocal appointment of ambaſſadors by the courts of London and Madrid is nearly concluded upon. M. H.

No greater misfortune than thoſe we have heard of, are to be apprehended in India. M. H.

More miſchiefs have ariſen to this country from oppoſition, than from adminiſtration. M. H.

Fayette is taken priſoner by lord Cornwallis, his army is diſperſed, and the American generals are making the beſt terms for themſelves they can, and will ſurrender alſo to the Britiſh commander. M. H.

The annals of France cannot produce a period when ſeamen for the royal navy and ſtores for the dock-yards were ſo ſcarce as at preſent. M. P.

The French king is out of patience with the States-general. M. H.

It is better for us that our fleet in the Weſt-Indies is inferior to the enemy's, as it may tempt them to fight, and conſequently get them a good beating. M. H.

The inſurrection in the Spaniſh colonies may be depended on. M. H.

There is not a word of truth in the account given of the late expedition under lord Mulgrave at Fluſhing, M. P.

Admiral Darby has poſitive orders to fight the enemy. M. H.

There is no doubt but the alliance between Great Britain, and a certain emperor will ſhortly be concluded upon. M. H.

Mr. Wraxhall is expected to be appointed under ſecretary of ſtate in caſe of a vacancy. M. P.

Lord Sandwich is perhaps the moſt able firſt lord of the admiralty we have had for many years paſt. M. H.

No accounts have been received by government of the loſs of Tobago, or the engagement between ſir Samuel Hood and monſ. de Graſſe. M. H.

Best possible image

The tax on ſervants produces more than even the financier laid it at. M. P.

The Americans have at preſent hardly any troops, and what few they have, are without pay, food, and clothing. M. H.

The whole Dutch fleet has been taken by admiral Darby, without any oppoſition, in the chops of the channel. M. P.

The pecuniary diſtreſſes of the Americans have warranted the army to pilfer from, and plunder one another. M. H.

The Dutch are now ready to cut each others throats for being duped by a ducat faſt on into a war. M. H.

In the morning poſt	—	18
In the morning herald	—	16
Total of lies the laſt week		34

N. B. There are a number of fibs, reports, falſities, puffs, fly-foes, and may bes, which were intended to have been brought into the above account, but are obliged to be omitted for want of room, as the inſertion of them would greatly exceed the limits of a newſpaper.

CARLISLE-BAY, (Barbadoes) June 13, 1781.

Letter from an officer in ſir George Brydges Rodney's fleet.

SIR,

Having this opportunity, ſhall by the ſame give you ſuch account I am able to aſcertain, concerning the affairs of Tobago.

On the 25th of May, admiral Rodney, with twenty ſail of the line and ſome frigates lay in Carliſle bay Barbadoes; and received intelligence by a privateer who made her eſcape from that iſland on the appearance of the enemy, that the iſland was attacked by a ſquadron of the enemy's ſhips, who had landed a conſiderable number of troops.

On the 27th day of the ſaid month, the information received by the privateer was confirmed, by the arrival of his majeſty's frigate Cyclops, who, on the 22d of the ſaid month, at two o'clock in the afternoon, ſaw the iſland of Tobago, bearing S. W. diſtance eight or nine leagues; that at the ſame time they ſaw nine ſail between them and the iſland, three of which were lying too with their courſes hauled up, and appeared to be large ſhips, the other ſix ſail were three ſhips of ſmaller ſize, which they took to be frigates, and three ſmall veſſels; which ſix ſail were ſteering down to the iſland; that they were aſſured on board the Cyclops, from the manœuvres of that ſquadron, they were enemies going to attack that iſland; that on the 28th, a ſquadron, conſiſting of ſix ſail of the line, three frigates, a cutter and two ſmall tenders ſailed from this Bay at ſix o'clock in the afternoon, under command of rear-admiral Drake; every ſhip in this ſquadron had troops on board, excluſive of marines, all which were deſtined for the relief of that iſland.

On the 30th, at eight in the morning, Tobago bearing S. W. five leagues, a fleet of 27 ſail was diſcovered to leeward, ſtanding in for that iſland.

It muſt be confeſſed by every officer in the ſquadron, that admiral Drake acted like an officer of both courage and conduct, in his approaching that fleet with his ſmall ſquadron, who on his firſt diſcovering them formed the line abreaſt; not willing to run before he was convinced of the ſuperiority of the enemy, run down upon them, till he was ſo near as to ſee the hulls of the enemy's ſhips; finding it impoſſible to render any aſſiſtance to the iſland, from the ſuperiority of the enemy, hauled his wind and made a ſignal for a general chaſe to the N. E.

No time was loſt by admiral Drake in his getting up to Barbadoes, to get the fleet together again, under the command of ſir George Rodney.

[illegible] ſight of Barbadoes on the 2d inſtant, at day-[illegible] the morning; at nine ſaw the fleet in Carliſle-[illegible] time admiral Drake made the ſignal for [illegible] of ſuperior force, we kept working up [illegible] way all that day; the fleet in the Bay, on [illegible] loſed their top ſails, which gave us [illegible] expect they were coming out to join [illegible] was convinced to the contrary, by ſeeing them ſand their top-ſails.

We did not get into Carliſle-bay till nine o'clock at night, when orders were received from admiral Rodney, that admiral Drake with his ſquadron ſhould ſtand off and on all night, which orders were complied with.

At ten A. M. on the 3d was joined by brave admiral Rodney, and other part of the fleet under his command, at which time made ſail for Tobago, in queſt of the enemy, to redeem that iſland, and fruſtrate the intention of an invading foe.

The fleet under command of admiral Rodney conſiſted of 20 ſail of the line, five frigates, one fire-ſhip, two brigs, ſloops of war, one cutter and four ſmall veſſels, ſerving as diſpatch boats; which fleet made a formidable appearance.

At one A. M. on the 5th inſtant made the iſland of Tobago, bearing S. W. by W. ſtood off and on to windward off the iſland all that night, till 6 A. M. at which time the fleet bore up, formed the line a breaſt, and proceeded down towards the iſland; at eight two frigates were ſent a-head of the fleet; at eleven the Barfleur made a ſignal for a fleet to leeward; 'tis true, the brave admiral Rodney did not haul his wind immediately on the ſignal being made for a fleet, as they were only diſcovered from the top-gallant maſt head; but as ſoon as they were ſeen from the top of the admiral's ſhip, the bold commander of the Britiſh fleet though proper to haul his wind; and to do juſtice to that diſtinguiſhed officer, I muſt confeſs, that no ſail could be ſet in any ſhip, when by the wind, that was not ſet on the Sandwich; indeed the fleet in general was obliged to croud all the ſail they could to keep up with their bold leader, who uſed his utmoſt endeavours to free the fleet from danger. It was at one P. M. of the 6th, when the Britiſh fleet hauled their wind, there was 27 of the enemy's fleet to be ſeen from our ſhip's main top; the body of their fleet bore from the body of ours, W. N. W. and they were cloſe by the wind, ſtanding to the northward with all the ſail they could: we had the wind at E. N. E. by which means our fleet lay north; the enemy had the wind at eaſt, or E. by S. which enabled them to lay two or three points of the compaſs athwart our fleet; we had a fine breeze, went five knots all the afternoon, and drew a-head on the enemy conſiderably faſt; that though their fleet being two points before the beam of ours, our heading on them, and the ſlant of wind which enabled them to lay two or three points athwart us, the two fleets neared each other very faſt.

At four o'clock we had neared each other ſo much that I ſaw the hulls of ſeveral of the enemy's ſhips from our quarter-deck, notwithſtanding our utmoſt endeavours to increaſe the diſtance.

At five o'clock, on the approaching of the enemy ſo very faſt, the bold commander of the Britiſh fleet made the ſignal, to prepare for battle, which ſignal was immediately anſwered by every ſhip in the fleet; never was a fleet cleared for action than ours in the ſpace of half an hour after the ſignal was made.

At ſix o'clock the ſignal was made to cloſe the fleet.

At ſun ſet the body of the enemy's fleet was two points a-breaſt the beam of the Britiſh; and ſo near that I ſaw the hulls of twelve of their ſhips from our quarter deck; one of their frigates, lying the weather-moſt ſhip of their fleet, tack'd, ſhortned ſail, and laid to windward of them.

The Cyclops ſignal was made, ſometime in the afternoon, to go within hail of the admiral; who, from her being one of thoſe frigates ſent a head of the fleet before they hauled their wind, did not get within hail of the admiral till nearly eight o'clock, who, I am informed, (and believe from her action) got orders to run down between the two fleets, and watch the motions of the enemy all night, but to be ſure not to loſe ſight of our fleet. That frigate proceeded to her ſtation immediately; ſhe run down to the leeward of the rear of the fleet, and was in her ſtation, I believe, nearly about nine o'clock, when ſhe ſaw ſeveral falſe fires, ſky-rockets, &c. among the enemy's fleet; but that frigate was not able to remain in ſight of them long without loſing ſight of us, from the croud of ſail that we carried all the night; therefore was obliged to make all the ſail ſhe could to get ſight of us, which ſhe did about 10 o'clock, at which time ſhe loſt ſight of the enemy. No ſail was ſhortned in the Britiſh fleet, till between three and four o'clock, A. M when ſqualls compelled us to take our ſmall ſails in. The Cyclops, notwithſtanding they carried all the ſail they poſſibly could, did not get up to the admiral till between five and ſix A. M. at which time I am told the commander of that frigate informed the admiral of what ſignal he ſaw in their fleet, what time he loſt ſight of them, and that it was his opinion, they tacked at the time he ſaw their ſignals; and indeed we well knew they muſt have tacked before twelve, in order to avoid danger; for at day-light in the morning, the Granadillas was right to leeward of us, and not above ſix leagues from us; that from the diſtance they were to leeward of our fleet at dark, they would never riſk a fleet of ſuch conſequence within two or three leagues of a lee ſhore.

At day light we gained our aim; no enemy's fleet was to be ſeen; nor was there any ſhips ſent to look out for them, but made the beſt of our way for Carliſle-bay Barbadoes, where we lay very quiet.

The few troops and inhabitants on that iſland made no reſiſtance, but delivered up the iſland without firing a ſhot; but notwithſtanding, had the admiral found it convenient to have gone with his whole force at the time he diſpatched admiral Drake with a ſmall ſquadron, it is firmly believed Tobago would have ſtill been governed by a free nation, and not fell a victim to French tyranny, as their fleet was only on their paſſage when diſcovered by admiral Drake, excepting the ſquadron above mentioned, who had not made any formal attack on the iſland, till on the appearance of their main force. What ſir George Brydges Rodney's reaſons were for not going to the relief of that iſland with his whole force at firſt, is not known here; but that diſtinguiſhed commander, no doubt, has ſufficient reaſons to vindicate his conduct: but how far they may appear ſatisfactory to the public I cannot pretend to judge. For any other intelligence I beg leave to refer you to the public accounts you will receive from this quarter.

BOSTON, December 14.

A few days ago the privateer ſhip Marquis la Fayette Captain Reed, arrived at Salem from a cruize, during which ſhe captur'd a Packet from England, bound to New York. From the Engliſh papers found on board the prize the following advices are taken, viz.

PETERSBURGH, Auguſt 24.

THE empreſs has ſent ſome young people to China to learn the language, the arts and ſciences of that empire, and at the ſame time to eſtabliſh a correſpondence in thoſe parts for the advantage of commerce. A propoſal is alſo to be made to the ſovereign of China to receive a Ruſſian envoy extraordinary, who is to reſide at Pekin, and to ſend one in return to this country, together with ſome young people to learn the manners and cuſtoms of Europe.

LONDON, September 1.

Though our affairs in America have for a long time wore a proſperous appearance, and lord Cornwallis, with the troops under his command, has done as much as human wiſdom and human efforts could accompliſh, circumſtanced as he has been, yet we are ſorry to find, by the lateſt accounts from that country, that a ſpirit of rebellion and reſiſtance to legal authority ſtill exiſts to a very extraordinary degree, even in the provinces ſuppoſed to have been in the king's peace. The late proclamation iſſued by the commander in chief, offering a premium and protection to enliſt for a ſhort period, does not meet with the ſucceſs and encouragement that was naturally expected from ſuch a meaſure; neither have we ever had thoſe ſatisfactory reports of recruiting the army on that ſide of the water properly authenticated, though often expreſſed with confidential aſſurance by the beſt friends of government. A fault there aſſuredly is, and has been long, in ſome part of our conduct or in the conſtitution, which the dæmon of diſcord has raiſed in this once happy country, which no efforts on our part have yet ſubdued, or produced any ſteps leading to that deſirable meaſure.

Public notice was given on Sunday laſt, at each of the foreign ambaſſadors chapels, that the pope had diſpenſed with the obſervance of Friday as a faſt day, in favour of the Roman Catholics of this kingdom.

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, Auguſt 23.

"We have had very violent ſtorms on our coaſt, which have done great damage. In the night of the 20th, at about ſeven o'clock, a Swediſh man of war, called Sophia Albertina, of 72 guns, and 554 men, commanded by captain Johan Guſtaaf Maim-Schinold, having ſeven ſhips bound for Cadiz under her convoy, had the misfortune to be wrecked on a place named the Hanks; the maſts were broken, and the ſhip entirely gone to pieces by three in the morning. Only about 25 of the crew were ſaved, by means of ſome pieces of the wreck, and the Dutch men of war's boats which lay in the road. The ſecond maſter was the only officer who was ſaved. A merchant ſhip of the ſame nation, J. W. Unear, maſter, bound from Stockholm to Breſt, ſhared the ſame fate; the maſter and two men only were ſaved. The Portugues ſhips the Santa-Anna Francisca du Silva Cotte de Maria, captain Felix Joſue de Souza; and the Johanna, were both loſt. They ſaw another Spaniſh ſhip, laden with copper, has foundered, 150 tons of pitch and tar, with ſeveral maſts and other pieces of wreck, have been driven on ſhore; from whence we fear ſeveral other ſhips have periſhed.

"We hear alſo from the coaſts about Noordwyk, Catwyk, Scheveningen, &c. that ſeveral ſhips have been caſt away. The general Barker Engliſh Eaſt-Indiaman, which was driven on ſhore ſome months ago, is now entirely gone to pieces."

Philadelphia, Dec. 25.

This day there will be, in Chriſt Church and St. Peters, both forenoon, and afternoon, the annual Charitable Collection for the POOR of the ſaid Churches.

To be Let for any term of years,

A Good PLANTATION, within eight miles of Philadelphia; conſiſting of about 130 acres of clear land, beſides woodland, between 20 and 30 acres of which is meadow, a large orchard, a good ſtone dwelling houſe of four fine rooms, cellar and garret. For particulars of JOHN ROSS, Merchant, at his houſe in Pine-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Negro Wench,

She can Waſh, Iron, Sew, Spin, and Milk, is an excellent Chambermaid, has never had any children, and is honeſt and ſober. She may be ſeen at the Cross-Keys Tavern, kept by Mrs. Bogart in Cheſnut ſtreet, at the corner of Third-ſtreet, where further particulars may be learned, or by enquiring of the Printer.

Notice is hereby given,

to ſuch as have LANDS in the County of Bedford, and do not live in the ſaid County, that they may have an Opportunity of paying the Taxes due for the ſame, to the ſubſcriber, being Treaſurer for the ſaid County, at the Houſe of Mrs. Clinton, at the Corner of Cheſnut and Third-ſtreets.

BARNARD DOUGHERTY.

November 28, 1781.

ON Wedneſday next, the 26th inſtant, at twelve o'clock at noon, Mr. JOHN MACPHERSON will begin a Courſe of LECTURES on Aſtronomy, and every other Branch of Natural Philoſophy, particularly Mechanicks and Electricity. Each Lecture will conclude with an Experiment in Electricity, amazing and edifying, ſome of which are entirely new. Tickets may be had of Mr John Macpherſon, next houſe to Pool's-bridge, or from Mr. Dolls, at the Coffee-houſe; Tickets for the whole Courſe of Lectures at One Guinea, and a Ticket for one Lecture Half a Dollar.

Should any ſtranger enquire who I am that thus preſumes to inſtruct in thoſe ſublime Sciences? I anſwer,

I'm high church, nor low-church, no tory, a whig;
Nor fluttering young cockcomb, nor formal old prig;
I can laugh at a jeſt, if not told out of tune,
And excuſe a miſtake; but not ſhelter a crime:
Unbiaſs'd, I view things around as they paſs;
Nor ſquint at the great thro' a blackening glaſs.
When merit appears, tho' in rags I reſpect it,
And will plead virtue's cauſe tho' the world ſhould reject it.
No party I ſerve, in no quarrels I join;
Nor damn the opinion that differs from mine:
No corruption I screen, no treaſon I ſing;
I'm a friend to this country, but with for no king.

PLAGIARY.

As the place is not poſitively fixed on, proper Notice will be given before the time.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber and Margaret his wife, by expreſs contract made an equal diviſion of their property, and ſeparated in February 1779, and have lived ſeparate ever ſince, and that he ſhall pay no debts, which ſhe hath either contracted ſince that time, or which ſhe may hereafter contract.

December 22, 1781. OVID HANE.

Bedford county, December 8, 1781.

WHEREAS the eſtates of Jacob Hare and Harry Gordon, late of the county of Bedford, having been in due courſe of law forfeited to this ſtate, we the ſubſcribers, agents for the ſaid county of Bedford, do hereby give Notice, that the real eſtates of the ſaid Jacob Hare and Harry Gordon, within the ſaid county, conſiſting of the following Meſſuages and Tracts of Land, viz.

One Meſſuage and Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, ſituate in the ſaid county of Bedford, in Hopewell township, late the property of the ſaid Hare.

One Meſſuage and Tract of Land, containing about 1700 acres, with good Buildings, &c. thereon, ſituate in Franktown township, in the county aforeſaid, late the property of the ſaid Harry Gordon.

Will be Sold at Public Vendue, at the Court Houſe of ſaid county, on Thurſday the 18th day of April next, the ſale to begin preciſely at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue from day to day until the whole is ſold. The terms of ſale will be according to law, viz. One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the ſtate, and the bidder be liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth part of the purchaſe money, and the remainder within one month after ſale, and in failure thereof the premiſes in like manner to revert to the ſtate, and the fourth part paid to be forfeited; and on certificates of payment being produced from the agents or either of them, deeds will be given as by law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties in reſpect of payment, the agents will attend at the Court Houſe, on the 10th day after ſale, to receive the firſt payment, and in like manner on the 30th day after ſale to receive the laſt payment, after which no purchaſe money will be received, but the premiſes again ſold for the uſe of the commonwealth.

And we the agents do alſo, purſuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants to the ſaid premiſes, or any part thereof, and creditors to the ſaid Jacob Hare and Harry Gordon, to exhibit their claims and demands to the juſtices of the ſupreme court within the time mentioned by law, or they will be forever barred from the recovery thereof.

GIDEON RITCHIE,)
CH. MICRYDER,) Agents.

Loſt, on the 20th Inſtant,

November, near Walnut-ſtreet Dock, a Gold-headed CANE, with T. P. in Cypher on the Head. The Value of the Cane will be paid on delivering it to the Printer hereof.

WAS taken up the 6th inſtant, by the ſubſcriber, living in Bucks county, near the 20 mile ſtone, treſpaſſing on his lot, a dark Bay HORSE, riſing five years old, about 15 hands high, a very long ſwitch tail, no brand or ear mark. The owner is deſired to come, pay charges and take him way in 15 days from this date, or he will be Sold for the coſts.

December 15. JAMES BOYD.

One Shilling Reward.

RAN-AWAY on Sunday 2d inſtant, an Apprentice lad, named Abraham Pierce, had on when he went away a dark gray cloth coatee; he is about five feet ſeven or eight inches high, down look. Maſters of veſſels and others are requeſted not to harbour ſaid lad, as they may expect to be dealt with according to law, the above reward ſhall be paid by the ſubſcriber to the perſon who ſhall deliver him to the keeper of the work houſe in this city.

PRESLEY BLAKISTON.

TO BE LET,

The Province-Iſland Ferry, with

the Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, Stables and Garden. Alſo fifty acres of Meadow, chiefly upland; to be let ſeparately or together. Enquire of JOHN SELLES, at Mr. John Duffield's ſtore, in Water-ſtreet, a few doors below Market-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, December 13, 1781.

To be Sold or Exchanged,

FOR a HOUSE and LOT in this city, a TRACT of LAND that produces exceeding good grain of all kind, within five miles of Chriſtiana, and nine or ten of Wilmington, and has on it a fine place for a mill, as alſo a valuable Lot in the town of Chriſtiana, 40 yards in breadth and 100 yards in length, and the only convenient place to build a veſſel on or to raft timber from; as alſo the Lot has a Tan-yard on it, with a ſmall ſtream running through one corner of it. For terms apply to the Printer.

WANTS A PLACE,

A young Man, about ſeventeen

years of age, of tolerable education, and well acquainted with the city, can be well recommended, would be glad to ſerve any Gentleman or Merchant, in the ſtore or counting-houſe.

N. B. A letter directed for A. B. and left with the Printer, the Gentleman will be waited upon immediately.

LOST, on the 10th of November, a Black Leather POCKET BOOK, containing a Two ſhilling Bill, other ſtate Money, and ſundry other ſmall Bills; together with ſome Notes of Hand, &c. Whoever will deliver it to the printer ſhall be genteelly rewarded.

Drugs and Medicines.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Medicinal, Galenical, and genuine Patent MEDICINES,

TO BE SOLD, BY

William Smith,

At the MEDICINAL STORE lately occupied by Mr. JOHN SPARHAWK, in Second-ſtreet, five Doors below the Friend's Meeting-Houſe. Among which are—

ARGENT. Viv.
Bals. Capivi,
——— Peruv.
——— Tolut.
Borax,
Calomel,
Camphor,
Cantharid.
Cort. Peruv. opt.
Crem. Tart.
Eſſ. Lemon,
Flor. Lavend.
——— Sulph.
Fol. Senæ,
Gum Ammon.
——— Alœs ſocot.
——— Arabic,
——— Aſſafœtid.
——— Benzoin.
——— Galban.
——— Guſaiac.
——— Myrrh,
——— Opium,
——— Scammon.
——— Tragacanth.
——— Gutt. Gamb.
Lap. Calaminar. ppt.
Magneſia,
Manna,
Merc. Corroſ. Subl.
Ol. Caryſphill.
Piper Long.
Rad. Jallop,
——— Ipecac.
——— Rhæi,
Raſ. C. C.
Sal. Nitri,
Semina varia,
Spt. Sal. Vol. Oleos.
Tart. Emet.
Terra Japon.
Vitriol. Alb.

PATENT MEDICINES.

ANDERSON's, Hooper's, Lockyer's and Keyſer's Pills; Boſtock's and Godfrey's Cordial; Daffy's Elixir; Britiſh and Hearlem Oil; James's Powders; Walker's Jeſuits Drops; Turlington's Balſam; Bolderſon's and Ryan's Worm Cakes; Britiſh Teeth Powder; Hill's American Balſam; Elixir Bardana, and Balſam of Horey.

ALSO, Vials, Nipple Pipes, Urinals, Iſſue Plaiſter, Lavender and Honey Water, Ivory and Pewter Syringes.

With a ſmall VARIETY of

SURGEON'S INSTRUMENTS, Viz.

TEETH Inſtruments,
Couching ditto,
Diſſecting Knives,
Beſt and common Lancets,
Trocaes and Canulas,
Male and Female Catheters, &c.

ORDERS from his former Correſpondents an others, who may pleaſe to apply to him, will be punctually attended to.

MEDICINE CHESTS for Ships or private Families, remote from a Phyſician, carefully put up, with ſuitable Directions.

JAMES NEWPORT,

At his Diſtillery-Store,

In Front-ſtreet, the ſecond Door above the Bank Meeting, Has by

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Of excellent Quality,

JAMAICA Spirits
West India Rum,
Philadelphia ditto,
Plain Brandy,
Raſberry ditto,
Geneva,
Annifeed Water,
Clove ditto,
Orange ditto,
Cinnamon ditto,
All Fours,
Mint Cordial,

And Spirits of Wine, proper for Medicinal Uſes, or for raiſing the Proof of Low Liquors.

N. B. He gives particular Encouragement to thoſe who Buy of him to Sell again.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1781.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of Adam Witman, eſquire, late of Reading, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in for ſettlement, and all thoſe indebted to the ſame, either by bond, note, or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make payment, on or before the firſt day of March next.

CATHERINE WITMAN, Executrix.
JOSEPH HIESTER, Executor.

Reading, December 17, 1781.

FOR SALE, A

Tract of Land in the

township of Germantown, between 8 and 9 miles from the city, on which is the ancient Griſt mill, called Crieſham, formerly belonging to the eſtate of Peter Rittenhouſe. The ſaid tract contains upwards of 100 acres, and more than half, by eſtimation, is woodland; Crieſham-creek runs through the ſaid land makes ſome choice meadow, and on it the aforeſaid mill is built; below the mill, and on the ſaid land, the creek has a great fall, which would be very convenient for a Paper-mill, Oil-mills, Snuff-mills, or other water-works, not requiring a very heavy body of water. For terms apply to JOHN PEMBERTON, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Who alſo has for Sale, a few Whip-ſaws, which will be ſold at a very low price. December 17.

PRICHARD's
Circulating-library & Book-ſtore,

In Second, near Arch ſtreet, oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting houſe.

IF an unwearied attention to the duty of Librarian, and an aſſiduous care to ſerve and oblige, merit encouragement, the proprietor flattering himſelf he has, to the utmoſt of his power, diſcharged the above character ſince his arrival to public buſineſs in this city, hereby ſolicits a continuance of thoſe favours, which have hitherto been extended to him by a liberal public. As the utility of works of this nature principally depend on their being conducted on the moſt extenſive plan that circumſtances will admit of, the proprietor hopes that he ſhall be enabled, by a more general ſubſcription, to make an agreeable addition to his Library, by augmenting it with every new work of merit: he has juſt purchaſed a very valuable acquiſition to his library, wherein are comprized an impartial Hiſtory of the American war, with beautiful and ſtriking likeneſſes of the moſt conſpicuous heroes on that theatre; alſo, the Abbe Raynal's Revolution of America, and an elegant Collection of the neweſt Novels, publiſhed in Europe ſince the commencement of the preſent war.

He has for SALE, A general Collection of BOOKS on moſt ſubjects, particularly Hiſtory, Law, Phyſic and the Claſſics; a moſt extenſive Aſſortment of STATIONARY, viz. Paper, Quills, Sealing wax, Wafers, and liquid Ink of the very beſt quality, ſeveral humorous Prints in imitation of Hogarth's, Muſic on copper-plate, Maps of North America, &c. alſo, ivory pounce Boxes, Folders, reading Folders, Penknives, a new invented Blacking of moſt extraordinary quality, and a ſcouring Liquid and Powder which takes out ſtains and ſpots from all coloured clothes, new faſhioned jeſſamy Canes, neatly finiſhed, chiefly intended for the Ladies, &c. &c. &c. with ſeveral other Articles too lengthy to add to this advertiſement: Bibles, Teſtaments, Spelling Books and Chap Books of all kinds, &c. &c.

A general ASSORTMENT of freſh and valuable

GARDEN SEEDS,

The beſt in their Kinds, To be SOLD, By

John Henry Fiſher,

At Point-no Point: Among which are,

EARLY ſhort top purple Raddiſh,
Early ditto,
Salmon ditto,
Winter ditto,
Turnep,
CABBAGE, viz.
Green Savoy,
Flat or Drum-head,
Common white head.
Onion,
Leek,
LETTUCE, viz.
Verſailles or green Cos,
Cabbage,
Imperial,
Curled.
Tongue or Pepper-graſs,
Cellery,
Parſley,
Summer Savery,
Sweet Bazil,
Sweet Marjoram,
Sage,
Pot Marygold,
Summer Spinnage,
Prickley winter ditto,
Parſnip,
Carot,
Beet,
White Aſparagus,
Cucumber,
Squaſh,
Carthamus Officinarum, or Saf. Flower,
Caſduus Benedictus,
PEAS, viz.
Beſt early Hotſpur,
Large green Nonpareil,
Thick ſtalk Imperial,
Bunch,
Spaniſh Moratta,
Ocra,
Kidney Beans, different ſorts,
Carolina ditto,
Windſor or garden ditto.

N. B. He has alſo a very curious Collection of annual Flower Seeds, Medicinal Herbs, &c. &c.

Taken out of a yard in this city,

about five weeks ago, a Cotton Cloaths BAG, about a yard long, ornamented with figures in needle work, of different colours; on one ſide a parrot perched upon the bough of a cherry-tree; and on the other a peacock, with a variety of flowers, ſome careleſs and ſome in bunches. Whoever has got it, and will bring it to the Printer, ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS, and no queſtions aſked. December, 1781.

Six Dollars Specie Reward.

LOST, the night of the 12th inſtant, a Silver mounted Horſeman's SWORD, with a plain head, the bow of the guard fluted, the reſt of the guard plain ſcroll, an ivory handle with ſilver twiſt, maker's name S. G. black ſcabbard tipped with plain ſilver, the tip with a ring is marked V. and G. Whoever delivers the ſaid Sword to the Printer hereof, ſhall receive the above Reward. Dec. 17.

CAME to the ſubſcriber, in the year 1776, a Runaway Negro BOY, about 15 years of age, named TOM; he ſays he runaway from Virginia, and has been at ſundry times adverтiſed. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away. WALTER M'COOL, living in White-Marſh townſhip, Philadelphia county. Dec. 15.

Stolen laſt night, from the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in Wilis-town, Cheſter county, a dark

Bay MARE, near 15 hands high, full blooded, trots well, with a long tail and that ſet; ſhe has neither brand nor ear mark, but ſome ſcars on her near buttock, and one on her rump, cauſed by a fall, ſuppoſed to be 8 years old this ſpring; ſhe has no ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and ſecures the thief, ſhall have SIX POUNDS, or Forty Shillings for the Mare only.

Dec. 14. PHINEAS MASEY.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE, in Market-Street.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. XI.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price Six-Pence. [NUMB 825.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the laſt Veſſels from Europe,
AND TO BE SOLD, by

WILLIAM NICHOLS,

At his STORE, on the North Side of Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the INDIAN KING,

A Large and General Aſſortment of the FOLLOWING ARTICLES, viz.

SCARLET, brown, purple, black, green, blue, light coloured, ſuperfine and ſecond Broadcloths,
Scarlet, brown, blue, light and coloured ſuperfine Knaps & Coatings,
Blue, grey, light and ſcarlet Duffils & Frizes,
White, buff and ſcarlet Caſſimers and Wiltons,
Crimſon, brown, blue, ſtriped, black, ſpotted and corded Velvets and Velverets,
Olive & white Corduroys, Tickſets and Duroons,
Barragons,
Childrens worſted Hoſe,
Pink, blue, black and cloth coloured Duroys,
Prunellas and Durants,
Tammies and Sattinets,
Crimſon, green, ſky-blue and pink Ruſſels, Moreens and Callimancoes,
Jeans, Fuſtians and Beavers,
Cambletts and Hairbines of all colours and fineneſs,
Corded Worſteds and Everlaſtings,
Serges and Serge de Jeans,
Blue and white Plains and Halfthicks,
7-8, 3-4, and apron-wide cotton & linen Checks,
An aſſortment of Iriſh Linens,
Fine and coarſe Hollands,
Yard and half-yard and 3-8 brown and white Sheetings,
Brittannias and Plattellaroyals,
Lavals, Ponturies, Oznabrigs and Ticklenburgs,
Sail and Duck Cloth,
Marſeilles Quilting,
Plain and corded Dimities and Diapers,
Wide and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings, Dowlaſs and Flanders Ticking,
Jaconet and book Muſlins,
Tapes, Bobbins & Laces,
Plain and figured Kentings, kenting Handkerchiefs and Catgut,
Plain & millionet Lawns,
Cambrick,
Millionet Handkerchiefs and figured Apron Patterns,
Plain and figured Gauzes and gauze Handkerchiefs,
Womens Gloves of all colours,
Ditto ſilk Mitts,
Mens ſilk Gloves,
A beautiful Aſſortment of dark and light Chintzes,
Elegant chintz Bed-patterns,
Fine and coarſe Calicoes and Cottons,
Ginghams and Bengalls,
Nankeens and Damaſcus,
Ducapes, Padnaſoys, Mantuas, Luteſtrings, Brocades, Modes and Taffities,
Green, blue, claret, bloom, orange, and white 2-4 and 3-4 ell Perſians and Sarinets,
Pekings, Mexicans and Muſſlemans,
Ell wide Perſians, black and coloured,
Mens, women and childrens cotton and thread Hoſe,
Elegant Tambour Waiſtcoat Patterns,
Beſt Sewing-ſilk,
Black Thread,
Coloured ditto,
Silk and linen Handkerchiefs,
Black and coloured Barcelona ditto,
Beſt ſcarf Twiſt, Mohair and Buttons,
Black and white Blond Laces and Edgings,
Thread ditto,
Painted, figured and plain Ribbands,
Superfine, ſecond and coarſe Bolting-Cloths,
Plated Buttons,
Skelleton and hoop Wire,
Beſt Tully Gartering,
Cotton Cord and Toſſels,
Bandana, ſilk and cotton Romalls,
Quality and narrow Bindings and Ferrets,
Snuff Boxes,
With many other Articles, too tedious to enumerate.

Said NICHOLS returns his beſt Thanks to thoſe who have heretofore favoured him with their Cuſtom, and hopes, in future, from his Attention to Buſineſs, and Willingneſs to Pleaſe, that it will be the Intereſt of his Cuſtomers to continue their Favours.

TO BE LET, A

Three ſtory Brick Houſe,

near the centre of the city. It has ſix chambers, a parlour, kitchen, and large cellar. For terms enquire of the Printer.

Office of Finance.

Philadelphia, 12th December, 1781.

PROPOSALS will be received in this office until the firſt day of February next, for the following Contracts, to ſupply the Rations deliverable by the United States, from the 1ſt day of April to the laſt day of December next, incluſive, to thoſe Perſons entitled to draw them:

A contract for the poſt of Boſton, } In Maſſachuſetts.
A contract for the poſt of Springfield, }
A Contract for the poſts to the northward of Poughkeepſie, in New-York.
A contract for the poſt of Frederick-Town, in Maryland.

The contractors are to iſſue the rations, and the propoſals are to contain the loweſt prices and longeſt terms of payment, as alſo the price of the component parts, which are

1lb beef or 3-quarters pound pork,
1lb bread,
1 gill rum or whiſkey,
1 quart ſalt and 2 quarts vinegar per 100 rations,
8lb ſoap and 3lb candles per 700 rations.

Lower-Makefield, Bucks County, 5th of the 12th month 1781.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On the 31ſt of this inſtant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,

A Valuable PLANTATION, ſituate in Lower Makefield aforeſaid, late the property of Joſeph White, deceaſed, containing 136 acres, about 100 cleared, 10 or 12 of which are meadow, the reſt wood land, and nearly the whole incloſed with tolerable good fence. There is on ſaid premiſes a good ſtone dwelling houſe, two ſtories high, two rooms on the lower floor, with a fire place in each, and three on the ſecond floor, and one fire place; a good celler and garret; alſo a ſtone kitchan adjoining the houſe, a well of good water near the door and ſtone milk houſe, a good frame Barn with a leanto on one ſide. Three of the fields are ſupplyed with conſtant water. There is likewiſe on the premiſes a tolerable good orchard, moſtly graſted fruit, containing upwards of one hundred trees. likewiſe a number of peach, plumb and cherry trees. The conditions of ſale will be made known at the time and place of ſale, by HANNAH WHITE, Executrix.
BARNARD TAYLOR, } Executors.
and TIMOTHY TAYLOR, }

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Negro Wench,

She can Waſh, Iron, Sew, Spin, and Milk, is an excellent Chambermaid, has never had any children, and is honeſt and ſober. She may be ſeen at the Croſs Keys Tavern, kept by Mrs. Bogart in Cheſnut-ſtreet, at the corner of Third-ſtreet, where further particulars may be learned, or by enquiring of the Printer.

Notice is hereby given,

to ſuch as have LANDS in the County of Bedford, and do not live in the ſaid County, that they may have an Opportunity of paying the Taxes due for the ſame, to the ſubſcriber, being Treaſurer for the ſaid County, at the Houſe of Mrs. Clinton, at the Corner of Cheſnut and Third-ſtreets.

BARNARD DOUGHERTY.

November 28, 1781.

WANTED, to reſide conſtantly in the country, a good woman COOK, who can waſh and iron. She muſt be well recommended for her fidelity, ſobriety, and induſtry. Such a perſon may hear of a place by enquiring of the printer, where ſhe will receive for her ſervice, at the rate of, Twenty Guineas per annum, to be paid in quarterly payments. No perſon need apply unleſs well recommended.

Philadelphia, December 11, 1781.

ALL thoſe that have any demands againſt the eſtate of the late RICHARD BARRET, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, properly atteſted, to be paid; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make Payment within two weeks, otherwiſe their Accounts will be put in the Hands of an Attorney. ELIZABETH BARRETT, Adminiſtratrix.

A Further SALE of the

Public Lots of this City,

For the redemption of the Bills of Credit of this ſtate, dated April the 29th, 1780, will be held at the Coffee-houſe, on THURSDAY, the 3d of January next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon. A Plan of the Lots may be ſeen at the Coffee houſe, and at the Surveyor General's Office. The conditions the ſame as the laſt ſales.

In the Court of Admiralty of Pennſylvania.

Nicholas Martin qui tam, &c. } Supplemental Bill by Benjamin Allen and others part of the crew belonging to the privateer Brigantine Neſbit.
vs.
The Schooner Dolly and Cargo. }

December 18th, 1781. Rule taken by conſent in this Cauſe—

THAT if any perſon named in the libel or ſupplemental bill in this cauſe will on or before the firſt day of January next produce to his honour the Judge any further evidence to prove that any individual of the crew belonging to the privateer brig Neſbitt did deſert from the ſaid brig or if any perſon belonging to the ſaid crew againſt whom deſertion is alledged will on or before the ſaid day offer to his Honour proof that he did not deſert from the ſaid brig ſuch proof will be received and conſidered—otherwiſe a decree will paſs upon the evidence now before the court.

Publiſhed by order of the Judge,
JAMES READ, Regiſter.

Head Quarters, Philadelphia, December 16, 1781.

ORDERS.

THE Town-Major is deſired, as ſoon as poſſible, to procure and deliver to the Adjutant General, a Return of the Officers of the Continental Army in this city, excluſive of thoſe attached to the corps ſtationed here, ſpecifying their names, rank, the corps they belong to, their quarters, and the occaſion of their being in town.

EDWARD HAND, Adjutant General.

The Officers affected by the above Order, are requeſted to ſend their Returns to my Office in the Barracks, as ſoon as poſſible.

LEWIS NICOLA, Town-Major.

The report has got abroad, that lord Cornwallis wearied out with duty and fatigue, is upon his return for the recovery of his health.

Twenty Pounds Specie Reward.

WAS broke open, laſt night, the houſe of Levi Hollingſworth, and the following ARTICLES ſtolen;

6 ſilver Table ſpoons, marked H P.
5 ditto Tea-ſpoons, ditto.
4 ditto, ditto, H L H.
1 ditto Cream-pot, C A H in a cypher.
1 ditto Sugar-Tongs, H P.
2 pound Canniſter Tea.
2 half-gallon Bowls of enamelled China.
1 quart Decanter of Wine.
3 Razors in a caſe, Razors marked A, B, C, and Caſe L H.
1 large damaſk Tablecloth, L H.
1 ſmall ditto, ditto, ditto.

APPREHENDED.

1 drab Great-Coat, with cloth Cape, half worn, letter V. in the cape.
2 mens Beaver Hats, one cocked the other round, bound with edging.
1 pair mens Boots.
3 pair and one odd mens worſted Stockings new, and run in the heels.
11 ditto, old.
4 ditto, yarn, ribbed, 3 pair of which was white, the the other mixed blue.
2 ditto womens worſted ditto.

Silverſmiths and others are requeſted to ſtop ſaid Goods if offered for ſale, for which they ſhall be rewarded, and if the Robbers ſhall be apprehended and brought to juſtice, the above Reward and all reaſonable Charges, paid by LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH.

Philadelphia, December 21, 1781.

A Woman in the country, with a good Breaſt of Milk, would take a Child to Nurſe. Enquire of the Printer.

LONDON, September 8.

THE Swedish sixty-four gun ship, lately lost on the coast of Holland, was absolutely freighted with timber for Brest; and the empress of Russia has declared no power on earth shall hinder her subjects from the free exportation of the produce of the country. "Free ships Free goods!" is now the language of the northern powers; and how shall we (says a correspondent) prevent their doing what they say they are determined upon?

The Jamaica fleet, now daily expected home under convoy of the Princess Royal, Albion, and Ruby men of war, is estimated worth two millions sterling, nor is the fleet from the Leeward islands of less value.

The duke de Crillon, who commands the expedition against Minorca, is a lineal descendant from the brave Crillon, who once had the boldness to give the lie to his royal master, Henry IV. of France; but in such a manner that the king could not be offended with him. His majesty was speaking to some ladies one day, when Crillon entered the presence chamber, the king on seeing him, immediately said, "ladies, there is the brabest man in France." Crillon instantly replied, "you lie, Sire, the king is the bravest."

Henry smiled at the compliment, notwithstanding the rough manner in which it was paid by the blunt veteran, who was (like admiral Parker) a better fighter than courtier.

Sept. 13. By a letter from an officer at New York by the last mail, we are informed that the rebel army, with the French, were then encamped within sight of the British lines, and that they expected daily to be attacked; their force was reported to consist of near 12,000 men, with 70 pieces of brass cannon, and 30 howitzers; that mons. de Grasse was daily expected upon the coast from the West Indies, when some important blows would certainly be struck, which might probably bring this long, ill-looking, and ill-conducted business to a crisis. Admiral Rodney's fleet was expected at New-York about the middle of August.

From the above account, it seems strange, that our commander in chief, who has spent so many campaigns in marches and counter marches in pursuit of an enemy who he could never come up with, should now suffer himself, with so fine an army, to be cooped up in his entrenchments, waiting an attack, when, by a well conducted coup-de-main, he might most probably finish the rebellion. It surely appears disgraceful for a British army to stand upon the defensive only, against an enemy they have always beaten with inferior numbers, and especially now, as their force is rather superior, or at least equal to their opponent.

September 25. Friday last, at 11 o'clock at night, we received the following advices from the West-Indies. They inform, that the Constantine, captain Wright, had arrived at Bristol, from Jamaica, which he left the beginning of July; that after struggling three weeks with the difficulties peculiar to the seas, in those latitudes, on the 21st of July, at the moment that the commodore despaired of being able to get through the windward passage, he met the Fox frigate, which informed him that the count de Grasse was arrived at cape Francois, with 28 sail of the line and about 400 sail of merchantmen; that in consequence of this information, the commodore judged it best as soon as possible to regain Port-royal, where he anchored the 21st of July with the merchant fleet. The Constatine returned to Jamaica, but sailed again the 31st of July, in company with the Tartar, the Rose, and the Nancy. Captain Wright informs, that the movement of the count de Grasse had thrown Jamaica into the greatest consternation. One cannot help trembling at the great risque to which the most valuable fleet that ever sailed from Jamaica has been exposed. For to conceive the immensity of the loss that the commerce of England would have suffered, let us cast our eyes on the following list of vessels which sailed from Jamaica, in July, under convoy of the Princess Royal, Ruby, and the Janus. For London 95, Bristol 32, Liverpool 18, Lancaster 5, Ireland 4, Whitehaven 2, Deptford 4, Scotland 12, America 18. Total, 186 vessels 42,509 tons, 3733 men and 1909 guns.

The relation of captain Wright is confirmed by the following extract of a letter from Greenock, of the 17th instant. "The Bird, captain M'Donald, is arrived here from Jamaica, which he left the 27th of July, alone. He relates, that the whole fleet had sailed from the 1st to the 4th of the same month; but in proceeding through the windward passage, they had been informed that the French and Spanish fleets were lying in wait for them, upon which the whole fleet returned to Port Royal, after having been as far as Cape Mease, in the island of Hispaniola: that its sudden return threw the island into great consternation, because de Grasse was then (the 21st) but a few leagues from the dullest sailers, and they conjectured that, in concert with the Spanish forces at the Havannah, he would make a descent on the island; a conjecture much more alarming, as it was generally believed at Jamaica, that admiral Hood had sailed with his squadron for New-York, through the supposition that de Grasse had gone there. They began to talk of proclaiming martial law.

The Hero, captain Moulton, a flag of truce arrived the day before yesterday at Portsmouth, from Charlestown, having on board governor Chester and several other officers that were made prisoners with him at Pensacola. It is said they bring disagreeable news. When they left Charlestown, the 5th of August, the whole province was most deplorably exhausted, a scarcity, bordering upon a famine, was experienced, as every species of provisions were extremely scarce and dear. The army, under Sumpter, encreasing every day, and harrassed with an inconceivable inveteracy and perseverance, the advanced posts of the army, which were kept extremely confined, and cut off from all kind of communication. Lord Rawdon was to sail eight days after the flag of truce, on board the packet boat Charlotte. As a flag of truce the Hero could not bring any letters or news-papers. The packet-boat, Carteret, arrived the day before yesterday from New-York, from which she sailed the 20th of August, has brought letters, but they are not yet delivered, and some papers, which contain nothing new; but the people of the Carteret say, that the 13th of August, the German recruits that were expected, had arrived; that they had heard that lord Cornwallis, having met with more opposition than was expected from the marquis de la Fayette, found it impracticable to penetrate further into Virginia; but to compensate for this, the English cruizers had made very considerable prizes, to wit, one frigate of 32 guns, two of 24, a sloop of 16, two of 10, and eight trading vessels, two of which carried 20 guns. This is all we know at this time from North-America, whence we every moment look for the most important news, for it is not believed here that de Grasse has formed any project for attacking Jamaica: but it is thought, that having obtained from St. Domingo some necessaries that were not to be had at Martinico, he has but just touched at the Cape, from whence he sailed a few days after with 400 sail of merchantmen; that was convoyed to a certain latitude, where confiding the trade to the care of two sail of the line and some frigates, he, with 26 sail of the line, has taken the direct rout to Chesapeak, where he has landed 4 or 5000 men that he had at Martinico, for to reinforce the army of the marquis de la Fayette, whilst in forming a junction with M. Barras, he endeavoured to decide his superiority on sea, by fighting admiral Hood wherever he should meet him.

P. S. If what we have said in respect to American affairs this morning, was only from uncertain reports, what we read in the evening papers are not less so, so that, until we have more authentic advices, our readers had better suspend their judgment, as well upon what we have said, as on what we are going to say. The dispatches brought by the M'Leod say, as they pretend, that the generals Washington and Rochambeau, after having reconnoitred New-York, had found it impregnable, and had retreated with precipitation to North-Castle, that lord Cornwallis had added to his conquests the towns of Gloucester and York, and that they expected at New-York admiral Hood, with 10 sail of the line, 11 others having been sent to Jamaica by admiral Rodney, and the remainder of the line of battle ships being in different stations in the Leeward Islands. A piece of news that appears to be more certain is, the near arrival of the Leeward Islands fleet; which sailed the 1st of August, escorted by the Triumph of 74 guns, the Panther of 60, and two frigates. They were on the 18th instant, in the latitude of Cape Clear, and consist of 130 sail.

Extract of a letter from Port Mahon, dated August 21.

"The duke de Crillon effected his landing this morning about two hours before day, and had nearly surprized the enemy, who had left two battalions without their principal fort; the one at Mahon, the other in the suburbs of Ravalle. If some circumstances had not retarded the debarkation, these two battalions would have been made prisoners, and the fort have been deprived of the choicest troops of their garrison. The duke is master of Mahon, of the harbour and light houses. There was not the least opposition, of course he has not lost a man. He has already taken one hundred and fifty prisoners, among whom are many officers, besides one hundred and sixty pieces of cannon, from four to twelve pounders, which he took at the port. He has seized on many stores, containing a vast quantity of rich and valuable merchandize; so great is the quantity, that it may reasonably be compared to the plunder made by Rodney at St Eustatia, and it is a fact, that the English have met with as great a loss on this occasion, as the Dutch when they lost that island. All the island has submitted, except fort St. Philip; the towns of Citidella and Fornetta, with their forts, surrendered without a blow. The enemy retired with such precipitation, that they had not time to destroy their arsenal and magazines."

East-India affairs.——Last Saturday's Gazette makes no mention, as we expected, of the victory of general Goddard, and of the defeat of Hyder Aly, &c. &c. but the directors of the East India company have published the following accounts in all the news-papers.

From the East India office, Sept. 17, 1781.

"By advices received from Bombay over land, of the 30th of March, and the 30th of April, 178 , the East-India company is informed, that the terms offered to the Marattoes. in respect to peace had not been accepted. That all the acquisitions that the government of Bombay had proposed making in the course of the war, having been made in concert with general Goddard, he had taken the resolution of limiting the future operations to a plan of pure defence, to the security and preservation of those acquisitions, as well as of the other possessions of the company; to the security of Bombay; to the reduction of the extraordinary expences of the military department; and to assist as much as it would be possible the presidency of St. George, Madrass. In consequence of this last resolution, the necessary preparations were making to send to this presidency all the troops which belong to it; so that the army of general Coote will be considerably reinforced.

According to this plan, general Goddard evacuated Bhoreguet, where he had proposed to establish a fortified post, and marched the army towards Panwell to deposit his ammunition, his baggage, and to act in conformity to the system of defence before concerted. The rear guard was very considerably harrassed on its march by the numerous corps of cavalry and infantry who charged the company's troops, with a degree of audacity, that cannot be attributed but to the sentiment of exultation that the appearance of a retreat produced in them. The company's troops behaved with their usual firmness and intrepidity, rendering all the effects of the enemy fruitless, whether in breaking our line, or against the baggage; but as the country was favourable to the enemy's mode of attack, during the two days march, the troops of the company had 3 officers and 55 men killed; 15 officers and 393 men wounded; among the killed and wounded of the soldiers there are very few Europeans; but colonel Parker who commanded the rear guard, is one of the officers who are mortally wounded. The same letters from Bombay contain also the most recent advices that were received from Fort St. George, and confirms the account of the French squadron having quitted, in February, the coast of Coromandel, without landing any succours for Hyder Ally, and without doing any considerable damage. The position of the army of general Coote, and his precaution of burning, at Pondicherry, all the boats that were there, had prevented the French from drawing from Terra Firma provisions, and the want of these appeared to throw them into great distress."

PORTSMOUTH, December 8.

We hear from Charlestown, in the county of Cheshire, in this state, on the east side of Connecticut river, that colonel Enoch Hale, of Rindge, the high sheriff of said county, having received orders to proceed to that town, and there to liberate two prisoners who were confined in the county goal by the usurped authority of Vermont, having demanded the keys, and being denied, he attempted to break open the prison doors, but was knocked down by two men, and much wounded: and application being made to one Giles, a new made justice in Vermont (who has been in commission under New Hampshire, all the war till lately) very readily made out a warrant, and committed the high sheriff close prisoner, where he remained at the last account.

The day is at length arrived, big with the Fate of Vermont and of New-Hampshire; now we feel the want of a well established government, to put in force its laws, and which we hope soon to see. If the high sheriff can be imprisoned within his own county goal, of which he was appointed the keeper, by the laws of this state, and in the execution of his office, and that too by the authority of a man acting under the pretended state of Vermont, without a spirited resentment to the audacity of the attempt, adieu to all government; the way is now clear, and the remedy is at hand: this attack upon the person of one of the executive officers of this state will convince the honourable congress of the necessity of quelling these insurgents; for by indulging them with only a hearing on the subject of a union, they have taken it for granted, they are really recognized as a state; but if any thing might once be said in their favour before, this presumptious conduct will obliterate every favourable impression; and if the United States can be thus trampled upon, and their resolves disregarded, the confoederation is set at nought, therefore nothing less than a solemn resolve to annihilate this usurped state, can be the consequence of an application from this state.

BOSTON, December 14.

On Monday last arrived here on public business, the marquis De la Fayette, major general in the army of the united states. As soon as it was known that the marquis was in town, all the bells rung to welcome his arrival. Only the name of the marquis De la Fayette immediately calls to our mind, without a recapitulation, a series of various and important services rendered by him to the cause of America, besides his late brillian ones in Virginia.

Extract of a letter from Connecticut, dated Nov. 26.

"Let the letters published at New-York, under the name of Silas Deane, be true or false, they can do no hurt, since the reasonings they contain are so weak and ridiculous. If they are genuine, thanks to our enemies for having exposed a traitor. As to the opinion I have formed of these letters, I will freely give it to you Had they been genuine, our enemies would never have published them: in that case Deane would have been a man too useful to them to expose, I should be lengthy indeed, were I to mention every thing that induces me to conclude they were forged. Rivington has never mentioned the vessel on board of which these letters were taken, nor where the originals were to be seen; we are left to find out these material circumstances where we can. We may recollect that Rivington told us three months ago, that a French lugger brought into New York, contained near four thousand letters, written by Americans resident in Europe; and that they would be published; not a single one however has been seen. Time was necessary to give them a British dress, and fit them for British purposes. At last some of Deane's are found to give a pretext to the forgers! and now at the end of three months we see the fruits of their labours. It is not, however, my design to justify Mr. Deane. There are writings undoubtedly his own, from which we may form a just idea of the principles of the man. I only wish it may be known to our enemies that we are not to be the dupes of their paltry artifices and forgeries, holding up a false idea of our weakness and divisions, let them be published under the name of any secret or open friend or foe to the cause of America. Such things may have their operations in England, for which no doubt they were partly designed; but in this country we are too sagacious to allow them any such effect among ourselves."

A southern gentleman lately seeing his excellent horse, which had been stolen some months since, ordered the thief off, when no less a person than colonel Tarlton had the mortification to dismount.

Killed by accident the 30th ult. a young store cow, belonging to major John Gardner, of Cambridge. Her meat, hide, and tallow, weighed 1183 lb. which is 139 wt. more than that mentioned in our last.

Died at the siege of York-town in Virginia, Mr. Samuel Rogers (of Bilerica in this state) lieutenant in the 9th Massachusetts regiment: he was an honest, worthy man, and deserving soldier, and his loss is much lamented by the regiment.

It is laughable enough to see how concerned Rivington, and our dear friends the Britons in New-York affect to appear for the safety and happiness of the United States, and the honour and authority in Congress. "We can assure the public, says this eminent news writer, that the continental army is in actual service of his most christian majesty," What a pity it is that they are not at this moment in the actual service of his most human majesty the king of Great Britain, to glut his revenge by burning all the dwelling-houses and cutting the throats of the inhabitants of the states from Georgia to Hampshire; for that this is his wish rather than we should not become his slaves is evident from the whole conduct of the war. But France has lent money to Congress to pay our army to the great distress of Mr. Rivington and his employers, who have repeatedly told us, that our allies had neither the ability nor inclination to give us any assistance; and now in the moment victory, Congress is dethroned, we are all become French-

Best possible image

men; and yet, we are all to be destroyed, says Rivington, by the Frenchified Mr. Washington. What would his employers have given that they might have said the Anglified Mr. Washington?

NEWPORT, December 8.

Yesterday arrived in a safe port, a prize brig, called the Free Briton, captured by the ship Delaware, captain Proul, of Philadelphia. The above prize was from Jamaica bound to London, and has on board 200 hogsheads of sugar.

Last Wednesday sennight arrived at Providence, the honourable general Varnum, and Daniel Mowry, esquires; delegates for this state, from Philadelphia

NEW-LONDON, December 14.

By a vessel arrived at Providence, from Cape Francois in 15 days, there are several letters, which mention the arrival of five sail of Monsieur Barras's fleet, from the Chesapeake: and that some others of the fleet were arrived at the Windward.

NEW-YORK, December 15.

From the Plymouth Chronicle, October 18.

On Tuesday arrived the Columbus, Venco Brown, master, of and from Venice and Zant; she brings the following intelligence, viz. that on the 30th of August, she spoke with a Venetian snow, who informed him that they saw on the 22d of August, 57 sail under Mahon, three of which he took to be line of battle ships, and was certain that there were more men of war among them, on account of their being larger than the rest, but the weather being hazy could not distinguish those under the land; the 2d of September was brought too by a xebeck off Gibraltar, who informed that when the Spanish appeared off Mahon, they found the Russian colours flying there, which surprised the Spaniards very much; likewise they saw two three-deckers and two 2 deckers and a frigate going up to Mahon, and there was eight or ten sail of Russian men of war in the harbour, and on the 8th of September they hered a very heavy cannonade at Gibraltar, which lasted all night.

Monday came out of harbour his majesty's ship Anson of 64 guns, lately launched at this port: she is a very fine ship.

On Thursday arrived a French cutter, mounting 12 eighteens, 2 nines and 4 six pounders, with one hundred and twenty four men, bound from Rhode Island to Martinique: she sailed with such rapidity as to occasion his majesty's ship Perseverance capt. Lutwidge, (which possesses the speed of a race-horse) an eighteen hours pursuit before she could be secured. Mr. Henry Thompson, merchant of this city, has claimed her under the name and identity of the Tartar cutter, of Liverpool, said to be the property of his correspondent there.

At the same time arrived a brig from Cadiz, bound for Philadelphia, commanded by captain Hopkins, prize to the private ship of war Triumph, captain Stout, belonging to this port.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, October 14.

"Yesterday arrived here his majesty's ship Rattlesnake, from commodore Johnstone, at St. Helena, giving an account of the French being arrived at the Cape before him, and that they had landed their guns from the shipping, and fortified it so strong, that it was not in the power of our fleet to attack it; from whence they proceeded to St. Helena, and on their passage fell in with six Dutch East-India ships, out of which they captured five, and one the Dutch have burnt; they are estimated at 100,oool. each, and are expected home very soon under a strong convoy."

Extract of a letter from Dartmouth, October 14.

"This day arrived here his majesty's ship Medea, captain Duncan, from New-York; on her passage home she fell in with and took the Black Princess, commanded by the noted M'Carty, who is now a prisoner on board the Medea. The Black Princess mounts 24 12-pounders, and 170 men; she threw 22 of her guns overboard."

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‡*‡ The Members of the American Philosophical Society, are desired to meet at Carpenter's-hall this Evening at six o'Clock, on special Business.

Dec. 27.

†‡† This Day, being the Anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, the Members of Lodge No. 13, will meet at the Conestogo-Waggon, at 1 o'Clock. Dinner to be on the Table at three o'Clock precisely.

A person of a good character, well acquainted with the city, that will undertake to collect money, may hear of employ by enquiring of the Printer.

Philadelphia, December 26 1781.

All persons having orders or due bills on the CONTRACTORS for the post of Philadelphia, are requested to bring them in before the first day of January next, as their accounts will be closed on that day. Should be glad they would be punctual to save disputes. HAZELWOOD and BLAKISTON.

Genteel convenient Lodgings

May be had for the Winter

For further Information enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, December 26.

TRENTON, December 19.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

The GOVERNOR.

HEAD QUARTERS, TRENTON, December 14, 1781.

AT a general court martial, whereof colonel Silvanus Seely was president, held at Chatham, the twenty third day of October last, by order of his excellency the Governor, and continued by several adjournments, lieutenant-colonel Jacob Crane was tried upon the following charges:

1st. That he traded with the enemy when commanding officer at Elizabeth-town, in the year 1780.

2d. That he allowed others to trade with the enemy whilst commanding officer at the same place, in the year aforesaid.

3d. That he was so disguised with liquor when on Staten-Island, under the command of general Dickinson, as to be wholly unfit for duty, and also at other times, when commanding officer at Elizabeth-town, in 1780.

4th. For unofficer like behaviour in an attack of a party of refugees near Elizabeth-town, with a superior force under his command.

The court having maturely deliberated upon the evidences, are of opinion, and do accordingly find, that lieutenant-Colonel Jacob Crane is guilty of the first and second charges, and also of the latter part of the third charge, and that the said colonel Crane is not guilty of the first part of the third charge, nor of the fourth charge.

And the court do sentence the said lieutenant colonel Crane to be publickly reprimanded by his excellency the governor.

By the same court-martial was tried captain Isaac Gillam, upon the following charges:

1st. For neglect of duty in a variety of instances. 1. In staying a great part of his time since his late appointment in the twelvemonth's service of the state, at home. 2. In going home and continuing there several days and nights when he knew that a number of vessels were coming up Newark bay, towards Newark, and had got to the mouth of the river. 3. In drawing provisions for himself and men without having the proper necessary returns, or knowing how many men he had on duty, or in town. 4. In not calling the muster-roll, or knowing who appeared on the parade and did duty. 5. In not sending out patroles or placing centries, and not visiting them when placed.

2d. For giving unnecessary and unreasonable furloughs to his men.

3d. For not supporting authority and discipline in his company.

4th For ungentlemanly and unofficerlike behaviour to lieutenant Burnet.

5th. For giving permissions to a number of persons to go into and return from the enemy's lines.

6th. For encouraging, protecting and supporting the illicit trade and intercourse with the enemy, and for the sake of a bribe, releasing and discharging a large quantity of goods seized by some of his men, on the way from the enemy's lines, by which means the state is deprived of a considerable sum of money, and the punishment of offenders evaded.

The two following charges were made by the court:

7th. For leaving his company when on its march to Dobb's Ferry, in the month of August last, without permission.

8th. That before and on the march of the said company to Dobb's Ferry, the said captain Gillam did begin and excite a mutiny; and that at the same time and place he did join in a mutiny, and that also knowing of an intended mutiny, he did not without delay, give information thereof to any superior or commanding officer, nor endeavour to suppress the same.

The court having maturely considered the evidence offered on the several charges against captain Isaac Gillam, do find him of the first charge guilty in the fourth instance.

In the first instance	not guilty
Second ditto	not guilty
Third ditto	not guilty
Fifth ditto	not guilty
Of the second charge	not guilty
Third ditto	guilty
Fourth ditto	guilty
Fifth ditto	guilty
Sixth ditto	guilty
Seventh ditto	not guilty
Eighth ditto	guilty

And it is adjudged by the same court that the said captain Isaac Gillam be deprived of all and every military commission which he holds in the service of this state.

And by the same court martial was tried lieutenant John Burnet, upon the following charges:

1st. For disobeying the orders of captain Isaac Gillam, his superior officer.

2d. For giving the soldiers of the said captain's company strong liquor, to induce them to sign a paper which tended to encourage a mutiny.

3d. For ordering the said soldiers to mutiny.

4th. For neglect of duty in suppressing the illicit trade with the enemy.

5th. For refusing to deliver up the muster roll to captain Gillam

6th. For abusing the character of the said captain Gillam.

The court having considered the evidence, do find lieutenant Burnet of the

First charge	guilty
Second ditto	guilty
Third ditto	not guilty
Fourth ditto.	not guilty
Fifth ditto	guilty
Sixth ditto	not guilty

And the said court do sentence the said lieutenant John Burnet to be cathiered.

The governor having duly considered the evidence produced to the said court martial, and the several sentences and acquittals of the same, approves of and confirms the sentence and adjudication of the said court against captain Isaac Gillam (whose several offences do not admit of the least palliation, and with which he could not have imagined that any officer of the militia of this state would have stained his character or disgraced his country) and orders the same to take place accordingly.

Relative to the sentence passed by the said court on lieutenant colonel Jacob Crane, he thinks it more favourable than an officer of his rank had reason to expect for so atrocious a crime as that of trading with the enemy, and allowing others to trade with them (an offence not only extremely injurious to his country, which had reposed so great confidence in him, but which it was an essential part of his duty and a grand object of the post he occupied, to suppress) and for which, as well as for the other offence proved against him, he is hereby publicly reprimanded.

With respect to the sentence passed by the said court on lieutenant John Burnet, it is with great regret that the governor finds that an officer who has distinguished himself for his zeal and activity in the service of his country, should so far forget the ablolute necessity of maintaining subordination and discipline, as to disobey the orders of his superior officer, and whatever allowance may be made for the precipitation of youth, or personal provocations offered, the public interest indispensably requires so pernicious an example to be uniformly discountenanced, and he therefore approves of and confirms the sentence passed by the said court martial on the said lieutenant John Burnet, and orders the same to take place accordingly.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

Philadelphia, Dec. 27.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

In ASSEMBLY, Monday, December 24, 1781. P. M

The Bill, entitled Supplement to an Act, entitled "an Act for establishing Courts of Judicature in this Province," was read a second time, and being debated by paragraphs, *Ordered*, That it be transcribed for a third reading, and in the mean time printed for public consideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
PETER Z. LLOYD, *Clerk of the General Assembly.*

A Supplement to an Act, entitled "An Act for establishing Courts of Judicature in this Province."

WHEREAS, by an Act of General Assembly of the late province of Pennsylvania, now in force within this commonwealth, entitled "An Act for establishing Courts of Judicature in this province," it is provided, "That if any defendant or defendants in any suit or action, by reason of his or their sudden departure out of this province, shall require a more speedy determination in such action or suit, than can be obtained by the common or ordinary rules of proceedings in any of the Courts of Common Pleas in this province, the Justices, upon application to them made, shall grant to such defendant or defendants special Courts, and shall proceed to hear and determine the premises, according to the course and practice of the said Courts of Common Pleas, and for the usual fees therein taken."

AND WHEREAS it is but just and reasonable that any plaintiff or plaintiffs in any suit or action, who is or are about to depart out of this commonwealth, should be entitled to the like speedy relief with any such defendant or defendants, more especially since the late revolution, which hath induced many foreigners to come into this commonwealth, on the business of commerce and other lawful occasions, and who may have received injuries, against which they cannot, by the laws now in force, obtain that speedy relief which the nature of their respective cases, and the exigencies of their affairs, may require.

For remedy whereof, and for the better securing speedy and ample justice to all such person and persons, *Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the Authority of the same,* That if any plaintiff or plaintiffs in any suit or action now depending, or that may at any time or times hereafter be depending, in the Supreme Court, or in any of the Courts of Common Pleas within this commonwealth, by reason of his or their sudden departure therefrom, shall require a more speedy determination in such suit or action than can be obtained by the common or ordinary rules of proceedings in the said Courts, the Justices of the said Supreme Court and of the said Courts of Common Pleas respectively shall, on application to them made for that purpose, and upon giving security for costs if required, grant to such plaintiff or plaintiffs special Courts, and shall, without the usual imparlances, proceed to hear and determine the premises, according to the course and practice of the said Courts respectively, and for the usual and customary fees therein taken.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the provision made for the speedy relief of such defendant or defendants, as in and by the said recited act is or are mentioned, in the said several Courts of Common Pleas shall be, and the same hereby is extended to all such defendant or defendants in any suit or action now depending, and which shall hereafter be depending, in the said Supreme Court of this commonwealth.

Provided always, That nothing in this act, or in the said recited act contained, shall be construed, deemed or taken to bar or prevent any such plaintiff or defendant, upon reasonable cause shewn, from being allowed a convenient and sufficient time, under all the circumstances of his, her or their case, to procure such testimony, as may be necessary for the support of his, her or their suit, action or defence.

To be SOLD or LET, and may be entered on the 15th of January next,

THAT well accustomed TAVERN, the RAINBOW, situated on the west side of Second street, above the barracks, now in the tenure of Mr. James Nevil: it is a commodious, well finished three story Brick House, with a Frame House adjoining, the whole subject to a ground-rent of eight pounds a year. To be Sold, a new two story Brick House, on the east side of Sixth-street, between Arch and Race-streets, subject to a ground rent of three pounds a year. Likewise a Billiard Table to be disposed of. For further particulars enquire of Mr. HENRY GURNEY, in Chesnut-street.

Juſt Imported from France,
AND TO BE SOLD, BY

Saſſportas and Le Bœuf,

At their STORE in Front ſtreet, oppoſite the Coffee-Houſe, the following ARTICLES, viz.

SCARLET, blue, brown, and light-blue ſuperfine and ſecond-Broadcloths,
Blue, green, buff, and brown common ditto,
Serges of all colours,
Wiltons and Duroys,
White Flannels,
Dark and light Chintzes,
Cotton Calicoes.
Buff and white Marſeilles Quilting,
Plain and corded Dimities,
Jeans of different colours,
Seven-eighth and yard wide cotton Checks,
French and Iriſh Linens,
Jaconet and book Muſlins,
Plain and figured Gauzes,
Gauze and Catgut Handkerchiefs,
Printed linen ditto,
Black and white Blond Laces,
Painted, figured, and plain Ribbons,
A Quantity of the beſt white ſilk Hoſe,
Artificial Flowers well aſſorted,
Coarſe and fine white Threads,
Broad and narrow Tapes,
Sail Duck.

With many other Articles, too tedious to enumerate.

ALSO, Fifty Hogſheads of good Virginia and Maryland Tobacco.

IMPORTED in the ſhip Ann, captain Joſiah, from L'Orient, and to be Sold, By

Smith & Tilton.

At their ſtore in Second-ſtreet, next door to the Friend's Meeting-houſe,

A VARIETY of ſuperfine, ſecond and coarſe broadcloths, of the moſt faſhionable colours, with ſuitable trimings.
White and buff Caſſimers.
Coatings.
Frizes and ſwanſkins.
Serges.
Scarlet, red, white, and yellow flannels and baizes.
A variety of velvets, velverets, and corduroys.
Light coloured worſted, and hair plush.
Sattinets, everlastings, prunellas, and princeſs ſtuffs.
Scarlet and black breeches patterns.
Callimancoes.
Durants and tammies.
White and ſpotted jeans,
Mens patent ribb'd worſted and ſilk hoſe.
A large aſſortment of linens.
Ditto, of calicoes and chintzes.
Flanders bedticks.
Diapers.
Oznabrigs.
Jaconet muzlins.
Cambricks and lawns.
Black ſattins & peelongs.
Ditto modes and mantuas.
A neat aſſortment of faſhionable ſilks for gentlemens wear.
Bandano and ſilk romal handkerchiefs.
Black and coloured Barcelona ditto.
Printed linen ditto.
An aſſortment of Ribbons.
Black lace, Gold ditto.
Pins and needles.
Indigo.
Loaf ſugar.
And a few boxes of beſt Spaniſh Sugars &c. &c &c.

Reed *and* Forde

At their STORE in Front-ſtreet, two doors above the Market, have opened

A freſh Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE,

Which they continue to Sell for Specie, Bills of Exchange, or Paper Currency:
Among which are

BEST ſuperfine Cloths, of all colours,
Second and coarſe ditto, ditto,
Spotted and plain Swanſkins,
Red and white Flannels and Baizes,
Duffils and Halfthicks,
Pink, crimſon, black, green, and blue Callimancoes and Durants,
Shalloons and Rattinets,
Three-quarters, 7-8 and yard wide Iriſh, French, and Dutch Linens,
Towelling and Table-linen,
Cambricks and Lawns in patches and pieces,
Lawn and Kenting Handkerchiefs and Aprons,
Barcelona, Romall, and Bandanno Handkerchiefs,
A Variety of dark ground, low priced, Calicoes, Chintzes, and Cottons,
Mens, womens, and childrens worſted and cotton Hoſe,
Mens ſtrong milled Hoſe,
Sattins and Peelongs,
Black, blue, green, pink, and white Luteſtrings, Sarſnets, and Perſians,
Half-ell, 3 4, and yard wide black Modes, &c. &c.

N. B. Tobacco, Flour, and Bar Iron will be received in Payment, at the Market Prices. Nov. 14.

A Furnace and Forge to be Let.

Mary-Ann Furnace, with a great

plenty of Ore, alſo Spring-Forge, both ſituate in York county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, with all the improvements thereto belonging, likewiſe a ſufficient quantity of Meadow, arable and wood land, to carry on the works very extenſive, adjoining each. There is alſo a Grift-Mill belonging to the furnace. For further particulars enquire of JOHN STEINMETZ, in Market-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, Nov. 27.

TO BE SOLD,

A PIECE of GROUND, containing 35 acres, ſituate in Towamenſing townſhip, Philadelphia county, 25 miles from the city. There is on the Premiſes a large Brick Houſe, two ſtories high, fit for a tavern, and was formerly occupied as one; with a Spring-houſe, Barn, Stables, and Out-houſes, for a compleat dwelling or tavern. For terms apply to JOSEPH EATON, on the place.

At the RED STORE, north eaſt corner of Arch and Second-ſtreets, are for Sale, the following Articles, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, wholeſale and retail:

Choice old Nantz Brandy,

Jar and keg Raiſins.
Currants,
Cloves, Cinnamon, and Nutmegs,
Pepper, Alliſpice, &c. &c.
Alſo a large and general Aſſortment of GROCERIES,

The above Goods are of the firſt quality, and will be SOLD as low as the preſent times will admit.

Whereas the Eſtates of Chriſti-

an Voght, Nicholas Houſſecker, and Thomas Carr, all late of the county of Lancaſter, having been in due courſe of law forfeited to this ſtate: We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid county, do hereby give Notice to the ſaid Chriſtian Voght, Nicholas Houſſecker, and Thomas Carr, That all their real eſtates within the ſaid county, conſiſting of the following Meſſuages and Tracts of Land, viz. One two ſtory Brick HOUSE, ſituate in the borough of Lancaſter, late the eſtate of the ſaid Chriſtian Voght.

One Frame HOUSE, ſituate in the town of Lebanon, in the moſt public part thereof, in a corner near the market; the Houſe is about 27 feet by 38, and hath been an old accuſtomed tavern; the Lot is about 64 feet by 176, with Sheds, Stables, &c. ſubject to a ground-rent of one ſhilling ſterling per annum; likewiſe, one LOT, containing about 5 acres of Land, adjoining the ſaid town of Lebanon, the greater part whereof is good meadow, ſubject to a ground-rent of 7s. and 6d. currency per acre per annum; late the property of the ſaid Nicholas Houſſecker.

One undivided tenth Part of 500 Acres of Land, ſituated in Donagal, Mountjoy, and Derry townſhips, on the road leading from Lancaſter to Harris's-ferry, on both ſides of Conawago creek; late the eſtate of the ſaid Thomas Carr. All which will be Sold by Public Vendue, on the 11th Day of January next, at the Court-Houſe, in the ſaid county of Lancaſter. The Sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, and to continue from day to day until the whole be ſold. The Terms of Sale will be according to Law, viz. One-fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid within ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the ſtate, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid fourth part of the purchaſe money; the remaining three fourths thereof to be paid in one month after ſale, and on a certificate produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given as by law directed; and to prevent all difficulties with reſpect of payment the Agents will attend at the Court-houſe, on the 10th day after ſale, to receive the firſt payment, after which no purchaſe money will be received, but the premiſes again ſold for the benefit of the commonwealth; and the Agents alſo, purſuant to Law, hereby Notify all Claimants to the ſaid Premiſes, or any part of them, and Creditors to the ſaid Chriſtian Voght, Nicholas Houſſecker, and Thomas Carr, to exhibit their Claims and Demands to the Juſtices of the ſupreme court, within the time limited by Law, or they will be forever bared from the recovery thereof.

Lancaſter, Dec. 1ſt, 1781. CHARLES HALL, GEORGE STEWART, } Agents.

Whereas the Eſtate of John

Reid, late of the county of Bucks, having by due courſe of Law, been forfeited and ſeized for the Uſe of the ſtate. I the ſubſcriber, Agent for the ſaid county, do hereby give Notice, That the Eſtate of the ſaid John Reid, late of the ſaid county; conſiſting of the following Tract of Land and Tenement, ſituate in the townſhip of Tenacum, containing about 1400 Acres improved, with ſeveral Tenements, and which will be divided into Lotts, for the more conveniency of the purchaſers; a Plan of which will be ſhewn on the Day of Sale; late the Eſtate of the ſaid John Reid, will be Sold at Public Vendue, at the Court-Houſe of the ſaid county, on the 15th Day of January next. The Sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, and continue from day to day until the whole is ſold.

The Terms of Sale will be according to Law, viz. One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after the ſale, or the Premiſes again to revert to the ſtate, and the bidder be liable to forfeit the ſaid fourth part of the purchaſe money; and the remainder within one month after ſale; and on failure thereof the premiſes, in like manner, to revert to the ſtate, and the fourth part paid to be forfeited; and on certificates being produced for the payment from the Agents, or either of them, deeds will be given as by law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties in reſpect of payment, the Agents will attend at the Court Houſe of the ſaid county, on the 10th day after ſale, to receive the firſt payment, and in like manner on the 30th day after ſale, to receive the laſt payment, after which no purchaſe money will be received, but the premiſes again ſold for the benefit of the commonwealth.

And I, the agent, do alſo, purſuant to law, hereby Notify all the Claimants to the Premiſes, or any part of them, and Creditors to the ſaid John Reid, to exhibit their Claims and Demands to the Juſtices of the ſupreme court, within the time limited by law, or they will be forever bared from the recovery thereof.

GEORGE WALL.

One Guinea Reward,

LOST laſt Tueſday Evening, a Shell SNUFF-BOX with a Silver Top, in which is ſet the Portrait of his Excellency General Waſhington. Any perſon delivering ſaid Box to JAMES PEALE, may have the above Reward.

Lombard-ſtreet, Dec. 1.

TO BE SOLD, AT

Dellap's Book & Stationery-ſtore,

At the Corner of Third and Cheſnut ſtreets,

THE noted doctor SANXAY's ANTIVENEREAL PILLS and ELECTUARY, with printed directions, ſetting forth every neceſſary to be known throughout the different ſtages of the complaints; and that in the moſt plain and diſtinct manner, ſo that no queſtions need be aſked by the purchaſer. The above medicines are pleaſant to take, ſo that they ſuit with the moſt delicate conſtitution; mild in their operations, ſo that they give neither pain or diſturbance; and ſo happy in their performance, that they will not fail of completing a cure, although the diſorder be of ever ſo long ſtanding, and attended with the moſt dreadful ſymptoms, and that in ſuch a manner that the patient need not be hindered from his buſineſs, or his condition made known to his moſt intimate acquaintance. Alſo, Doctor Walker's Jeſuits Drops, Elixir of Bardana, Eſſence of Golden Rod, Eſſence of Waterdock, Tincture of Sage, Turlington's Balſam of Life, Cephalic Snuff, Tooth Powder, Tincture for the Gums, &c. &c.

Mr. Donnelly,

AT the ſolicitation of a number of his friends, has opened School, in Gray's-alley, near Second-ſtreet, for the inſtruction of a ſelect number of young ladies, in the rudiments of Engliſh Grammar, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping. The hours of attendance from 9 to 12 in the forenoon. He alſo continues to teach in private families the after part of the day.

Such as may pleaſe to honour him with the education of their children, will pleaſe to leave a note for him at Captain LANG's, in Market-ſtreet, or at Mr. BAILEY's Printing-office, and they ſhall be waited upon immediately. Dec. 20.

TO BE SOLD,

A Small Plantation, ſituate in Upper Merrion townſhip, Philadelphia county, containing 39 acres of land, with a Fulling-mill thereon, with the other utenſils for carrying on the buſineſs of Fulling, Dying and Dreſſing of Cloth; ſaid Fulling-mill, Tools, and Utenſils are in good Repair, all in order for carrying on the buſineſs, and plenty of water in the drieſt ſeaſon. There is on ſaid Premiſes a ſtone dwelling-houſe and frame Barn, a Spring houſe with two ſprings of good water, 4 or 5 acres of good watered meadow, and ſome very good plough land; near one half of the land cleared, and the remainder woodland. For terms of ſale apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

AMOS WILLITS.

Twenty Guineas Reward.

TAKEN on Thurſday the 15th of November, from the houſe of Mr. John Marſton, of New-York, a Lady's GOLD REPEATING WATCH, maker's name Burges, the outſide caſe is chaſed gold, with female figures, and open work; the inſide gold caſe, which contains the work, is elegantly engraved, and has open work, the face of the watch with ſmall black figures for the hours and minutes, the ſtriking part is remarkably loud; it was fixed to a lady's ſteel chain, on which was a miniature picture of a gentleman dreſſed with crimſon velvet and a wig, three gold ſeals, one a ſmall, red, flat cornelian, with a roſe; one a white cornelian, with the motto, "L'Envie," the other a red cornelian with a globe, motto "La Vous," a gold locket in the ſhape of a heart, with dark hair plaited, and a plain gold key. Whoever brings the ſaid Watch to JOHN LAWRENCE, junior, in Walnut-ſtreet, ſhall receive the above Reward, and no queſtions aſked, or Ten Guineas for the Picture only.

STAYED or ſtolen, out of Greenwich meadows, near the Point-houſe, the latter end of laſt month, Two Black HORSES; one a likely horſe, about 15 hands high, with a ſtar and ſome of his feet white, with a long tail, 4 or 5 years old, natural trotter; the other about 14 hands and a half high, crooked hind legs, paces meſtly, about 5 or 6 years old: Alſo, an old Black COW, with ſome white on her belly, branded on the horns J. Penroſe. The ſubſcriber has a ſtray Bay HORSE, about 14 hands high; he came into the above meadows with a rope about his neck. The owner is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away. Four Dollars will be given for each Horſe, Eight if ſtolen, and Two Dollars for the Cow.

JOHATHAN PENROSE.

Philadelphia, Dec. 15.

Twenty Shillings Reward.

RAN-AWAY, a Negro WENCH named DINAH, about 21 years old, is about 5 feet 6 inches high, fat and well made, of a yellow complexion, has remarkable eyes, as ſhe never looks any one ſtraight in the face; is much given to drink, and calls herſelf a free woman. She has been roving about the town near three weeks paſt, and is ſuppoſed to be now in it. She has with her a ſmall figured purple calico ſhort gown and petticoat, a blue and white linſey coat, blue baize ſhort gown, and ſundry other cloaths. Whoever will bring her to the Printer of this paper ſhall have the above Reward. Dec. 8.

TO BE SOLD, A

Young Negro Wench, about

23 years of age, who is remarkable healthy, underſtands every kind of houſe work, and has cloaths ſufficient for a long time. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE, in Market-Street.